هكذا من الاصل

Monday October 6 1980
No 60,742
Price twenty pence

THE TIMES

The powerlessness of the presidency: Peter Jay, page 14

Herr Schmidt triumphs in West German election

The West German electorate went to the polls yesterday and after more than half the votes had been counted the results gave the coalition of Herr Helmut Schmidt, the Chancellor, a Bundestag majority increased from 10 to 40 seats. The biggest early gains were made by the Free Democrats. Herr Franz Josef Strauss's party sustained heavy losses.

Strauss party suffers heavy losses

From Patricia Clough
Bonn, Oct 5

Herr Helmut Schmidt's Social Democrat-Free Democrat coalition Government that has ruled West Germany for the past 11 years was assured tonight of four more years in power with an increased majority.

Its gains, however, were almost entirely achieved by the Free Democrats. This small party jumped from 7.9 to more than 10.4 per cent of the vote in early results, thanks, partly at least, to support from liberal Christian Democrats who could not bring themselves to vote for Herr Franz Josef Strauss, the Opposition's candidate for Chancellor.

Herr Schmidt's Social Democrats made almost negligible gains of 0.2 per cent from 42.6 per cent and failed to achieve their secondary aim of becoming the biggest party in Parliament.

This result came as a surprise after successes in recent *Land* elections and the first question being asked by political commentators tonight was whether the personal attraction of Herr Schmidt was wearing off.

Herr Schmidt appeared unperturbed. Smiling delightedly, he told television interviewers he was "very pleased; the coalition can be very pleased" with the results. The Government's majority had increased from 10 seats to about 40, he said.

The Christian Democrat-Christian Social Opposition sustained heavy losses dropping from 48.6 to about 44.5 per cent. Herr Strauss, for whom this meant the end of his ambitions to rule West Germany, appeared relaxed and cheerful.

Herr Strauss confirmed his view that his candidacy only applied to these elections; but he made it clear he did not intend to leave the political scene.

"I am and remain the Prime Minister of Bavaria", he said, "a member of the Bundesrat (the Upper House of Parliament), Prime Minister of one of the most import *Länder* and leader of the Christian Social Union. "I will certainly raise my voice again in the future", he said.

Other Opposition leaders were more bitter. Some blamed their results on what they called a "smear campaign" against Herr Strauss. Others expressed resentment at the fact that although they were the biggest group in Parliament, they were kept in opposition.

The first meeting between the Social Democrat and Free Democrat leaders to negotiate a new coalition will be held on Wednesday. Herr Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the Free Democratic Party (FDP) leader, said that he would not ask for more than the four Cabinet posts the party already has.

With a stronger and more confident FDP, the coalition's centre of gravity would appear to have shifted to the right, putting the Chancellor in a stronger position to deal with his unruly left wing.

The FDP fought the campaign as firmly-committed coalition partners and clearly intend to remain as such. However, the future of Herr Schmidt's Government depends on their continued allegiance. Unforeseen events, such as his resignation, or unacceptable behaviour from the left wing of the Social Democratic Party could possibly prompt them to withdraw their support, and upset the political balance.

Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, jubilant in victory last night.

The Free Democrats' figure was the second highest they had ever achieved in the Bundestag. In the early 1960s they had 12.8 per cent. It appeared that gains had come partly from more liberal Christian Democrats who could not bring themselves to vote for Herr Strauss.

The new Ecological Party, the Greens who were campaigning in a Bundestag election for the first time, polled between 1.3 and 2 per cent of the vote.

The remaining 10 parties, tiny groups ranging from Communists to Neo-Nazis, together collected about 0.4 per cent of the vote, compared with 0.9 last time.

Herr Willy Brandt, the chairman of the Social Democrat Party, said the result was a "good basis on which we can continue to work".

About 90 per cent of West Germany's 42.8 million voters went to the polls to elect the country's ninth Bundestag.

The turnout appeared to be nearly as high as the 90.7 reached at the last election in 1976.

No fewer than 3,840 candidates from 15 parties were competing for the 496 seats in the Bundestag. The electoral system is a complicated mixture of direct constituency voting, as in Britain, and proportional voting.

West Berlin does not participate directly in the elections because of its special status. But the city's Senate today nominated the 22 deputies from its own ranks—11 Christian Democrats, 10 Social Democrats and one Free Democrat—who will sit in the Bundestag in a non-voting capacity.

Detente role: Herr Schmidt said the result would enable the Government to continue its role in strengthening East-West detente.

M Giscard d'Estaing, the French President, had been the first foreign leader to telephone his congratulations, he added. "Germany remains predictable and that is the important thing."—Reuter.

Big Reagan lead is shown by three polls

From David Cross
Washington, Oct 5

At the mid-point in the presidential election campaign, Mr Ronald Reagan, the Republican candidate, is ahead in enough of the nation's 50 states to beat President Carter by a comfortable margin, according to three new public opinion surveys published here today.

The surveys, sponsored by *Newsweek* magazine, the *Washington Post* and *The New York Times*, show that Mr Reagan leads Mr Carter in 30 to 32 states with a total of between 283 and 321 votes in the electoral college.

Mr Carter is ahead in 12 to 14 states, as well as the District of Columbia, with a total of between 136 and 151 electoral votes.

Between eight and nine states were too evenly balanced between the two candidates for the surveys to determine who was ahead. A total of 270 votes in the electoral college are needed for victory.

The surveys agree that Mr John Anderson, the independent candidate, is being squeezed out, though *The New York Times* survey, citing local opinion polls, says that the independent candidate is neck and neck with both of his opponents in Massachusetts and Connecticut.

The *Newsweek* survey found that Mr Reagan's support is *solid in the western half* of the country and Mr Carter's appeal is still high in his native south. But *The New York Times* says that the President is having some difficulty in holding his ground in some southern and border states such as Florida, Louisiana, Kentucky and Mississippi.

Nevertheless, the paper says, both Republican and Democratic strategists expect President Carter to take the lead in some of the "undecided" states and to tighten the race in others during the final month before election day on November 4.

After another hard week of electioneering, both major candidates were relaxing this weekend in their country retreats not far from Washington. Mr Reagan and Mr George Bush, his vice-presidential running mate, spent most of yesterday at the former governor's temporary home in Middleburg, Virginia, being briefed on foreign policy issues.

After a session with Dr Henry Kissinger, the former Secretary of State, and General Alexander Haig, the former Nato commander, the Republican candidates received a special briefing on the war between Iraq and Iran from Admiral Stansfield Turner, head of the Central Intelligence Agency.

Mr Reagan had rejected several earlier offers of foreign affairs briefings from members of Mr Carter's Administration because he felt these might cramp his attacks on the Administration. But he said he had decided he needed briefings on the war "because of the current delicate world situation and the threat to world-wide peace and stability the conflict poses".

Mr Carter, who spent the week-end at Camp David, the presidential retreat in the hills of northern Maryland, resumes his campaigning tomorrow with a visit to Milwaukee and Chicago.

Mr Anderson ended a three-day tour of southern California yesterday with a press conference during which he accused the Administration of playing politics with rosy economic reports and statistics.

Mr Reagan's aide, page 4

Rank-and-file members will tell Brighton conference of their dissatisfaction with handling of the economy

Ministers to face Tory criticism

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

As Conservatives prepared for the opening of their annual conference at Brighton tomorrow, Lord Thorneycroft, the party chairman, warned them not to draw too much comfort from last week's chaotic Labour Party conference or to assume that Labour's squabbles meant that the Conservatives would win the next election.

The Conservative conference may be slickly organized, but there are plenty of indications that the rank and file are far from satisfied with the way in which Mrs Margaret Thatcher and her colleagues have handled economic and industrial affairs.

They will be under strong attack for not bringing public spending more strictly under control, thus shackling themselves to high interest rates, with their damaging impact on industry and particularly on the small businesses that Mrs Thatcher has always praised as the source of new enterprise and new jobs.

Other critics will want to know why the Government, having made restricting the money supply the keystone of its economic policies, so signally failed to control it this year.

The right-wing Selsdon Group takes up that theme in a pamphlet entitled *U-Turn Wanted* published today, in which it calls for the ending of all state aid to British Steel and British Leyland. The group, which includes some Conservative MPs, condemns "the fact that public expenditure under this Government has increased in cost, in volume, and as a percentage of the gross national product".

Lord Thorneycroft: "Policy of moderation."

It says that the Government must either drastically reduce public spending or increase taxation.

In an interview to be broadcast in the BBC Television *Panorama* programme today, Sir Keith Joseph, Secretary of State for Industry, says that the squeeze on spending on industry has been very severe, "partly through control of the money supply, which has not been totally ineffective".

Referring to recent remarks by Mr John Nott, Secretary of State for Trade, about the possibility of tax increases, Sir Keith says he was talking about what would theoretically be one of the options "if we do not succeed in getting public spending down".

It was still the Government's aim to get public spending down, and the best help it could get would be "realism in pay claims in the public sector".

On the industrial front, there will be demands for tougher action against the unions. The Institute of Directors and the Centre for Policy Studies have urged that the codes of conduct for picketing and the closed shop put forward by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, should be given the force of law.

That demand will be supported at the conference proper and at fringe meetings.

So far, Mr Prior has promised only a Green Paper next month setting out the range of union immunities and various options that the Government is considering.

Those include: Legally enforceable contracts between employers and unions; a Bill of Rights setting out when strikes can be called; and withdrawing legal immunity from prosecution from unions that

Continued on page 2, col 1

Second bomb explodes in Paris as confidence in police wanes

From Ian Murray
Paris, Oct 5

A second terrorist bomb exploded in Paris early this morning maiming a Dutch tourist. Responsibility was claimed by a right-wing extremist group which is a known rival of another which has boasted that it planted the bomb outside a Paris synagogue on Friday evening.

One more person died today as a result of the bombing of the synagogue, bringing the total to four dead and nine injured.

The second bombing has increased the worries of police in connexion with the upsurge of right-wing violence in France. The two neo-Nazi groups would appear to be competing with each other to win publicity with terror.

A further concern within the police is that they are losing the public's confidence in their ability and determination to catch the terrorists.

[M. Alain Peyrefitte, the Justice Minister, announced today that the investigation of the synagogue bombing would be handled by the State Security Court, a body under his ministry (AP reports from Paris). The Police Department, which had been handling the case, is under the Interior Ministry.]

Yesterday, the plainclothes police union claimed that M Christian Bonnet, the Interior Minister, had been for some time in possession of a list of 150 members of the outlawed Fédération d'Action Nationale Européenne (Fane), a neo-Nazi group, and that the names of 30 policemen, some of them high-ranking, were on the list.

M Henri Buch, the union's leader, has called for a parliamentary inquiry into police recruitment and a purge of known fascists in the force. The Communist Party is set to back the demands for an inquiry in the National Assembly. Meanwhile, the reputation of M Bonnet has suffered and there are widespread demands for his resignation.

Neo-Nazi literature litters the ground outside the ransacked Paris headquarters of the FNE fascist group.

According to the Henri Curiel Association, named after the founder of the Egyptian Communist Party who was murdered in Paris two years ago, there have been 159 fascist and racist attacks in France since 1977. The attacks have remained unsolved. "M Bonnet says now he is going to react," a spokesman for the association said, "but how many years too late?"

M Bonnet has now ordered an extra three companies of riot police to be added to the two already assigned to protect Jewish premises in Paris.

The 700,000-strong Jewish community in France has felt itself increasingly threatened recently, although so far there has been only one occasion over the past few years when anybody has been hurt. The result has been the growing militancy of young Jews, who are prepared to protect themselves and the rest of the community. It is this Jewish backlash which the right-wing appears to be trying to provoke and which the Jewish leaders and the Government are anxious to prevent.

Last night, the office in the 10th arrondissement of Faisceaux Nationale Européenne (FNE)—the neo-Nazi group which replaced Fane when it was outlawed a month ago—was ransacked.

Leading article, page 15

Moscow embarrassed by report that Iran rejected aid offers

Tehran, Oct 5.—Mr Muhammad Rajai, the Iranian Prime Minister, has apparently rejected an offer of Soviet military aid.

A report today by Tehran Radio said the offer came at a meeting late last night between Mr Rajai and Mr Vladimir Vinogradov, the Russian Ambassador.

The report quoted Mr Vinogradov as saying: "We are ready to give you help as regards military armaments". But Mr Rajai, after giving a list of Iranian grievances against the Soviet Union, was quoted as saying that in the absence of healthy relations with Moscow, Iran was not ready to exchange its independence for Russian aid.

Most of the weapons that Iraq is using to fight Iran in the two-week-old Gulf war are Soviet-supplied. Almost all of Iran's military equipment is American-made.

The radio quoted Mr Vinogradov as telling Mr Rajai at their two-hour meeting that the Soviet Union, like Iran, was fighting "American imperialism", shared foreign policy viewpoints with Iran and respected the Iranian revolution. —Reuter.

Soviet silence: There has predictably been no public reaction in Moscow to the Tehran Radio report, but if it is true the Russians will be extremely angry that news of the offer has been *made public* (Michael Binyon writes from Moscow).

The report is deeply embarrassing to Moscow for a number of reasons. First, it casts doubt on the Soviet Union's declarations that it is remaining neutral in the Gulf conflict, and undermines the claim that it is only the Americans who are trying to profit from the conflict.

Secondly, it is bound to lead to a strain in Soviet relations with Iraq, and may be seen in Baghdad as a perfidious move at a time when the tide is beginning to turn against the Iraqis.

The Iraqis sent a senior minister, Mr Tariq Aziz, to Moscow at the start of the war to seek Soviet support, but he came away disappointed. Baghdad may have accepted Moscow's protestations of neutrality, but will hardly accept offers to arm their enemy, especially in the light of the 1972 Soviet treaty of friendship with Iraq.

Thirdly, the reported sharp retort given to Mr Vinogradov by Mr Rajai publicly underlines the poor state of relations between the two countries, and makes it that much more difficult for the Russians to continue turning a blind eye to Tehran's hostility to Soviet policies in Afghanistan and elsewhere while attempting to woo over the Islamic regime.

In general, the Russians are reluctant to discuss arms deals with any country, and must be especially angry that this offer has been revealed at such a sensitive time. It will complicate Soviet relations with the United States, and may bring nearer the possibility of a superpower confrontation over the Gulf, which the Russians have tried to avoid.

Secret visit: King Hussain of Jordan returned to Amman today after a secret 24-hour visit to Baghdad and the state-run Jordanian news agency quoted the King as saying that Jordanian military suport for Iraq was "a possibility".

The agency said King Husain met President Sadam Husain of Iraq and his Defence Minister and was briefed on the progress of the war with Iran.—UPI.

Iraqi ceasefire ends after barely an hour

From Robert Fisk
Khorramshahr, Iran, Oct 5.

Just six and a half hours after the start of Iraq's unilateral "ceasefire", Colonel Ramzi of the Iraqi Army sat in the shade of a damaged villa in Khorramshahr today and declared to us that his troops had taken control of the city, and its port on the Shatt al-Arab waterway.

But army officers are unwise to make such statements unless they are out of mortar range. Even before the colonel—his eyes bloodshot and his head hanging with fatigue—had finished speaking, Iranian shells began showering into the ruined houses and orchards round us.

"Please go now, because it is not safe," a brigadier pleaded as explosions began to bang and crash round the Bailey bridge beyond the villa wall. An Iraqi commando was led through the gate, blood dribbling down his right cheek from a shrapnel wound.

The Special Forces soldiers—no longer laughing and making their familiar victory signs at the press—sat round the edge of an empty blue-tiled goldfish pond and stared at us glumly. It must have been one of the noisiest ceasefires in Middle East history.

That the Iraqis now control much of Khorramshahr, including the port, can no longer be in doubt. But Iranian Revolutionary Guards are still holding out in the smashed buildings on the western side of the Karun river, and only 12 hours earlier, the Iranians had sent six Chieftain tanks past the post office and fired shells at the Iraqi command post.

"We hit one Chieftain with a rocket-propelled grenade," the colonel said. "Now, the rest of the tanks are on the other side of the river."

Shells went on exploding down the road this morning, and in the smoke beside the Bailey bridge it was just possible to see an Iraqi tank, its barrel traversing wildly and its tracks thrashing in the rubbish along the street, driving towards the centre of the city.

Colonel Ramzi claimed that only Ayatollah Khomeini's Revolutionary Guards were still fighting, and that his own men had sustained only 30 fatalities in five days of street battles. It was a brave, confident, and totally implausible figure.

The ceasefire, so ceremoniously called by General Adnan Khairallah, the Iraqi Defence Minister, last night had lasted scarcely an hour. It was supposed to begin at 5 am today on condition that the Iranians did not continue the war.

Continued on page 4, col 6

Eve-of-vote warning given by Portuguese President

From Richard Wigg
Lisbon, Oct 5

The Portuguese voted today in the third general election since the 1974 revolution after a clear warning from President Eanes to avoid any radicalization of the country's politics. When the polls closed tonight 85 per cent of the electorate had voted.

In a televised intervention last night President Eanes called for unity of approach, above all over revising the 1976 constitution which controversially charged Portugal with opening "a road to a socialist society".

That will be the main task of the 250 members chosen for the single-chamber Assembly, but the constitution stipulates that any reforms must pass with a two-thirds majority.

Today was also the seventieth anniversary of the overthrow of King Manuel of Bragança and the setting up of the Republic.

President Eanes, who is directly elected and will be standing for a second term in two months, warned the Portuguese that the worsening international situation threatened years of crisis perhaps more complex than the country's domestic difficulties after the 1974 revolution.

He backed up his sombre political and economic forecast with a reference to the 1930s and their totalitarian regimes.

After keeping quiet through the parliamentary election campaign, when he was attacked by both the Prime Minister and the Foreign Minister, the President's tenor was clear enough last night. There must be agreed opinion when revising the constitution, he said, and he also emphasized the state's regulatory role in economic life.

On both points the governing Democratic Alliance will feel that the President indulged in a privileged last-minute attempt to influence the electors.

Six policemen shot dead in Basque region

Six policemen were shot dead by extremists in the Basque region of Spain, bringing the death toll from political violence in the country to nine in a week. In Madrid, a bomb exploded at the office of the Alitalia airline injuring 12 people, four seriously. Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, said that the Government would never negotiate with ETA, the Basque separatist organization responsible for most of the violence in the Basque country. Señor Suárez repeated that he hoped Spain would join Nato, but only after a parliamentary debate. Page 4

Eddery wins 'Arc'

Detroit, ridden by Pat Eddery, owned by Robert Sangster and trained in France, won the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp. Ela-Mana-Mou, the English-trained favourite, finished a close third behind Argument, a French outsider. Page 6

Mr Callaghan under pressure to stay

Mr Callaghan is under increasing pressure to stay on as leader of the Labour Party at least until after January, when a special conference will seek a way to involve all sections of the party in choosing a new leader. Page 2

Big sea rescue

In one of the biggest rescues in maritime history, 510 passengers and crew were saved from their lifeboats and rafts off Alaska after abandoning the blazing cruise liner *Prinsendam*. But passengers said that some crewmen "pushed aside old ladies" Page 5

'News' merger offer

The Associated Newspaper Group, owners of the London *Evening News*, have offered to make available to independent examination details of the merger agreement between the newspaper and its rival, the *Evening Standard*, in an attempt to allay suspicions of printing unions about reasons for the merger. Page 2

New Transport Act starts fares war

The first low fare coach services start today as the Transport Act comes into operation, with a fares war between operators of the state-run National Bus Company and some of the new private coach companies. British Rail said it would fight the competition Page 2

Belgian crisis moves

Strenuous efforts were made during the weekend to resolve differences within the Belgian coalition Government. Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister, resigned after the Cabinet failed to agree on measures to cut social security spending by £215m next year Page 4

Overture to Ulster

Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, reiterating his Government's policy of achieving a united Ireland peacefully, extended the hand of compromise and conciliation to the Ulster Unionists, but he insisted that the minority community would never again accept second-class status Page 3

Mr Heath writes in 'Europa' tomorrow

In *Europa* tomorrow Edward Heath writes on oil sanctions and the Soviet Union; Bob Beckman on the effect of recession on European economies; and the threat to the Colorado Indians is discussed by Jacqueline Grapin.

Life and leisure: The British and European Brass Band Championship is depicted in the first of a series of articles on amateur activities 3

Italy: Our Rome Correspondent says the Queen will note many changes when she revisits the country after a 20-year break 4

Business efficiency: A five-page Special Report on the latest development in information technology 9-13

Classified advertisements: Personal, pages 26-28; Appointments, 22, 25, 26; Reader Services Directory, 24

HOME NEWS

First low fare coaches under new Act take the road today

By Craig Seton

The Transport Act, heralded by the Government as containing the biggest series of reforms in road passenger transport for 50 years, comes into operation today, when car sharing costs will be legal and the first private, cut rate long-distance coaches will compete with services from London to provincial centres.

The Act, under which private bus services of 30 miles and more need not be licensed, has created a fares war between operators of the National Bus Company, the state-owned service, and some of the new private companies, especially on inter-city routes.

Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport, will be at a London coach station this morning to witness the start of some of the private coach services. Mrs Margaret Thatcher has sent congratulations to Gastonia Coaches Ltd, of Cranleigh, Surrey, a pioneer in the field, who start a service to and from London.

When the Act was a Bill in the House of Commons it was seen as an example of Conservative Party free enterprise philosophy. It lifts restrictions on car sharing, enabling motorists not merely to offer lifts but also to charge to cover the cost of journeys.

Commuters and factory workers will be allowed to form coach hiring clubs. Local councils can use their school buses to carry fare-paying passengers on school journeys, as well as using the buses to run extra local services.

Mr Fowler said the Act would introduce more competition on bus routes and benefit passengers. Since fares were announced by British Coachways, a new consortium of 10 members, National Express, part of the National Bus Company, has announced big fare reductions.

Competition on the Birmingham-London route has brought fares down from nearly £6 in the summer to only £2 for a bookable seat. National Express is cutting fares on routes to Yorkshire, Liverpool, Manchester, the South-west and in other areas.

British Rail has organized itself to face the situation. Mr Peter Keen, its chief passenger manager, said: "Since the Government thinks this will be a fight, a fight they shall have."

British Rail has cut the cost of a family rail card. Pensioners with travel cards will be able to go on awayday tickets anywhere for £1 next month.

Private coach companies are aware that the opposition in fare cutting from the long established operators will be tough in the first six months.

Gastonia Coaches, who will offer a round trip from Cranleigh to Aldwych, London, for £3.25, compared with £5.70 for the present train and bus journey, admit that their pasengers will have to get up earlier and be prepared to reach home later in return for lower fares, because they cannot compete with the speed of public services.

The Automobile Association said yesterday that motorists planning to organize car-sharing schemes should first clear their plans with their insurance company.

Owners of 'News' to disclose pact terms

By David Felton
Labour Reporter

Newspaper employers have offered to make available for independent examination details of the merger agreement between the London *Evening Standard* and its rival, the *Evening News*, in an attempt to allay the suspicions of printing unions.

Several union leaders believe there are reasons for the closure of the *Evening News*, with the loss of nearly 1,800 jobs, other than the stated explanation of the need to reduce the losses of both newspapers. Associated Newspapers Group has offered to reveal details of the agreement to an agreed independent third party, probably a barrister, and the unions are expected to accept the offer this week.

Associated Newspapers, owner of the *Evenings News*, and Trafalgar House, which through Express Newspapers owns the *Evening Standard*, both have extensive property interests and there has been speculation in union circles that the prospect of future property development may have played a large part in the merger discussions.

Both groups deny that the talks covered anything other than the need to cut the losses of the two newspapers and have said that closure of one publication was inevitable if the other was to survive.

Under the deal agreed last week, Associated Newspapers and Express Newspapers will each provide £2.5m in working capital for the new *Evening Standard*.

From the grass roots: A true blue view from Blackpool's Golden Mile

Small businesses backing Mrs Thatcher

By Ian Bradley

When he made his welcoming speech to the Labour Party conference last week, Mr Daniel Collin Hanson, Conservative Mayor of Blackpool, said that he felt like his namesake entering the lion's den. In fact, it was the conference delegates who found themselves in hostile territory. The Fylde coast is among the most Conservative parts of Britain.

Blackpool has two parliamentary constituencies with safe Tory majorities. Mr Norman Miscampbell holds the North division with a majority of 10,229, and Mr Peter Blaker the South with 8,488. The borough council has 30 Conservative members, nine Labour and five Liberals, and all the town's 11 representatives on Lancashire County Council are Tories.

The town is flanked by two even more true blue constituencies, North Fylde, where Mr Walter Clegg has a majority of 20,990, and South Fylde where Mr Edward Gardner has the highest majority in England Scotland and Wales, 32,247.

There are several obvious reasons for the strong Conservatism of this part of the North-west. Mr Hanson thinks that it is because of the very high concentration of small businesses, most of them geared to the tourist trade. Blackpool alone has 5,000 hoteliers and numerous small firms supplying them and catering for visitors.

He himself has the appropriate calling for a Mayor of Blackpool of being a manufacturing confectioner, which is, as he puts it, "a rather posh way of saying that I make lettered rock and rock novelties". He employs about 10 people in what is inevitably a seasonal business.

The Conservative vote is also swelled by the large number of retired people in the area, particularly in Lytham St Anne's in the South Fylde constituency. There is a strong Lancashire working-class Conservative tradition, maintained in the large number of Conservative clubs, six of them in Blackpool alone, which are filled nightly for social events, raffle and prize draws and drinking.

Blackpool Conservatism tends to be of a tough, right-wing, no-nonsense character. Mr John Tasselli, chairman of Blackpool North constituency association, says: "We don't like the kind of milk and water Conservatism that we have had in the past". He has no hesitation in putting law and order as the main issue of most concern to local Conservatives.

Significantly, Blackpool North tabled a motion for this week's Conservative Party conference demanding action to make sure that criminals cannot benefit financially from their crimes. Blackpool South's motion reflects another local preoccupation in urging that tourism should be treated in the same way as manufacturing industry and given help by the Government.

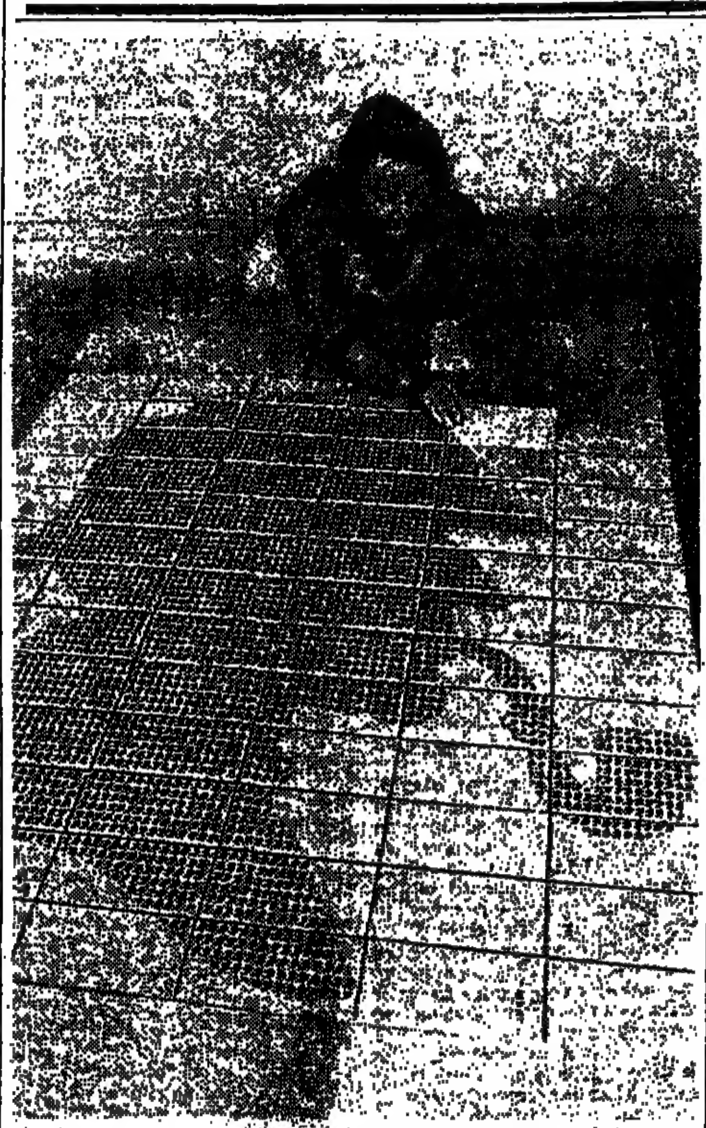
A visit to the Churchill Lounge in one of the Conservative clubs in the town last week revealed no weakening of loyalty to Mrs Thatcher. "Of course, I would be delighted if interest rates came down", Mr Hanson said. "I do not like the results of Conservative action, but at the same time I would implore them to keep inflicting the misery on me."

Mr Derek Lockwood, chairman of Blackpool South constituency association, who runs a toy shop in the town, agreed: "I think inflation is a major issue up here with so many pensioners, and that is why we are 100 per cent behind the Government in its efforts to get it down, whatever the short-term consequences for small businesses like mine".

So far, Blackpool has weathered the recession better than more industrial parts of Lancashire. Although it has been a poor tourist season this year, partly because of the weather, Mr Hanson says that none of the 36 small firms making rock in the town, which between them supply 80 per cent of the British market, has gone out of business. Overtime has been cut, however, and many hoteliers have kept going only by working very long hours.

There is concern about the future of Blackpool airport after the announcement by Air UK that it is closing its engineering base there, with a loss of more than 200 jobs. However, the town is used to sudden fluctuations in the level of employment. As Mr Hanson says: "The day the illuminations are turned off, the jobless total in the town will jump by 2,000 in 24 hours".

Mr John Munton, who recently moved from Exeter to be agent for both the Blackpool constituencies, says that he finds the Conservatives there more "vigorous" and enthusiastic than those in the South-west. There seems little doubt that when the Conservative Party comes to the resort for its conference next year it will receive a warm welcome from the locals.



Underground detective: Miss Pamela Moreton putting the finishing touches to a ceramic tile profile of Sherlock Holmes that will adorn the Baker Street Underground station in London. The pattern on the tile is a small version of the larger silhouette. The tiles are made by a special process originated by Mr Michael Douglas and Miss Moreton.

Critical Lords debate today on local grants

By Christopher Warman
Local Government Correspondent

The fight by local government against the controversial proposals for a new block grant system reaches a critical stage today when the Local Government Planning and Land Bill comes to the committee stage in the House of Lords.

Local authority associations have been lobbying their vice-presidents in the Lords in recent weeks in an attempt to persuade the House to reject the Government's plans, not only for the block grant but also for the transitional arrangements that have enabled Mr Michael Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment, to punish councils which are overspending.

The associations have consistently opposed the Bill claiming that the new system of block grant, by which the Government sets a standard of expenditure for each authority, is an interference with democratic local government.

More immediately, there is concern at the constitutional question whether Mr Heseltine should have penalized 14 authorities before he had the powers. In addition it is his intention to implement the block grant in time for the next financial year, which leaves very little room.

The Association of Metropolitan Authorities, which is Labour controlled, is in outright opposition to the finance sections of the Bill. The Association of County Councils, which is Conservative controlled, is in a delicate position, in opposition.

The ACC, through Lord Ridley, is seeking a delay in implementing the proposals to give time to remove the practical difficulties.

Preventi[…] role urg[…] for famil[…] doctors

By Annabel Ferrim[…]
Health Services Co[…]

An important repo[…] ventive medicine d[…] published next mon[…] to run into governm[…] sition because of th[…] implementing its rec[…] tions.

The report, drawn[…] Royal College of Gen[…] titioners, will recom[…] family doctors requi[…] tor their patients' bl[…] ure, carry out more[…] smears and family[…] advice and increase[…] veillance of child dev[…]

It will be costly[…] ment because any im[…] in monitoring rais[…] pressure will res[…] greater demand for[…] control it, and famil[…] will require more tra[…] possibly monetary inc[…] increase their underst[…] family planning and[…] velopment.

It is possible that th[…] which took two years[…] up, will suffer the s[…] as the three-year st[…] duced by a working pa[…] Sir Douglas Black, pre[…] the Royal College of P[…] on inequalities in hea[…] recommendations were[…] by the Department o[…] and Social Security[…] expensive.

Dr John Horder, pre[…] the Royal College of[…] Practitioners, who cha[…] working party on pr[…] medicine and the famil[…] said he hoped that hi[…] would not suffer the sa[…]

The department had[…] to pay the cost of its[…] tion, so it would be n[…] rejected it out of hand,[…] Sir Douglas's report h[…] commissioned by the[…] ment under the previous[…] administration.

Dr Horder did admit[…] recommendations wou[…] into opposition on the[…] of cost. But he said his[…] party had had to consid[…] was right for patients[…] the economic plight[…] country.

The report, which ha[…] subsidiary volumes, ex[…] the conflict between pre[…] on the one hand and di[…] and treatment on the ot[…]

The report suggests tha[…] ral practitioners should d[…] more of their health edu[…] work to nurses and healt[…] tors.

Mr Callaghan is under increasing pressure to delay departure

By George Clark
Political Correspondent

Mr James Callaghan came under increasing pressure at the weekend to stay on as leader of the Labour Party at least until after the special conference in January when the party will try again to find an acceptable formula for giving all sections of the movement a say in the choice of a new leader.

Politicians and trade union leaders have impressed on Mr Callaghan that a statement from him in the next few days that he is willing to continue as leader, subject of course to the continued approval of the Parliamentary Labour Party at the opening of the new session next month, would do much to suppress the debilitating power struggle now going on between the various contenders for the succession.

Mr Callaghan said on Friday that it would not be proper to make his decision known until he meets the Parliamentary Labour Party at its first meeting after the Commons reassembles on October 27.

That may have been a convenient stalling device for Mr Callaghan, who in the previous 24 hours had received pleas from many moderate Labour MPs to stay on until the chaos over the proposed new electoral college had been sorted out.

He probably wanted to see how things developed in the wake of what seems to have been a disastrous conference from the point of view of most of the public.

The pleas to stay were supplemented yesterday by the new chairman of the party, Mr Alexander Kitson, deputy general secretary of the Transport and General Workers' Union, a left-winger, who confessed that he had not seen eye to eye with Mr Callaghan on many things.

"He is the man who can hold us together", he said when interviewed in the BBC programme, *The World This Weekend*.

"I appealed to him in front of the Labour Party staff on Friday to stay on. He has still a great job of work to do for the party, and I would hope he puts party before his personal convictions."

Union leaders, including Mr David Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union, Mr Clive Jenkins, of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staffs, and Mr Mostyn Evans, of the Transport and General Workers' Union, are arranging to meet within a few weeks to see if a common approach on the composition of the proposed electoral college can be agreed.

Mr Kitson said yesterday that the proposal that it should be made up of 40 per cent trade union representatives, 30 per cent from the PLP and 30 per cent from the constituency Labour parties had not proved acceptable. The MPs wanted "a bit more power".

"I would not be against that", Mr Kitson said, "and it may be that you could make it 40 per cent PLP, 30 per cent trade unions, and 30 per cent constituency Labour parties, and that may solve the problem".

He said that the party was accepting the principle that it should be more democratic and that the people who knocked on doors and did the work should have more say.

Mr John Silkin, MP for Lewisham, Deptford, and one of the contenders for the leadership, said on Saturday at Bannockburn: "We decided on the principle of constitutional change. It is the details that now need to be worked out. They must be acceptable to the majority of the party and to the people as a whole."

Dr David Owen, MP for Plymouth, Devonport, one of the right-wing "gang of three" who are opposed to the party's adoption of left-wing policies, renewed his attack on the idea of an electoral college which is not genuinely democratic when he spoke at Blaenau Ffestiniog on Saturday.

The fight for the "real Labour Party" would now move to Westminster, Dr Owen said. The PLP could not allow the choice of the country's Prime Minister to pass from Parliament to the caucus, to unrepresentative block votes, and to unrepresentative delegates.

Tory conference to defend peers

Continued from page 1

organize strikes without the approval of a majority of their members in a secret ballot.

Mr Prior is expected to give some idea of the Government's approach on those issues when he addresses the party conference on Wednesday. Lord Thorneycroft, who was interviewed yesterday in the BBC radio programme, *The World This Weekend*, said the Cabinet was united on a policy of moderation and conciliation in industrial relations.

Conservative peers today will publish a reasoned argument for preserving the Lords.

Tomorrow, the Conservative conference opens with a debate on the House of Lords, giving a timely opportunity for speakers to comment on the Labour Party's plan for its abolition.

The motion states:

In the light of the socialist commitment to abolish the House of Lords and the likelihood that a future left-wing government intent on perpetuating itself would establish a single-chamber Parliament as a step towards the creation of a Marxist state, this conference urges that the composition and powers of the Upper House should be strengthened and firmly established as a safeguard.

The main debates and ministerial speakers at the conference will be:

Tuesday morning: The Constitution (Mr St John-Stevas); transport (Mr Norman Fowler, Minister of Transport); Lord Thorneycroft; afternoon: Local government (Mr Heseltine, Secretary of State for the Environment); civil defence (Mr Leon Brittan, Minister of State for Home Affairs); education (Mr Mark Carlisle, Secretary of State for Education and Science).

Wednesday morning: Jobs, free enterprise and industry (Sir Keith Joseph); farming and fishing (Mr Peter Walker, Minister of Agriculture); water authorities' charges (Mr Tom King, Minister for Local Government and Environmental Services); afternoon: Industrial relations (Mr Prior); health and social security (Mr Patrick Jenkin, Secretary of State for Social Services); immigration and race relations (Mr Timothy Raison, Minister of State, Home Office).

Thursday morning: Law and order and need for more severe penalties for criminals (Mr Whitelaw, Home Secretary); energy (Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy); Conservative policy, public relations, and party organization (Mr Angus Maude, Paymaster General); afternoon: Economic policy and taxation (Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer); balloted motion; homes and land (Mr John Stanley, Minister for Housing and Construction).

Friday morning: Defence (Mr Pym, Secretary of State for Defence); overseas affairs (Lord Carrington, Secretary of State for Foreign and Commonwealth Affairs); afternoon: Financial appeal; address by Mrs Thatcher.

Treasury reviews loophole in income tax law

By Our Financial Staff

The Government is likely to plug a loophole in the tax laws which has enabled some of Britain's wealthiest people to avoid paying substantial amounts of income tax.

A Treasury spokesman said yesterday that a loophole in Section 412 of the 1952 Income Tax Act, which enables individuals to avoid income tax on funds paid out by overseas trusts, was "under review".

The situation, reported by *The Sunday Times* yesterday, arises from a Law Lords ruling last November in favour of members of the Vestey shipping and meat trading family who faced a substantial claim by the Inland Revenue for tax on income from trusts held in Uruguay.

The Law Lords overturned a 32-year-old ruling that anyone, not just the individual who sought to avoid tax, who benefited from such a trust should be liable to tax.

The complexity of the situation after the Law Lords' decision last year prevented a review of the loophole which might have led to blocking legislation in this year's Finance Act.

Mr Edmund Vestey, who is joint owner with Lord Vestey of the Union International Company, said last night that *The Sunday Times* article implied that the family had tried their best to avoid paying every possible penny of income tax, and then pocketed the cash (the Press Association reports).

"We paid exactly what we were obliged to pay", Mr Vestey said. "We have certainly kept to the letter of the law. If you want to interpret this as bending the spirit of the law, that is your interpretation.

"What we have done is, to leave as much money as we can in the business. Everyone needs to be putting new capital back into business.

"Without money to plough back, the company may have had to go public to raise funds," he said.

Home Office to interview Czech skaters

By Richard Ford

Home Office officials are to interview today two leading Czechoslovak ice skaters who have asked to stay in Britain. Jiri Musil, aged 23, and Anna Pisanka, aged 21, appeared with their country's team in the St Ivel International Skating Event at Richmond, West London, last week.

They missed the flight from Heathrow airport to Prague which the rest of the Czechoslovak team caught on Saturday.

The Home Office said that they called at a police station in London late on Friday.

In last year's European championships Musil and Pisanka were tenth. The Czechoslovak embassy said it could not confirm that they were missing from the team.

Councillor calls for 10% c[…] in public sector staff

By Our Local Government Correspondent

Staff in central and local government should be reduced by 500,000 or 10 per cent over the next four years as part of a campaign to cut public expenditure, a pamphlet published yesterday states.

That should be achieved by natural wastage, redeployment backed up by retraining, and voluntary redundancy. Compulsory redundancy should be used only as a last resort, the author, Mr Cyril Taylor, a Greater London councillor, says.

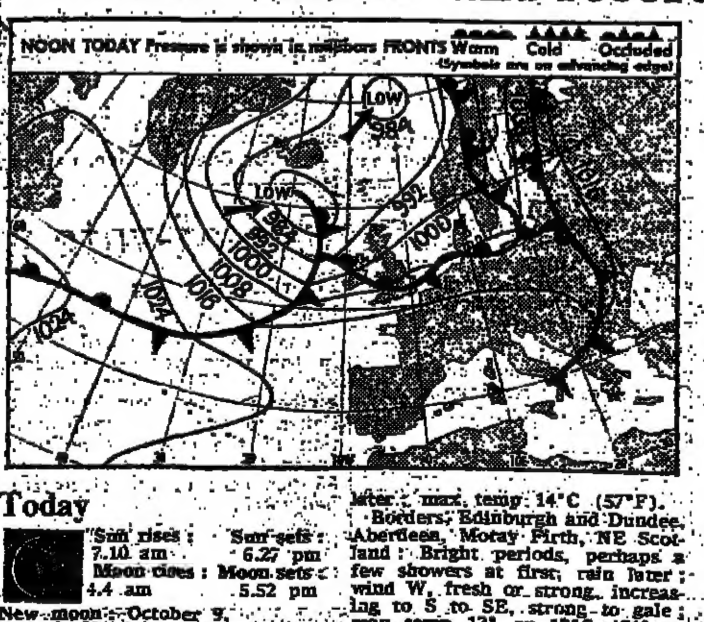
He claims that a reduction of that size would not increase unemployment, since many of the staff concerned are skilled, such as secretaries and clerical workers, for whom there [is] substantial demand in private sector.

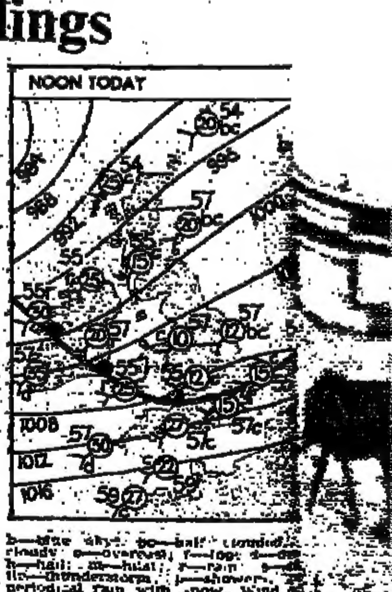
The pamphlet, publish[…] the Conservative P[…] Centre and the Bow Gro[…] designed for MPs and[…] councillors to help in[…] pressure for public expen[…] cuts.

Central government com[…] for as much criticism as[…] authorities, and Mr Ta[…] first suggestion is to a[…] the Civil Service Depar[…] on the ground that it i[…] much of a luxury to h[…] department whose job[…] look after all the other d[…] ments.

Reducing Public Expen[…] (Bow Group and Conser[…] Political Centre, 32 Smith Sq[…] London SW1 3HH. £1.)

Weather forecast and recordings





b—blue sky; bc—half clouded; c—cloudy; o—overcast; f—fog; d—drizzle; h—hail; m—mist; r—rain; s—snow; th—thunderstorm; p—showers; pr—periodical rain with snow. Wind speed in mph.

Today

Sun rises: 7.10 am Sun sets: 6.27 pm
Moon rises: 4.4 am Moon sets: 5.52 pm
New moon: October 9.

Lighting up: 6.57 pm to 6.41 am. High water: London Bridge, 12.49 am, 6.7m; 1.12 pm, 6.7m. Avonmouth, 6.40 am, 11.9m; 6.54 pm, 12.3m. Dover, 10.36 am, 6.1m; 11.07 pm, 6.1m. Hull, 5.13 am, 6.5m; 5.47 pm, 6.7m. Liverpool, 10.43 am, 8.4m; 11.00 pm, 8.7m. 1ft = 0.3048m 1m = 3.2808 ft.

A vigorous depression is expected near W Scotland, with associated frontal troughs moving quickly E across many areas.

Forecasts for 6 am to midnight:

London, SE, Central S, E, Central N, NE England, Midlands, East Anglia, Channel Islands: Mainly dry at first with bright periods, rain later, heavy in places; wind W, moderate or fresh, increasing to SW, strong to gale; max temp 15° or 16°C (59° to 61°F).

SW, NW England, Wales, Lake District, Isle of Man, SW Scotland, Glasgow: Perhaps a few showers early, soon cloudy with rain, heavy in places, but clearer with showers during evening; wind fresh, soon increasing to S to SW, gale, locally severe gale, perhaps W again later; max temp 14°C (57°F).

Borders, Edinburgh and Dundee, Aberdeen, Moray Firth, NE Scotland: Bright periods, perhaps a few showers at first, rain later; wind W, fresh or strong, increasing to S to SE, strong to gale; max temp 12° or 13°C (54° to 55°F).

Central Highlands, Argyll, NW Scotland, Orkney: Bright periods with a few showers early, soon cloudy with rain, heavy at times, later; wind W, strong, locally gale, increasing to S to SW, severe gale in places; max temp 12° or 13°C (54° to 55°F).

Shetland: Bright periods, a few showers, rain by evening; wind W to W, fresh, increasing to S, gale, severe gale later; max temp 11°C (52°F).

Northern Ireland: Rain, heavy at times, spreading quickly from W, perhaps brighter with showers later; wind W, fresh or strong, soon S to SW, locally severe gale, W again later; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Wednesday: Unsettled and very windy, with showers and some longer outbreaks of rain; becoming rather cold, with snow showers on hills in N.

Sea passages: S North Sea, Strait of Dover, English Channel (E): Wind SW, fresh or strong, perhaps gale later; sea rough, becoming very rough.

St George's Channel, Irish Sea: Wind SW, strong to gale, perhaps severe gale later; sea rough or very rough.

Saturday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 17°C (63°F); min 7 [pm] to 7 am, 11°C (52°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 53 per cent. Rain, 24 [hr] to 7 pm, 0.01 in. Sun, 24 [hr] to 7 pm, 5.9 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,024.7 millibars, rising.

Yesterday

London: Temp: max 7 am to 7 pm, 15°C (59°F); min 7 pm to 7 am, 8°C (46°F). Humidity, 7 pm, 55 per cent. Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, nil. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 6 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,015.4 millibars, falling.
1,000 millibars = 29.53 in.

WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY: c, cloud; d, drizzle; f, fair; r, rain; s, sun.

		C	F			C	F			C	F			C	F
Akrotiri	s	23	73	Copenhagen	f	12	54	Locarno	s	19	66	Nice	s	23	73
Algiers	f	27	81	Dublin	r	10	50	London	f	15	59	Oslo	c	10	50
Amsterdm	f	15	59	Florence	f	23	73	Luxembrg	s	13	55	Paris	s	15	59
Athens	s	24	75	Funchal	s	24	75	Madrid	s	25	77	Reykjavik	d	3	37
Barcelona	s	26	79	Geneva	s	17	63	Majorca	s	26	79	Rome	f	26	79
Beirut	s	24	75	Gibraltar	f	24	75	Malaga	f	25	77	Stockholm	s	11	52
Berlin	f	12	54	Guernsey	f	14	57	Malta	s	27	81	Tel Aviv	s	25	77
Biarritz	f	21	70	Helsinki	c	10	50	Miami	f	30	86	Toronto	c	10	50
Birmingham	f	11	52	Innsbruck	f	16	61	Montreal	c	11	52	Vancouver	s	19	66
Bristol	f	13	55	Istanbul	s	18	64	Moscow	c	8	46	Venice	f	20	68
Brussels	s	15	59	Jersey	f	15	59	Munich	c	11	52	Vienna	c	15	59
Budapest	s	14	57	L Palmas	s	25	77	Naples	f	20	68	Warsaw	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]
Cologne	s	11	52	Lisbon	s	21	70	New York	[illegible]	[illegible]	[illegible]				

Overseas selling prices
Australia $2; Austria Sch 20; Bahrain RD 0.600; Belgium B frs 30; Canada [$1.50]; Cyprus 400 mils; Denmark Dkr 5; Finland Mkk 5; France Frs [illegible]; Germany Dm 3.50; Greece Dr [illegible]; Holland Gl 2.50; Iran Rials 110; [illegible] ID 0.450; Irish Republic 20p; [illegible] L 1100; Jordan JD 0.375; Kuwait KD 0.500; Lebanon Ll [illegible]; Luxembourg Lf 30; Madeira Esc [illegible]; Malta 20c; Morocco Dir 5.00; [illegible] Kr 6.00; Oman OR 0.640; Pakistan Rps 10; Portugal Esc 50; Qatar QR 6.00; Saudi Arabia SR [illegible]; Singapore S$3.5; Spain Pes 100; Sweden Skr 5.00; Switzerland S Frs 2.70; Syria L9 4.50; Tunisia Din 0.450; US $[illegible]; Canada $1.50; UAE Dir 5.50; Yugoslavia Dir 40.

Published daily except Sundays, January 1, […] 25 and 26 and Good Friday, by Times Newspapers Limited, London WC1X 8EZ. Subscription […] yearly by air freight […] New York […]

20,000 prison officers start indefinite action

By Michael Horsnell

Growing bitterness among prison officers against the Home Office became evident at midnight when all 20,000 members of the Prison Officers Association began their "indefinite industrial action". But they would not disclose in advance what the action would comprise. It was understood they would refuse to supervise work undertaken by outside contractors who provide a number of services to the prisons.

The dispute, over payment for meal breaks, led to the establishment of the May inquiry in 1978, which did not recommend extra payments.

When Mr William Whitelaw, the Home Secretary, refused last month to agree to arbitration, the officers decided on industrial action aimed at causing hardship to the prison department rather than the prisoners.

The dispute is over anomalies in payment for meal breaks when an officer agrees to come back to continue extra duty.

Abolishing maternity allowance proposed

By Pat Healy
Social Services Correspondent

State maternity allowance or paid maternity leave will be abolished if proposals expected to be put before ministers in the next few days are approved. If accepted, the proposals will be included in a Bill expected to be introduced early in the new year.

The new proposals stem directly from the Government's Green Paper on transferring responsibility for the first eight weeks of sickness benefit from national insurance to employers.

The ideas on combining the present range of maternity benefits under discussion at the Department of Health and Social Security and the Department of Employment would reduce incomes for many workers substantially.

The Green Paper said it would be necessary to consider amending present national insurance maternity allowance and maternity pay to reflect the new relationship between sickness benefit and sick pay.

That arrangement would compel employers to pay sickness benefit at a flat rate of £30 a week to employees before they went on to national insurance benefit after the first eight weeks.

Two options for changing the present system of maternity pay and benefits have been discussed with outside bodies in recent weeks. They propose either abolishing maternity allowance in favour of making employers pay a flat-rate £30 maternity benefit for 15 weeks, or abolishing statutory rights to maternity pay in favour of increasing the state maternity allowance.

The first option might also abolish the lump sum maternity grant of £25, paid at present to about 700,000 women each year who have qualified by making the necessary national insurance contributions. The Government is committed to extending the grant to all mothers in 1982, when the contribution condition will be dropped.

Under existing employment and social security laws, pregnant workers can qualify for six weeks' maternity pay and 18 weeks' maternity allowance. Maternity pay is set at a legal minimum of nine tenths of a week's pay, less the state maternity allowance.

The present flat rate maternity allowance is £18.50 a week, rising to £20.65 on November 24, when all social security benefits go up. An earnings-related supplement is at present payable with the maternity allowance.

Either proposal would result in substantial drops in income for women leaving work, temporarily or permanently, because of pregnancy. A woman earning £60 a week who qualifies for maternity grant, allowance and maternity pay, would lose about £250 under the first option, even though that would make employers responsible for paying maternity benefits for 15 weeks instead of six.

On the same earnings, a woman not qualifying for maternity pay because she has not worked for the same employer for two years, but who qualifies for both state benefits, would lose about £39. But a woman who qualifies only for the £25 maternity grant at present would gain about £450 if employers were compelled to pay maternity benefit to all their woman workers for 15 weeks.

Women on very low earnings might gain small sums, but those earning £100 a week and qualifying for all three present benfits would lose nearly £600 under the first scheme.

The second option would abolish maternity pay and use employers' contributions to increase the present maternity allowance, which would continue to be paid by the state. That would mean dropping the present two-year qualifying period for maternity pay.

That course would not, unlike the proposal to make employers pay all maternity benefit, cover women who are not already qualified, unless the national insurance contribution conditions were changed.

Although the possibility of changing the present system was mentioned in the Green Paper, the DHSS says that it has not been referred to specifically in the responses received from nearly 600 individuals and organizations.

Mr Haughey, scornful of political initiative in Northern Ireland, extends the hand of conciliation

From Christopher Thomas
Belfast

Mr Charles Haughey, Prime Minister of the Irish Republic, last night extended the hand of compromise and conciliation to the Unionists of Northern Ireland, but added a sharp reminder that the minority community would never again accept second-class status in their own country. "In that resolve they have the full support of the Irish Government", he said.

Mr Haughey was scornful of the British Government's political initiative, and added: "It is prudent that I should ask the unionist people to ask themselves, as they look around the six counties of Northern Ireland today, if the union has brought them so much that they must cling to it no matter what else is on offer".

His remarks came at a time of pessimism about the Westminster Government's political initiative, which began nine months ago. Even the fall-back position of establishing a powerless advisory assembly as a precursor to devolution is in serious trouble.

It has become clear that the Social Democratic and Labour Party, which is supported almost exclusively by Roman Catholics, will boycott any elections to an advisory assembly. A senior party official said last night: "We are in no mood for that kind of thing. There is absolutely no prospect of us fighting elections to a parody of that sort."

Most senior SDLP officers feel that a collapse of the present initiative might persuade the Government to embark on a meaningful dialogue with the Irish Government. The immediate objective in the minds of senior party leaders is the creation of a federal structure between North and South, no matter how tenuous it might have to be at first.

The official Unionists suspect that the Northern Ireland Office is looking in that direction, and believe the attempt to restore a local parliament may be part of an exercise to weaken the union; that, principally, is why the party is obstructing the Government's efforts.

For different reasons, therefore, two of the most important parties in the providence have no desire for the initiative to succeed.

Mr Haughey's remarks, delivered at a Fianna Fail convention at Letterkenny, co Donegal, to select a candidate for a by-election next month, extended no political sensitivity towards the Government's difficulties. He reflected that in Donegal, the most northerly of the counties of the Republic, the "artificiality" of the border was more apparent than anywhere else.

"In Donegal and as far as the glens of Antrim in the east it would be difficult for an outsider to discern any basic differences in the character and qualities of the people. "Until such time as the constitutional and political structures recognize this reality we cannot expect peace or normality in this part of Ireland," he said.

Mr Haughey reiterated his Government's aim of achieving a united Ireland by peaceful means. In the spirit of earlier promises to "bend over backwards" to accommodate the Unionist position, he said the Irish Government stood ready to adopt an open and imaginative approach.

In constitutional and legislative fields, the Government's mind was not closed to any realistic proposal or suggestion. "We are prepared as an independent sovereign state to examine in any open way how the unique relationship between the two countries can be further developed in the interests of unity, peace and reconciliation, and the security and welfare of all the people of Great Britain and Ireland."

"The two governments must find some new relationship, some new basis, whereby Ulster could be moved out of the old rigidities to a new plane where the legitimate aspirations of both sections of the community could be taken into account and old fears and attitudes removed.

Northern Ireland as an entity had failed, he said. The Westminster political proposals had failed. Any initiative put forward only in a Northern Ireland context could not succeed.

Murder charge: Marion Rose Clegg, aged 27, a housewife, was charged yesterday with murdering three members of a family in a firebomb attack (the Press Association reports).

Mrs Clegg, of Steel Dickson Avenue, Portaferry, co Down, appeared at a special court in Banbridge accused of murdering Mr William Herron, aged 64, his wife Elizabeth, aged 58, and daughter Noleen, aged 27, who died in the family drapery shop in Dromore in April, 1976. Mrs Clegg was remanded in custody to appear at a court in Armagh on October 14.

Two other people are in custody awaiting trial charged with the murders.

Maze cells: Plans to provide lavatories and wash basins in cells at the Maze prison in Ulster where IRA men are involved in the so-called "dirty protest" are being considered by the Government.

More than 300 republicans in the jail are refusing to wash, wear clothes or slop out cells as a protest against the Government's refusal to grant them political status.

Gladys Cooper, Peggy Iris and Gladys Cross, who were founding members of the Dagenham Girl Pipers, attending the band's jubilee reunion on Saturday in Barking, east London.

Americans sentenced for IRA arms plot

Three Americans were convicted at Raleigh, North Carolina, on Friday of conspiring to smuggle arms and ammunition to the IRA and were given prison sentences of 5 to 10 years.

Howard Bruton, aged 58, of Wilson, North Carolina, was sentenced to five years and fined $20,000 (£8,330) for his part in the gun running ring, which was reported to have sent up to 100 guns and a million rounds of ammunition.

George Demeo, aged 46, a New York City construction supervisor, was sentenced to a 10-year term and fined $20,000, and his nephew, Robert Ferraro, aged 31, of New York, was sentenced to five years and fined $5,000 (£2,080).

All three were released on bail pending appeal.

The two-week trial ended with the prosecutor, Mr Julian Greenspun, linking the purchase of an M-1 automatic rifle at a gun shop in Wilson, North Carolina, to the shooting of a girl aged seven in Ireland, who he said had been permanently disabled.

Mr Greenspun, appealing for harsh sentences, told the judge that the gun running conspiracy had not ended.

MP fears a sellout to EEC over fishery agreement

By Our Political Staff

Fears are growing that the Government is moving towards a sellout of Britain's interests in the EEC fishery negotiations, Mr Gavin Strang, MP for Edinburgh, East, and an Opposition spokesman on fisheries, said at Berwick on Saturday.

He argued that the agreement reached on conservation measures last week could turn out to be a serious mistake. "It represented a departure from the previous policy of insisting on an overall package which protected Britain's interests".

Mr Strang, who was addressing the Shetland Fishermen's Association, said it was vital that Britain's share of the fish adequately reflected our losses in third country waters and the fact that 60 per cent of the fish caught by EEC fishermen were in British waters.

Sick pay plan 'will hit the low paid'

By Our Labour Staff

Two reports published today strongly criticize the Government's plans to transfer responsibility for paying short-term sick benefits to employers as part of the general reduction in public expenditure.

The Labour Research Department (LRD) and the Low Pay Unit say in the reports that millions of workers, particularly the lowly paid and those engaged in manual jobs, will be worse off under the proposals, which the Government estimates will save £400m a year.

The LRD report, published by Britain's three largest unions, says the proposals would make backward employers "even more reluctant than they are now to employ the disabled and those with bad health records".

It says the Government's claim that many workers are better off sick than working is "irresponsible". It points out that the Green Paper, *Income during sickness: A new strategy*, does not quantify how many people are in that position. The Green Paper suggests that employers should pay a minimum of £30 a week for the first eight weeks of sickness, instead of workers claiming state benefits.

Life and leisure: The musical joys of brass banding together

Yorkshire champions are puffed up with pride

This is the first of a series of articles examining how various amateur activities are facing the challenges presented by increased interest and leisure time.

By Cyril Bainbridge

London experienced an invasion at the weekend. Coaches from many parts of Britain brought a deluge of brass band players and supporters to the Albert Hall. Many others came from European countries and some were from parts of the world where bands on the lines of the British model are only just developing.

They massed for an annual ritual, the competition that decides which ones should be the champion brass bands of Britain and of Europe.

More than 3,000 bandsmen took part on Saturday, providing a banquet of blowing and bandmanship for the supporters who filled the hall. Bands in sections (leagues) other than the championship battled for top placings in other halls nearby.

The real enthusiasts sat through all the 21 test pieces played by the championship section bands with scores balanced on their knees.

When the results were given the superiority of Yorkshire in these matters was demonstrated again: Black Dyke Mills Band, last year's champions, from Queensbury, near Bradford, had been pushed into second place, but by only one point, and the Brighouse and Rastrick Band were declared the heroes of the day.

Yesterday Black Dyke also narrowly failed to retain their European championship title. Bands had to play a compulsory test piece and an item of their own choice. They tied with the Cory Band from Wales, who won because of their higher mark in the compulsory test piece.

Only five points separated the top four bands, and that illustrates the high quality of musicianship and indicates the difficulty of the task facing the adjudicators who spend their judging time incarcerated in a box-like structure, from which they can hear but cannot see any of the bands.

Before everyone left to discuss the finer points on the long journey home, there was 20 minutes of nostalgia when the late Fred Mortimer, one of the most famous of brass band conductors, the centenary of whose birth is celebrated this year, was remembered. His former band, Foden's from Cheshire, played two test pieces with which he achieved success in the 1930s.

That provided a link with the days when bands, the earliest of which were formed more than 150 years ago to provide an activity for workmen when there was little opportunity for leisure pursuits, were generally associated with factories and mills in Yorkshire, Lancashire and the Midlands.

The banding scene has changed. Brass bands are now in existence all over the country. There are about three thousand providing a regular leisure interest, for players and supporters, and for countless thousands more people. Brass bands are one of the largest amateur participation activities in Britain.

The cloth cap image has been superseded: bands are classless now. Musical standards are high and bands hope to give concert performances as highly polished as their instruments.

The playing of brass instruments is much encouraged in schools, assisted by instrument rental schemes. Many bands encourage young players through junior bands, which provide them with a reservoir of future players. And all the time contests spur players and conductors on to ever higher standards.

Contest officials say that the standard of playing has never been higher than now, even in the lower section bands. Many believe it results from the early encouragement and interest in schools.

There are countless instances of bands formed originally in schools developing into youth bands and then going on to greater glory. Others have developed from weekly music classes, run by an ardent bandsman or other brass enthusiast.

Many of the leading bands have young players in their ranks, a change from the days when banding was mainly a pursuit of the middle-aged. But it is in the lower section bands that one sees the impact of young players. There is a special youth brass band championship which follows the main championships. All that youthful interest is a sound investment for the future.

Chief constable rebuked by race relations chairman

By Lucy Hodges

Mr James Anderton, Chief Constable of Greater Manchester, has been strongly criticized for his speech on race relations 10 day ago in which he called for the dismantling of the "race relations industry".

The text of a letter to him from Mr David Lane, chairman of the Commission for Racial Equality, says "the outburst" was ill judged and unhelpful. The commission and other groups were achieving significant success in ending injustice and improving understanding.

"To advocate, as you did, that all this should be 'dismantled' just because of the counterproductive activities of a very small minority of troublemakers and extremists, which we deprecate as strongly as you do, seems to us highly irresponsible, and we are agreed that this is not the general view of chief constables."

Mr Lane accused Mr Anderton of playing into the hands of those who tend to be suspicious of the police and said it would make cooperation much harder to achieve.

Students to hold anti-nuclear protest meetings

By Pearce Wright
Science Editor

An anti-nuclear campaign involving 85 universities and colleges in Britain will be launched in the next three weeks. The movement, which has the backing of the National Union of Students and is called Students against Nuclear Energy (Sane), was established two years ago and has 50 regional groups.

The programme of discussions, intended to alert students to the dangers of nuclear energy, begins tomorrow and will be the largest national campaign held yet by anti-nuclear groups.

Next spring the organization plans to hold a second venture aimed at discouraging people from working in the nuclear industry.

The aim of that campaign will be to thwart the so-called "milk round" that large organizations engage in each year to recruit the cream of that year's graduates.

The student's group is publishing a pamphlet next week, *Anti-Nuclear Now . . . or Never*, which forms the foundation for their campaign and provides information for an umbrella group, the Anti-Nuclear Campaign, which has about 50 member organizations.

Hunted man says 'call off armed police'

Robert Fahey, aged 27, for whom the police are searching in connexion with the shooting of a sub-postmistress, telephoned his widowed mother yesterday to say he was innocent. He also said he would not give himself up while armed police were looking for him.

Mrs Eileen Fahey, of Wythenshawe, Manchester, said her son had told her he would not "come out" while the police were armed. "My boy is not going to risk getting shot."

She added: "He is not armed or dangerous like the police say, and when it has all died down he will come out and see his solicitor. If they stand around looking for him he will stay where he is."

Armed police from North Wales and Cheshire sealed off Anglesey three days ago when Mr Fahey was seen there with a woman; but they now believe he has left the island.

He is wanted for questioning about the shooting last week at Bollington, Cheshire, of Mrs Barbara Roberts, who later had a leg amputated.

Mr Fahey is said to be heavily tattooed and to have facial scars.

In brief

Dental patient dies in hospital

An inquest is expected to be opened today on Mr Paul Pickering, aged 25, and married with two children, of Longcroft, Egremont, Cumbria, who died in hospital 17 days after apparently suffering an adverse reaction to an anaesthetic given for dental work.

Mr David McAllister, aged 20, who also became critically ill after treatment at the same surgery on th esame day, has been discharged from hospital.

Heart transplant patient sits up

Mr Robert Mumford was sitting up in bed at Harefield Hospital, west London yesterday after receiving his new heart on Saturday. His condition was satisfactory. Mr Mumford is a bachelor, aged 36, from Wednesbury, Staffordshire. The donor was Mr John Orr, aged 26, a Londoner.

Protest over band ban

People in Pwllheli, Gwynedd, intend to protest on Wednesday over a council ban on The Royal Welsh Fusiliers' band performing on local authority premises because it is official policy not to allow public displays by the Army. The band will play on a British Rail car park.

Royal train charge

John Oakes, aged 37 of Tean, Staffordshire, a British Rail employee, is to appear at Stoke-on-Trent Crown Court today charged with theft and obstructing the railway after detonators had been placed in front of a train carrying the Duke of Edinburgh.

Murder charge

Police constable Peter Swindell, aged 40, was charged on Saturday with the murder of Miss Patricia Malone, a prostitute, whose dismembered body was found in Epping Forest, Essex, four months ago. He is to appear at Redbridge Magistrates' Court today.

Early evening service

Canon Eric Saxon, Rector of St Ann's, Manchester, has changed the time of evening service from 6.30 pm to 3.30 pm. He says some members of his congregation have been attacked while out after dark.

Writ for columnist

Mr Joseph Gormley, president of the National Union of Mineworkers, has started a High Court libel action against Lady Olga Maitland, the *Sunday Express* columnist, over an item published on June 8.

Aerobatics crash

Mr Eric Goodwin, aged 52, of Sawpit Lane, Hamerton, near Huntingdon, and his son, Mr Alan Goodwin, aged 22, were seriously ill in hospital yesterday after their Stampe biplane crashed while doing aerobatics.

Petrol death

Mr William Davies, aged 51, a milkman, who set himself alight with petrol outside a house in Moor Park, Farnham, Surrey, died at the burns unit at Odstock, Salisbury, yesterday.

Corn on the coal

Corn will soon be grown on reclaimed colliery tips in north Nottinghamshire, Mr Norman Wood, estates manager for the National Coal Board, said yesterday.

Less beer drunk

Higher beer prices in public houses are causing customers to drink fewer pints, an official of the Campaign for Real Ale said yesterday.

Biggin Hill honoured

The freedom of the Borough of Bromley was conferred on RAF Biggin Hill yesterday for the part the station played in the Battle of Britain.

19 hurt in crash

Nineteen people were injured yesterday when a minicoach and a car collided on the M5 at Winwick, Cheshire.

Derelict land in St Helens being developed to make room for industrial expansion. But reclamation elsewhere in Britain is painfully slow.

The disfigurement of Britain, 7: More sites laid waste each year than are being restored

Cities and towns unable to use valuable plots of dormant land

By John Young

Opposite a disused brickworks in St Helen's, Merseyside, excavators and heavy lorries move purposefully across a stretch of waste land. Bit by bit the moonscape is disappearing; holes are being filled and spoilheaps flattened, and in the months to come the burgeoning industrial estate at the edge of the site will be able to expand its frontiers.

To see derelict land being brought back into productive use cannot but be satisfying. But what is much less gratifying is the slow pace at which reclamation in Britain as a whole is taking place. Because of cuts in public expenditure the pace is likely to be slowed even further in the next few years, and it is probable that more land is being laid waste each year than is being restored.

The qualification "probable" has to be used as national statistics are almost impossible to come by. The Government still relies on a survey published nearly ten years ago, which indicated a total of 135,000 acres in England, Wales and Scotland. The Civic Trust has since claimed that that figure is far too low, and that the real total is more like 300,000 acres.

Moreover, the position is complicated because no clear distinction is usually made between land officially classed as derelict and that which is merely vacant.

The former consists of land where mining and other extractive processes have taken place, or which has been seriously polluted, and consequently needs extensive treatment. Vacant land embraces empty sites that have been cleared of buildings and for one reason or another have not been redeveloped.

By any definition, however, the statistics are disquieting. At the beginning of 1978 a survey in the journal of the Royal Town Planning Institute suggested that about a twentieth of all land in metropolitan areas was vacant; in some places, such as Glasgow and Liverpool, the proportion was more than a tenth.

A few months later Mr Timothy Cantell, former consultant planner to the Civic Trust, estimated that Britain's towns and cities had at least a quarter of a million acres of what he termed "dormant" land. That, he said, was equivalent to the combined areas of Birmingham, Glasgow, Liverpool, Manchester, Nottingham, Derby, Hull, Southampton and Portsmouth.

Much urban land is unused because it is overpriced or blighted by possible future developments, such as new roads. But in other places new uses could be found if the money was available to restore it, and it is there that spending cuts are likely to prove cruellest.

Mr Gordon Smith, deputy town clerk of St Helen's, points out that there are some 750 hectares of derelict land within his borough, which represents nearly three quarters of the total in the whole of Merseyside. The land consists largely of disused coal mines and the sites of former chemical plants and glass works.

Nearly 200 hectares is being restored by the council or is scheduled for treatment between now and 1984, and a further 128 hectares is being reclaimed by Merseyside County Council.

Mr Smith fears that the programme will suffer because, although reclamation projects will continue to qualify for government grant, the council's expenditure will be subject to strict cash limits.

In its structure plan the council suggests that reclaimed land should provide the basis for future industrial development within St Helen's. But Mr Smith points out that only about a third of such land is suitable for new building and that much of it is unattractive to developers, who generally prefer "green field" sites.

Unlike other examples of disfigurement portrayed in this series, land dereliction is both inevitable in an industrialized society and, to a large extent, a legacy from earlier generations. There are also examples to be found of highly successful restoration, in Stoke-on-Trent, for instance, and in Telford new town.

The National Coal Board has much to its credit, even though some areas such as South Yorkshire new spoil tips are said to be created faster than old ones are being cleared.

None the less, it is hard not to agree with the distinguished conservationist, Dr Alice Coleman, who has campaigned long and passionately against what she sees as the waste and misuse of an irreplaceable asset.

It is a curious society that can accept the loss to urbanization of an area the size of Berkshire every 10 years, and that can contemplate new projects such as the Vale of Belvoir coalfield development, and yet is prepared to tolerate so much unnecessary waste and ugliness.

Apple juice market is no escape route in Golden Delicious war, growers told

The weekly agriculture column is being combined on this page with the food report that has hitherto appeared elsewhere in The Times *on Fridays. The monthly food price index and the annual crop survey will be published in Food and Farming.*

Farming and Food

Hugh Clayton

Apple trees throughout the country are bearing a heavy crop while supermarket sales of imported juice are booming. This season more than 1,000 tonnes of home-grown apples have been bought by official agencies to be added to the EEC fruit "mountain".

It looks as though the obvious solution to the woes of growers would be to turn their surplus English apples into juice. That is certainly what they thought a year ago when they stood ankle-deep in rotting fruit in their orchards and watched thousands of tonnes of fruit being dumped under official supervision because they could not sell it.

Early this year a committee chaired by Lord Selborne, himself a fruit grower, issued suggestions to English growers about ways of saving themselves in the face of the onslaught of French Golden Delicious.

The committee said that "the Central Council for Agricultural and Horticultural Cooperation had been asked to undertake a feasibility study on the opportunities for processing apples in the United Kingdom. A preliminary analysis of the present market for fruit juices suggests that consumption of apple juice is at present the most buoyant section."

The study has been completed, although it has not yet been released to growers. Its gloomy conclusions are still being digested by the central council as well as the Apple and Pear Development Council, the Government-appointed body supposed to persuade us to eat more home-grown fruit.

The study tells growers bluntly not to look to the juice market as an escape route from the determined onslaught of the Golden Delicious. The development council told its members that the best growers could hope for was "cottage-type plants at a packhouse".

Feelers have been extended towards the Coca-Cola Corporation and the Merrydown Wine Company in the hope of launching a joint marketing venture for English apple juice. The compilers of the study offer growers two choices: a mixture of Cox and Bramley sold with a label emphasizing that it was English, or a concentrate for existing processors to use in their juices if the price was right.

Mr Paul Barrett, marketing director of Adams Foods, said that all the apple juice sold by his company is bought as concentrate from West Germany in 40-gallon drums. Research had shown that British customers wanted an "acidic" rather than a sweet juice, and West Germany was the best source.

Mr Barrett said his company would gladly buy juice from English growers as long as they provided "the right taste and service at a competitive price". They had not yet done that.

The compilers advise growers that it would be hard to produce enough juice at a low enough price to compete with imports. "Substantial amounts of concentrate are produced in countries that have lower costs than the United Kingdom in terms of both processing and raw materials", they say.

The juice sold in Britain comes either from countries with more growers than in Britain, or from countries with large and well-established juice industries. France has more than 20 times as many growers as Britain while more than half the apples grown in West Germany are used for juice.

The only English apple juice available usually appears in health food shops, but it has managed to gain a foothold in some supermarkets. It almost always costs well over 50p a litre, and often much more, compared with 36p for its imported rival.

The study contains a forecast of rising surpluses of apples in Britain because of continuing pressure from imports. It expects slight increases in consumption and a cut in home production in the next 10 years, but it expects imports to rise by more than a third.

The forecast suggests that the surplus of apples in Britain in 1990 will weigh more than double that of last year, which from a commercial point of view was one of the worst that growers had faced.

WEST EUROPE AND OVERSEAS

Madrid blast follows the killing of six policemen by terrorists

From Harry Debelius
Madrid, Oct 5

Extremists shot six policemen dead in northern Spain and a bomb at a Madrid airline office injured 12 people this weekend.

The bomb exploded last night, after normal business hours, causing considerable damage to the Alitalia offices on the ground floor and first floor of a building facing the Plaza de España in the centre of the city. The injured included a young man and a young woman who were in a pavement telephone box, an old woman who was selling cigarettes and nine passers by. Only four people were seriously hurt.

An anonymous caller later telephoned the local bureau of Agence France Presse, the news agency, and claimed that the explosion was the work of the Armenian Secret Liberation Army.

The killings in the Basque country of three members of the National Police on Friday and three members of the paramilitary Civil Guard yesterday, brought the total of deaths from political violence in Spain during the week to nine.

In one of the few news conferences he has given in his more than four years as head of the Spanish Government, Señor Adolfo Suárez, the Prime Minister, said yesterday that the Government would never agree to negotiate with the Basque separatists organization ETA, which is responsible for most of the violence in the Basque region.

The way to fight ETA, he claimed, was through greater effectiveness in the prosecution *of crime and an increased* capability for crime-prevention, together with political measures aimed at strengthening the anti-terrorist role of the Basque Government.

The Prime Minister touched on other important issues during the news conference at the Moncloa Palace. Questioned about Gibraltar, he said: "When the rights of Spanish citizens are guaranteed, communications will be re-established." That was a reference to the deadlock between British and Spanish diplomats over which should come first: the opening of the gates in the fence which separates the crown colony from Spain, or equal treatment of visitors on both sides.

Regarding Spain's possible entry into Nato, Señor Suárez repeated his desire for membership, but said that the issue would be decided only after a parliamentary debate. It will not be brought up by his Government until it ceased to be a potentially "destabilizing element" in domestic politics.

He maintained that Spain's relations with Iran and Iraq continue to be "excellent", and "we do not foresee any difficulties in the supply of crude oil to meet Spain's needs". He recalled that Spain's reserves were sufficient to last 140 days, "perhaps the highest we have had in recent times."

The Queen will find a nation greatly changed next week when she begins her first state visit for 20 years

Spectre of violence has come to haunt the street corners of Italy

The Queen begins a state visit to Italy on October 14, the first for 20 years. Peter Nichols, our Rome correspondent, looks at the changes within Italy since her last visit. This is the first of a four-part series.

Time passes more quickly in Italy than elsewhere. Apart from this minor law of God, an absence of 20 years is still a long gap, enough for the Queen to see a great difference when she comes here next week for her first visit since May 1961.

She and the Duke of Edinburgh were last here when Italy was characterized by what now looks a simple, ingenuous outlook of hope and optimism. Industrial expansion was beginning to make itself felt. The year before the last royal visit, Italy's increase in industrial output was the biggest recorded by any West European country.

The future looked assured, the skies were clear and no conscious, determined effort was necessary—as is the case now—to be *confident*.

The privations of war had receded. Attempts at rebuilding the country had been so successful that they stimulated unprecedented economic expansion. *The first act of political* terrorism was eight years ahead. The revolt of the students and the *transformation* of the unions into political weapons was a little nearer, but not much.

The benevolence of Pope John XXIII made the sun shine brighter on all the palaces of Rome which, as *everyone* knew, were built to absorb sun rather than rain or cold.

Then politicians were capable of envisaging change. In 1961, Italy was facing the challenge *of bringing* the Socialist Party into government for the first time in its long and stormy career. The move was controversial, but it was also seen to have constructive elements.

The idea of moving the Government away from the centre towards the centre-left was seen to hold out the hope that the country would become politically strong enough to be able to *introduce* a series of great reforms which would take the pain away from the process of development. Expectations were great, and so were fears.

The Queen's first visit this time outside Rome will be to Genoa. Cardinal Siri, the formidable old Archbishop, still tells how as a boy he and other Roman Catholic children fought on the streets with Socialist children. Italy is a great place for labels, even where children are concerned, and they are lasting. That is why a Socialist alliance with Roman Catholics then looked so daring, but also stimulating.

It is also worth bearing in mind that, a matter of months, before the centre-left came about, Genoa was the scene of riots against the idea of neo-fascist support for the national government. The riots, which spread elsewhere, put an end to that idea, but right-wing extremism remains deadly, as the recent bomb explosion at Bologna railway station showed.

The comparison which comes to mind about the atmosphere here 20 years ago is with the exhilaration in Britain at the time of the coronation, when there was so much talk of a new Elizabethan age.

The Queen's last visit coincided with celebrations in Italy of the first century of national unity, an event in a sense comparable with a coronation in a country which chose after the war to do without a monarchy and decided, by referendum, on republican rule.

The Queen ended her visit in Turin, the old royal capital, where the main celebrations took place. She said she was leaving with "a store of glorious memories". In the two cases of coronation and celebration of unity, events were to show that the future would be more difficult and more complicated than simple optimism had led people to believe.

The memories could hardly have been less than glorious. The Queen went to Venice in glorious spring weather, to Naples and to Florence. She experienced in Rome, she said, "the vigorous atmosphere of the capital of a prosperous democracy . . . in Florence I was proud to be welcomed in the Piazza della Signoria and to see around me the signs of a new rebirth in the home of the Renaissance".

Royal visits may no longer change political attitudes, but what is said when they take place reflects something of the mood of the time.

In Venice, moreover, the Queen would have encountered the atmosphere which in more than one way helped a prime minister of Italian origins to shape modern British monarchy. The Disraeli family came from Cento, near Ferrara, but he himself was imbued with a dislike of the whiggery of the Venetian oligarchy and inspired by the Mediterranean idea of an imperial monarchy. And so Victoria became Empress of India.

This time the Queen *will not* go to Venice or to Turin. The latter has probably changed most in the last two decades. When she was there it was still essentially a northern city. It has now become the third largest "southern city" after Naples and Palermo, because of the huge immigration of southerners who came during the years of prosperity, attracted by the name of Fiat.

"The difficulty is not how many immigrants Turin must be made to absorb because they are needed in the factories, but how many men Fiat will be able to dismiss by the end of the year because of the collapse of the car market."

Italians have changed greatly in 20 years. It would be a mistake to turn the contrast into a monotonous lament, as if everything that has happened was for the worse. But the period of apparently limitless prosperity is long over. The streets have been reddened by the work of the terrorists.

When the first terrorist attack occurred, at a Milan bank in December 1969, Italians were astounded and sought to convince themselves that the indiscriminate killing of innocent people was so un-Italian that it must hav[e been] organized outside the c[ountry].

Even when Aldo Mo[ro], most eminent Christian [Demo]crat after De Gasperi, w[as kid]napped in May 1978, w[...] claimed to have heard [...] orders snapped out to t[he] men who murdered hi[s] guards.

Yet investigators ha[ve no] doubt that the crime w[as the] work of Italians, who in [other] ways too have contribu[ted to] their own difficulties.

Yet, for the time bei[ng, the] evidence of well-bein[g] astonishes other Europea[ns who] have grown used to [...] about Italy as a countr[y in] permanent crisis. There [are, in] fact, several permaner[t ele]ments. One is that gover[nments] come and go at an avera[ge rate] of more than one a ye[ar].

Italian self-denigrati[on is] such that the difficulty i[s] in recognizing the diff[erence] between genuine self-cr[iticism] and a form of wilful vi[...]tion.

Another permanent fea[ture is] that the politicians rem[ain the] same and their behavio[ur re]mains the same. This i[nability] of politicians to chan[ge in] terms of personalities or [policies] is an essential part of t[he con]fusion now threatenin[g the] country's future.

Witchhunt starts in Polish party

Warsaw, Oct 5.—Mr Stefan Olszowski, a member of the Polish Politburo, today asked that all officials responsible for Poland's current crisis be excluded from the Communist Party's Central Committee.

MrI Olszowski was among speakers before a Central Committee cris meeting that since its opening yesterday has heard a nearly uninterrupted stream of criticism and self-criticism by *leading party functionaries*, including Mr Stanislaw Kania, the party's first secreatry.

Mr Olszowski, a former Foreign Minister, is a key figure in the party because as well as sitting on the Politburo he is also a member of the party secretariat.

When Mr Kania attacked corruption and inefficiency among certain party members, Mr Olszowski concentrated on high-handed decision-making "without regard to social consequences."

Mr Olszowski asked that the Central Committee debate the question of who was responsible for the current situation, "unemotionally, but without indulgence".

The Central Committee is the *organ in which in principle the* main powers of the party are vested, and it is notably from there that members are appointed to the Politburo and the Secretariat.

Mr Olszowski was returned to the Politburo only recently, after having been removed last spring under the rule of Mr Edward Gierek, the former party leader.

In a particularly sharp attack against Mr Gierek, Mr Jerzy Putrament, president of the Polish Writers Union and a former diplomat, said that for *a decade* the former First Secretary had spent his time presiding over "anniversary celebrations and official ceremonies."

General Wojciech Jaruzelski, *the Defence Minister, spoke of* the collective responsibility shared by the Politburo

What happened in Poland, he said, was "not the fault of socialism but of the violation of *its universal laws and* contempt for the actual conditions of its development; our self-criticism," he added, "thus amounts to a kind of repentence for our sins."Agence France-Presse.

Swiss riot police battling with young demonstrators in a Lausanne street over the weekend.

Youth protest spreads to two more Swiss cities

From Alan McGregor
Geneva, Oct 5

Young demonstrators clashed with police in Lausanne and Berne this weekend leaving a trail of broken windows and damaged cars.

In Zurich, demonstrators today occupied the Fraumünster church after the morning service and put up a banner above the entrance proclaiming that the building was a branch of the "Autonomous Youth Centre" in the Limmatstrasse, *closed last month* by police.

However, they left a few hours later after the church authorities had made clear their objections to the church becoming a theatre of confrontation and called the police.

The occupation of the church came after the clashes last night in which a plainclothes police inspector was thrown into the river Limmat amid shouts of "spy". Traffic in the city centre was disrupted for hours.

Although the protestors used paving stones as missiles against the police, anti-riot squads, no serious injuries were reported. However, a number of policemen and demonstrators were injured. Some 40 arrests were made in Zurich and a similar number in Lausanne.

Discussions on conditions for reopening the Limmatstrasse centre in Zurich petered out last week. Calls for the opening of similar youth centres in Berne and Lausanne are still being officially considered.

In Lausanne yesterday, spectators far outnumbered the demonstrators who ranged from extreme left-wing groups to youths sporting Nazi insignia.

In Geneva, an explosion in a hotel room on Friday night badly injured a young man carrying a Lebanese passport. According to the police, he appeared to have been working on a bomb.

Reagan aide says cold war never ended

From Michael Leapman
Las Vegas, Oct 5

One of the truisms [that] abound in this presidentia[l cam]paign is that the effecti[veness] of any Reagan administ[ration] will depend on the qual[ity of] *the people the 70-year-old* [for]mer film star chooses [as] advisers.

Among those who mak[e the] point is Senator Paul Lax[alt of] Nevada, a hard-line con[serva]tive, *an old friend of* Ronald Reagan and cha[irman] of his election campaign. [He is] likely to be one of Mr Rea[gan's] most trusted confidants hi[...] if that campaign should [be] victorious.

Mr Laxalt was govern[or of] Nevada, Mr Reagan was [gov]ernor of neighbouring [Cali]fornia. He was chairman o[f Mr] Reagan's narrowly unsucce[ssful] campaign to win the Repub[lican] nominations in 1976, and [this] year, at the Detroit conve[ntion] he made the speech for[mally] nominating the candidate.

The Nevada Senator, w[ho is] 58, is running for reelectio[n this] year and is almost certa[in to] win. I caught up with him [at a] campaign meeting in North [Las] Vegas, a shabby, predomin[antly] working class community [in] contrast to the glittering ga[mbl]ing resort of Las Vegas pr[oper].

US Election

The thinly attended e[vent] was about as distant in spir[it as] you can get from the p[lush] salons of power in Washin[gton]. As we perched on ben[ches] alongside the basketball c[ourt] where the meeting was he[ld, I] asked the tall, friendly, [well-] groomed senator whether [he] expected Mr Reagan to o[ffer] him a Cabinet post.

"I hope not," he rep[lied] quickly. "I would rather [stay] in the Senate. I think I c[ould] be more help to him there."

This is probably true. If [Mr] Reagan wins, he will have [to] work with a Congress in w[hich] Democrats may still be i[n the] majority in both Houses.

His relations with the Se[nate] and House of Representat[ives] will, therefore, be critical. [He] has much more in common [with] Mr Laxalt than with [...] Howard Baker, the offi[cial] leader of the Senate Rep[ub]licans, who is of a liberal [cast] of mind and who opposed [Mr] Reagan in the early primar[ies].

In a book by seven conse[rva]tive senators which was han[ded] out at the meeting, Mr La[xalt] contributed a chapter [on] foreign policy. *An opponent* [of] the Panama Canal treaty, [he] has been accused of being [a] "cold warrior" and makes [no] pretence of being otherwise.

"The cold war never ende[d]," he wrote. "It *did not* [even] slow down. The princ[ipal] difference between the so-cal[led] decade of détente of the 19[70s] and the cold war of ear[lier] years was our refusal to re[cognize] Soviet actions for what th[ey] really were. We preferred [to] interpret them as we wish[ed] them to be."

He believes that Americ[an] insistence on "excessive mo[ral] purity" in friendly gove[rn]ments was a factor in the dow[n]fall of the Shah of Iran. "Bo[th] our human rights standards a[nd] our glorification of terroris[ts] and guerrillas have establish[ed] standards of purity which re[al] life governments that wou[ld] like to be our friends stood [no] chance of meeting", he wrot[e].

On economics, Mr Laxa[lt] thinks the budget can [be] balanced by freezing gover[n]ment expenditure at its prese[nt] level. He believes in the Laff[er] Curve, the diagrammatic devi[ce] which suggests that reducin[g] taxes might so boost th[e] economy as actually to increa[se] government revenues.

Last attempts under way to save Belgian coalition

From Michael Hornsby
Brussels, Oct 5

Final attempts were being made here tonight to patch up the differences within Belguim's six-party coalition government which led Mr Wilfried Martens, the Prime Minister, to tender his *resignation to King* Baudouin yesterday.

The King said he wanted time to consider his reply, and this morning asked Mr Martens to make another effort to resolve *the disagreements over economic* policy which led to the latest in a series of government crises.

The present coalition, consisting of Christian Democrats, *Socialists and Liberals (all of* whom are sub-divided into separate French-speaking and Dutch-speaking wings) is the third Mr Martens has headed since early last year.

Mr Martens asked for an audience of the King after failing to secure Cabinet agreement on measures to cut social security spending by about £215m next year to reduce a budget deficit estimated this year at nearly £1,500m.

The Prime Minister's main difficulty was to reconcile the demands of the right-wing Liberals for further pruning of unemployment benefits and the preference of the Socialists for higher social security contributions by employers. The unemployed in Belgium form 10 per cent of the workforce, the highest proportion in Europe.

Mr Herman De Croo, the *Liberal Minister for Pensions* and Social Security, recently said the Government was facing financial ruin and would be unable to continue pension payments beyond the end of next year without severe economies.

The Socialists have been angered by the Liberals insistence that defence spending should be spared the axe. They recently joined trade unionists to thwart a government plan to raise extra revenue by imposing a two per cent levy on the pension contributions of public sector employees.

Belgium's parlous finances have been neglected by successive governments preoccupied by the perenniel squabbling between the country's two linguistic communities. Government debt *is now equivalent to more* than half the gross national product and the country's balance of payments deficit is forecast to reach more than £3,000m this year.

In brief

BBC men tell of Zimbabwe abuse

Verbal abuse and threats of *violence from the Zimbabwe* police were claimed by the BBC television team which returned to London yesterday after their detention in Salisbury over a film interview with Mr Edward Tekere, *Minister of Manpower*, facing a murder charge.

Mr Michael Duffield, a Newsnight producer, said the police spoke of "sending the heavies in if we didn't do it the sensible way." He denied any breaking of the law.

Wall of silence

Bangkok, Oct 5.—United *States officials visiting Vietnam* to trace 2,500 American servicemen missing in action in the Vietnam war met with "a wall of silence" from local people, indignant about Washington's *present collusion with China*, Hanoi radio said.

Judge killed

The Hague, Oct 5.—Mr Salah El Dine Tarazi of Syria, a World Court judge, aged 52, was knocked down and killed by a tram in The Hague, a few hundred yards from the headquarters of the court, police said.

Food needed

Bangkok, Oct 5.—Kampuchea will need at least 200,000 tons of food aid from the rest of the world next year, according to international relief officials who have just returned to Bangkok from that country.

Tourist set free

Duderstadt, Oct 5.—A British tourist who wandered into East Germany has been released by communist officials and allowed to cross into West Berlin, border police said.

Macbeth for Paris

Paris, Oct 5.—The Old Vic production of *Macbeth* with Peter O'Toole is to be staged in Paris next May as part of the celebrations for the 300th anniversary of the Comédie Française.

Colombo blaze

Colombo, Oct 5.—The British-owned Grindlays Bank, jewelery shops, airline and travel offices were destroyed in Colombo's worst fire.

Princess seeks divorce

Paris, Oct 5.—*Princess* Caroline of Monaco has applied for a divorce from M Philippe Junot. The couple, who have been separated for two months, married in June, 1978.

Leading Soviet politician dies in car accident

From Our Own Correspondent
Moscow, Oct 5

Mr Pyotr Masherov, a leading *candidate member of the ruling* Politburo and party secretary of the Republic of Byelorussia, was killed yesterday in a car accident, an official announcement said today.

Mr Masherov, aged 62, was considered one of the younger and more energetic of those waiting to be elected to the full Politburo. There was speculation that he might become Prime Minister.

Byelorussia now has no representation in the ruling elite: Mr Kirill Mazurov, a former full member of the Politburo, was officially retired two years ago.

Hoard of Greek coins found

From Our Correspondent
Ankara, Oct 5

French archaeologists digging near the town of Gulnar, high in the Taurus Mountains, have discovered some 5,200 silver coins in three vases, *the richest* Hellenistic hoard found in Turkey.

Professor Emannuel Laroche, former director of the French Institute of Archaeology in *Istanbul and a member of the* Academy in Paris, discovered the Meydancik Kalesi site, where the hoard was found. He said the coins found by Dr Alain Devasne two weeks ago, *dated* from the end of the fourth and the beginning of the third centuries BC.

Most were struck by Alexander the Great and the ruler of Egypt, Ptolemy Soter.

Professor *Laroche* said the coins of Ptolemy were particularly interesting because they showed the widespread influence of Ptolemaic Egypt in the eastern Mediterranean. They *would also help to date the* mountain-top castle at Meydancik, which he discovered in 1969 and where he has been conducting digs for the past 10 years.

Israel backs right of Jews to defend their lives

From Christopher Walker
Jerusalem, Oct 5

In a bitterly worded statement which accurately reflected the grim public mood, the Israeli Government today gave its implied backing to the formation of Jewish self-defence groups to counteract the new wave of neo-Nazi violence in France and elsewhere in Europe.

The statement—issued after an emotional Cabinet session devoted largely to the recent wave of antisemitic attacks in France—declared unequivocably: "There can be no return to the 1930s and 1940s. It is the right and duty of Jews to defend themselves, their lives and their dignity."

The Government went on to claim a direct—but unspecified—link between the right-wing terror groups now operating in France and what it described *as the "Arab organization of* murderers that calls itself the PLO".

The Government explained that no distinction could be made between what it called anti-Israelism, anti-Zionism and antisemitism.

It was also decided that Israel will give a state funeral to Mrs Aliza Shagrir, a resident of Jerusalem, who was one of three people killed by Friday night's explosion outside a Paris synagogue. She was a popular and well-known Israeli film editor.

The sombre mood of the Israelis was further reinforced by news of this morning's bomb blast at a post office near Tel Aviv which killed three people and injured six more. Responsibility for planting the booby-trapped parcel bomb was later claimed by an Arab terrorist group from Damascus.

At the Cabinet meeting, it is understood that at least one *minister advocated openly* condemning the French Government for its treatment of the neo-Nazi threat, but the idea was rejected by the majority.

The recent Paris attacks come *after angry diplomatic* exchanges between Israel and France on a number of subjects, the most recent being French support for Iraq's nuclear programme.

Iraqi guns blaze for the benefit of TV cameras

Continued from page 1

In Tehran, President Bani-Sadr made it clear that Iran had no intention of giving way to this suddenly pacifist urge. The Iranian shells landing inside Khorramshahr were proof that he meant what he said.

Indeed, the Iraqis clearly intended the world's press to report that their own troops were continuing the battle, for they took us into the Iranian desert this morning and invited us to watch their artillery firing into Abadan.

For more than an hour we sat in the desert as the Iraqi Army's 133mm Soviet-manufactured guns blazed away at unseen and mysterious objectives.

It was a curious, slightly haunting experience, for a fierce wind was blowing across the desert, whirling the sand into our faces and smothering the big field guns in a kind of white, fast-moving fog.

Every few minutes, a soldier would break open a box of Russian shells, kick the wooden casing away and place a round in the breach. Then, while the television cameras rolled, a gunner pulled a cord and a streak of golden flame—it may be 30ft in length—shot from the barrel and the shell hissed off into the fog.

Fourteen more guns would echo, the first within a quarter of a mile, and, for a few bright seconds, the grey sand would be lit up by this fire. The explosions stirred the sand, and the smoke and dust then obscured the artillery, a vanishing sight which we observed with the dubious admiration of mere mortals watching a war of giants.

The microphones and camera lenses added their own somewhat discreditable effect to the *serious business of war*.

In fact, the gun crews were so visibly delighted at this unexpected exposure to the world that it was all their officers could do to prevent them from posing for pictures when they should have been intent on the less interesting task of killing Iranians. They were a good deal more cheerful than the silent, resentful soldiers we found in Khorramshahr.

We could enter only one main street of the city, a battered thoroughfare of broken telegraph poles and blackened one-storey shops where tired Iraqi troops, their faces stained with mud, sat on doorsteps taking quietly under the cover of makeshift roofs of corrugated iron.

Two soldiers fed a chicken in a backyard and three lorry loads of troops obligingly shouted slogans in favour of President Saddam Husain, the creator of today's brief ceasefire.

But there were other men, their battledress a darker shade of green and their commando hats impregnated with dust, who just stood and watched.

The colonel told us that there were still Revolutionary Guards inside the city, but that they had only small arms left. He agreed that two Iranian Phantom jets had strafed his men within the past few hours, claiming that one of them had been shot down.

We were urged to run from the colonel's headquarters, so heavy was the shellfire and the newly erected Iraqi triumphal arch—bearing the inevitable portrait of President Husain—was of little comfort as we made our way out of the city.

The only conclusion that could be reached was that the battle for Khorramshahr—like the Iraqi-Iranian war itself—was *far from* over.

'Collaborators' executed

Teheran, Oct 5.—Eight people were executed yesterday in Susangerd, in the Khuzestan province of Iran after facing charges of collaborating with Iraqi forces, the newspaper *Keyhan* reported today.

Susangerd, near the border with Iraq, was recently occupied for a day by the Iraqis. Those sentenced were said to have welcomed Iraqi troops.

On *Friday*, 15 others were executed in Susangerd on charges of treason and spying for Iraq.

An Iraqi bombing raid over Tehran this *afternoon signalled* the formal end of the unilateral ceasefire. What appeared to be a lone bomber dropped bombs just beyond one of the wto runways at Mehrabad airport.

Mujahidin guns dominate the night in Kabul

From Kuldip Nayar
Delhi, Oct 5

Kabul, from which I have just returned, is uneasy but quiet. During the six days I stayed there the crackle of machine-guns and the rumble of heavy tracked vehicles was heard every night. In daytime business was as usual.

Four days ago, the Indian Ambassador and his wife, living not far from the heart of the city, *were caught in a crossfire* between insurgents and Government troops in the middle of the night. A few days earlier, Logar, in the suburbs, was shaken by the explosion of an ammunition depot protected by Soviet tanks.

Insurgent activity inside the city has increased since I was in Kabul last, eight months ago. It was still limited to a few exchanges here and there at night but the insurgents appeared bolder and more determined than before. They have their men in the police and the army who not only act as their informers but also give them shelter.

Two separate insurgent groups met me at different places. Once they come to know that a foreign journalist is in town, they seek him out and also volunteer to take him into the country's interior. My rudimentary knowledge of Persian has stood me in good stead.

"We can disrupt life in Kabul in no time but it is no use doing so when we cannot hold the city", the insurgents told me.

According to them, there are two divisions of Soviet soldiers—about 20,000 men—in the city and its vicinity. "Practically everyone in Kabul and, for that matter, in Afghanistan, is a mujahidin", they claimed "The only difference is that some are with guns and some without".

The other day, when a high-ranking Soviet KGB officer was dragged from his car in a crowded locality and killed, the insurgents managed to escape without difficulty. They have not been traced.

However, there are now fewer Russian soldiers and tanks in the streets of Kabul than when I was there last time. Most Government offices, *hotels and bridges are* protected by the Afghans.

But key places, including the Presidential Palace and television and radio stations, have Soviet Army guards. But they continue to adopt a low profile and are seldom seen in daytime. They appear to have positioned themselves at various points in the city from where they can move in no time. I counted seven tanks in a compound behind a nondescript house.

Balahisar, a fortress overlooking the city, is under Russian control. They can be seen at the top, with huge guns trained on the city. The airport is another place where a large number of Russians can be seen. A tented camp has sprung up on its perimeter and many tin huts are now under construction.

Curfew starts at 11 pm but Soviet tanks begin to rumble into the streets at around 8 pm. Most people are indoors by 7 pm. Kabul used to be a gay, *gregarious city, with the sound* of music and the smell of kebab lingering in the air, well after midnight. Now life stops soon after sundown.

The Afghans have become introverts. They were sullen when I was in Kabul last, but now they are resentful.

The bazaars are crowded. The roadside markets, a familiar sight in Kabul, are full of rubber shoes and long coats which Moscow has supplied almost free. At one time people had compunction in buying them but that has now disappeared.

To discourage emigration the Government has imposed a surety of 50,000 afghanis (£475) on every passport. There is also a fee of 20,000 afghanis to pay for every passport.

Attempt to stop oil rig poison gas fails

Bahrain, Oct 5.—A team [of] oil disaster experts have faile[d] to stop poisonous gas issuin[g] from a damaged oil rig in th[e] Gulf where 19 people died la[st] Thursday, *shipping sources said*.

هكذا من الاصل

Uganda politicians accuse military rulers of trying to ensure the return to power of Dr Obote

From Charles Harrison
Nairobi, Oct 5

Prayers were said in churches throughout Uganda today as part of celebrations to mark the country's eighteenth independence anniversary on Thursday.

This year's celebrations are on a lower key than ever before, with the anniversary completely overshadowed by political in-fighting in preparation for the parliamentary election on December 10, the first election to be held in Uganda since 1962.

Mr Paulo Muwanga, the chairman of the ruling Military Commission, returned this weekend from a visit to Cuba, the purpose of which has not been explained, and immediately rebuffed the call by the Democratic Party and the Uganda Patriotic Movement for a revision of changes made in the electoral law.

The two parties have boycotted the National Consultative Council, the interim parliament, for the past fortnight, and the legislation was passed in their absence by the remaining members, most of them supporters of the Uganda People's Congress.

Dr Milton Obote, the former president and leader of the People's Congress, is not a member of the council. But the two parties say that the Military Commission is doing all it can to ensure that the People's Congress comes to power—with or without an election.

Mr Muwanga says that the two parties boycott of the Council does not invalidate its work, and refuses to halt the registration of voters, which opens tomorrow.

His attitude has split the unity of the two parties. The Democratic Party is now urging its followers to register for the election, while the Uganda Patriotic Movement has filed an action in the High Court seeking an injunction to halt the registrations.

Mr Muwanga accuses Mr Yoweri Museveni, the UPMs leader, of "exploiting" the DP in a plan to cause chaos, and alleges that Mr Museveni has even tried to persuade President Machel of Mozambique to influence President Nyerere of Tanzania to intervene in the Ugandan dispute.

Tanzania still has 10,000 troops in Uganda, and has maintained strong influence there since its army overthrew President Amin last year.

Mr Muwanga flew to Cuba with Mr Otema Alimadi, his Foreign Minister, and about 70 young men who are reported to have been selected for training in intelligence and security work. He would say only that the two countries had much in common, and that cooperation between them would increase.

Hongkong in nuclear venture with China

From Our Correspondent
Hongkong, Oct 5

China's first nuclear power station—jointly owned and operated by Hongkong and Canton—will probably be built on a site inside Guangdong (Kwangtung) province, 50 miles north-east of the Hongkong border.

The plan has been outlined in an interview by Sir Lawrence Kadoorie, the chairman of Hongkong's China Light and Power Company, whose organization expects to cooperate with the Canton authorities in the development of a large power system in southern China.

"A nuclear power station owned and operated by Hongkong and Canton interests to mutual advantage will tie us closer together and be an added factor for the future security of Hongkong", Sir Lawrence said.

He pointed out that Britain was also closely involved in the venture. Britain's Department of Industry, the Atomic Energy Authority and the Central Electricity Board have contributed to the feasibility study, which was initiated after an approach to Hongkong by the Canton Electric Company in March last year.

It is also expected that Sir Arnold Weinstock's General Electric Company will join the venture.

The probable site will not be close to any built-up area and will be near the sea to facilitate the unloading of heavy equipment.

Approval of the venture is expected before the end of the year but Sir Lawrence estimates that it could be eight years before the power station begins supplying Hongkong and Canton with electricity.

"Training of personnel will be a tremendous job", he said. "They will have to undergo psychological, as well as medical tests. Some of the Chinese recruits may go to Britain for training. To repeat, there must be discussions and agreement between the Hongkong government, the British Government and Peking.

He rejected suggestions that China might use the station to produce nuclear weapons. "China is already a nuclear power," he said.

Tomorrow, a top-level trade delegation, headed by Mr Fung Xueyan, the director of the Canton Foreign Trade Bureau, is due to start talks in Hongkong on trade cooperation.

Prisoners of conscience

Brunei: Othman bin Haji Karim

By Caroline Moorehead

Othman bin Haji Karim, a [illegible]-year-old farmer, has been held in prison since 1962 on emergency orders, renewed every two years at the discretion of Sir Hassanal Bolkiah, the Sultan of Brunei.

He is detained for having allegedly taken part in a political revolt and for belonging to the banned Brunei People's Party.

In 1962 the party held all the elected seats on Brunei's Legislative Council. The party was, however, unable to form a government because its members were outnumbered by other council members, nominated directly by the Sultan. They announced therefore that they would form an independent government.

On December 12, 1962, the Sultan banned the party, suspended meetings of the Legislative Council and declared a state of emergency. He also called in British troops (Britain is responsible for the country's foreign affairs until 1983, when Brunei becomes fully independent) and had 2,500 members and supporters of the party arrested.

By 1979 all but eight of these had been released. Othman bin Haji Karim is among those who remain in prison. He has neither been brought to trial nor charged.

Liner blazes as 510 people are rescued

Juneau, Alaska, Oct 5.—The Dutch cruise liner, Prinsendam was still ablaze today after the 510 people on board, many of them elderly, had abandoned the vessel and were brought to safety in one of the sea's biggest rescue operations.

But the rescue, which continued until late last night, inadvertently left 20 people behind in a lifeboat for three hours in heavy seas. Some were barefoot and in pyjamas. It had been prematurely announced that the operation was complete.

The forgotten 18 passengers and two crew were eventually pulled from the boat amid fog and 13ft waves. Thirteen of the 320 passengers suffered from exposure and were taken by helicopter to Yakatut, Alaska, about 130 miles to the north.

The ship was more than 100 miles from the Glacier Bay national monument near Juneau when the distress call went out. An oil tanker, the Williamsburg, was nearest to the disable vessel.

Most of the passengers were elderly American tourists who had just set off on a holiday voyage to the Far East.

The passengers were awakened early yesterday and waited five hourse on the bridge for an evacuation order after an engine room fire. Four hours after the distress signal the fire reached the dining hall.

The passengers evacuated the ship taking to the rafts and lifeboats. They had to spend several hours in deteriorating weather conditions before they were rescued.—Agence France-Presse and Reuter.

Women pushed aside: More than 100 were jammed into one lifeboat in the scramble to abandon ship and some crew "pushed aside old ladies" to get on rescue helicopters, passengers said today.

The passengers included Mr John Gyorkos, a lawyer from California, still wearing his dinner jacket after arriving in Sitka by helicopter with 61 other passengers.

"Until we were picked up by helicopter, it got to the point where it was close to unbearable", he said. "If they had put one more person on the liferaft, somebody would have had to hang over the side".

Lieutenant Bruce Melnick, a Coast Guard helicopter pilot who reported pulling 109 shivering survivors from the boats and rafts said: "It was a miracle everybody was all right". Only one minor injury was reported.—UPI.

South-East Asia waits for new Japan to emerge

Cautious welcome to old warrior

From David Watts
Singapore

Singapore's older bookshops still have paperbacks with lurid covers depicting Japanese soldiers in frenzied poses of belligerence during the Second World War occupation.

The images of militaristic Japan, however, have long since faded in most people's memories in South-East Asia, and Japanese plans to build up their defence capability are getting a cautious welcome throughout the region. Cautious, because it is as yet far from clear to what extent a resurgence of Japanese military power is supported by the nation as a whole.

It is cautious, also, because it is not clear either to what extent Japan intends to become a regional military power rather than a middle-ranking power concerned with the defence of its own homeland and immediate interests.

Japanese journalists and academics attending a recent Japan - Association of South-East Asian Nations seminar recently made it clear that they saw no possibility of Japan assuming any responsibility for the defence of South-East Asia.

It is hard to imagine though, given increased naval power and the backing of the public, a future Japanese government would not want to secure its interests in the Straits of Malacca which are crucial to that country's import and export trade. Japanese naval vessels have made goodwill visits to South-East Asian ports but neither side appears to have got to the stage of considering the provision of regular port facilities for Japanese ships.

Indeed, it may never get to that stage because the countries of South-East Asia, while conscious of the growth of Soviet influence in the oceans around them, are content to maintain and improve their existing defence relationships with Western countries.

In most countries in the region Tokyo's plans for a five-year, five-point £5,000m defence build-up are seen as a logical development of Japan's industrial strength and the increasingly overt world struggle between non-communist and communist nations.

A particularly graphic example of the need for the building up of Japanese military power was the recent Soviet attitude to a Japanese request not to tow a damaged nuclear submarine through its territorial waters. The Japanese request was ignored, something which was widely noted in South-East Asia as typical of the high-handed attitude now adopted by Moscow and an inkling of what might happen to lesser powers.

There remains in South-East Asia, however, an undercurrent of concern that the Japanese might overreact. That is particularly so in view of the effect of the Gulf war on the Strait of Hormuz through which pass most of Japan's oil supplies and the increased Soviet military strength in the Kurile Islands, north of Japan, taken over by the Russians at the end of the Second World War.

So long as Japan links its defence policy closely with that of the United States, the South-East Asian countries are likely to remain unconcerned, however.

Former guard at Nazi death camp commits suicide

Sao Paulo, Oct 5.—Gustav Franz Wagner, accused of complicity in the murder of 250,000 Jews during the Second World War, stabbed himself to death in his Brazilian home on Friday, his lawyer said.

The lawyer, Senhor Flavio Marx, said that Herr Wagner, an Austrian aged 68, was found dead in the bathroom of his ranch house in the town of Atibaia. He was buried in Sao Paulo yesterday after a post-mortem examination.

Herr Wagner voluntarily surrendered to Sao Paulo police in May, 1978, after being identified by a survivor as the sub-commandant of the Sobibor concentration camp in Poland during the Second World War.

Extradition requests by West Germany, Austria, Poland and Israel were rejected by the Brazilian Supreme Court on the grounds that the statute of limitations for war crimes had expired.

While in jail and a psychiatric ward in Brasilia awaiting extradition hearings, Herr Wagner attempted suicide five times. He was released in June last year.

He had always rejected charges that he was an accomplice to the murder of 250,000 Jews in the Sobibor and Treblinka concentration camps. He said he had only been a sergeant at Sobibor in charge of constructing barracks and housing and denied that he had ever been to Treblinka.—Reuter.

Israeli minister questioned in corruption case

From Moshe Brilliant
Tel Aviv, Oct 5

Senior police officers of the Fraud Squad today began interrogating Mr Ahron Abuhatzeira, the Minister for Religious Affairs, concerning complaints of corruption and bribery.

They said they were questioning Mr Abuhatzeira about activities in his capacity as minister since 1977 and as Mayor of Ramleh before that. According to press reports, the complaints concerned cuts taken from ministry grants to religious educational institutions, payment of election bribes and receiving bribes as mayor.

After a four-hour session, the minister said through his lawyers that he had refuted point by point all the allegations about him and showed that the suspicions were unfounded.

The minister participated in the regular weekly meeting of Mr Menachem Begin's Cabinet.

The Opposition Labour Party caucus in Parliament issued a statement today expressing surprise that Mr Abuhatzeira had not taken leave of absence from the Government. The party accepted the principle that everyone was innocent until proved guilty but asserted that it was intolerable that a minister should remain in the Cabinet while being questioned about criminal offences.

Mr Abuhatzeira is the first Cabinet minister ever to be so questioned. In 1977, Abraham Ofer, who was then Minister of Housing, was the subject of a police investigation but he committed suicide before he could be interrogated.

Exiled Bolivian President condemns coup

Frankfurt, Oct. 5.—Señora Lidia Gueiler, the former Bolivian President, said on arrival here that the military junta which took over in July did not command the loyalty of the whole Bolivian army and that the *putsch* went against "the history of my country".

The junta allowed her to leave La Paz yesterday, and after a brief stopover in Frankfurt, she flew to Paris where she will stay with her daughter.

She pledged to return home as soon as possible and said all Bolivian political parties should join forces to bring about the return of democracy.

The former President held a press conference in Frankfurt before her departure for Paris. "I did not denounce power. I was forced to do it. . . . Our only hope was to live once again in democracy."—UPI, AP.

Argentina's next president may face two crises

From Tony Emerson
Buenos Aires, Oct 5

Last Monday, when the ruling military junta was due to announce the name of Argentina's president-designate, the *Buenos Aires Herald* published a cartoon showing the town crier declaiming the news in a Plaza del Congreso populated by precisely one cat.

Such was public indifference to the almost certain nomination of General Roberto Eduardo Viola to succeed his former commander and colleague to the presidential chair in March 1981.

If the junta wanted some interest to be taken in the selection, they chose an effective way of doing so by announcing a day late that they had postponed their decision for 10 days.

Rumour-starved Buenos Aires exploded with stories of fights among senior officers, dark-horse candidates, and changes in the controversial economic policy. General Albano Harguindegny, the Minister of the Interior, said publicly that the delay was doing no good to the process of government. On Friday the junta announced that General Viola was the man as he always had been.

Two potential crises are looming large, one in the border dispute with Chile, the other on the economic front.

The dispute with Chile nearly led to war in January 1979 over the possession of three small islands at the mouth of the Beagle Channel in the extreme south of the continent. The real issue is the offshore rights the islands bestow in the south Atlantic, where a 200-mile continental shelf is considered to hold huge oil reserves.

President Videla arranged for mediation by the Vatican, which has been unsuccessful.

On the economic front, Dr Martinez de Hoz, the minister, has chosen to fight inflation by fixing the exchange rate, thus imposing a price freeze on goods normally exported, particularly food.

This has been supported by high interest rates to attract short-term funds to maintain the artificially high level of the peso. But repayments over the next six months exceed Argentina's reserves and the balance of trade has swung into deficit.

On Chile, General Viola is unlikely to do anything this year that might limit his freedom of action as President.

A hopeful future for the faithful in Tibet

Why pictures of the Dalai Lama are back on the parlour wall

In May, 1959, Tibetans file from the Potala Palace in Lhasa to surrender to Chinese Communists.

Sunday morning, and hundreds of pilgrims queue at the doors of the Potala Palace, the towering fortress of 10,000 shrines that soars on its rock above the Tibetan capital of Lhasa awaiting the return of its god-king, the Dalai Lama.

Feet that have tramped in cheap Chinese plimsolls for 30 days from the remotest mountain wildernesses shuffle past the golden totems of the exotic Buddhist cult of Lamaism. Prayer wheels whirl, beads are fingered. Photographs of the Buddha incarnate, in exile on the wrong side of the Himalayas, are clutched and kissed.

Each family bears a kettle, or jam jar, or vacuum flask, filled with stinking yak butter to fuel the eternal flames of the altar lamps.

Here and there along the shuffling snake, their drab and shapeless green uniforms almost resplendent against the filthy clothes of the Tibetans, cluster twos and threes of the People's Liberation Army, waiting to pass through what to them is a vast and mysterious museum.

The line jerks forward out of the diamond-bright mountain sun to the gloomy labyrinth within. Countless jewel-encrusted golden statues wink and shimmer in the flicker of the butter lamps. The faithful spoon their butter to feed the guttering flames and prostrate themselves a dozen times before the altars. The wise bring scraps of carpet to save the skin of their hands on the stone floor. The soldiers push past, uncomprehending and disdainful.

Hour after hour the line files through. The close air is filled with the low murmur of recited prayer, and the stench of rancid butter and unwashed bodies. Among the merely curious there is a powerful desire to find the exit.

It is a sight that could not have been seen a year ago. A recent relaxation by the ruling Chinese of the ban on religious observance has unleashed a great surge of the old faith.

Evening falls on the Jokhang, the golden-roofed cathedral in the heart of the old city of Lhasa. In the gathering dusk, pilgrims who have walked for weeks through roadless countryside huddle on the pavement to await the 6 am daily opening, lighting their fires on the kerbside to brew their butter tea. The locked iron railings that until a few months ago barred all entry to this dazzling temple have gone.

In the street outside a tidal wave of hundreds of believers surges round the Barkhor, the sacred circular walk around the cathedral precincts. The especially devout prostrate themselves every inch of the three-quarter mile way. Only a few months ago this street would have been all but deserted at night.

After the abortive Tibetan uprising in 1959, when the fourteenth Dalai Lama fled to India, the Chinese put the many thousands of monks to work in the fields. But religious observance was permitted until 1966, when a decade of the Cultural Revolution hit Tibet with particular vehemence.

Several families I met described how gangs of rampaging Red Guards went from house to house, searching for religious artefacts and ordering their destruction. A woman on a commune near Xigaze, Tibet's second city, told me: "The whole village was made to throw its prayer wheels into the river. We saved a set of rosary-beads by hiding them in the roof".

Now the family has a photograph of the Dalai Lama among the family snapshots, on a shelf under wall posters of Marx, Engels, Mao and Hua. The scene was repeated in many households I visited.

During that black decade many small monasteries and one large one, at Ganden east of Lhasa, were razed, although there is now talk of that at Ganden being reconstructed. Two travellers who had made a seven-week bus journey to Tibet from inland China told me that in the Litang Valley far to the east, where once there had been 113 monasteries, not one remained.

Gangs also broke into most of the larger monasteries, defacing walls and destroying statues and altars. But of those I visited the damage did not appear to have been too severe, and in many cases had been made good, although not always with the original relics.

Many of the vandals were Tibetan, acting firmly on the side of the Chinese. Several men in their twenties and thirties I met in the countryside admitted to having been Red Guards, but none would admit to acts of sacrilege.

Once the worst excesses of the period were over, the Chinese Government decided to restore 10 of the most important religious sites as historic monuments. The Potala itself, which had suffered more from the ravages of time than from Red Guards, has had more than £1m spent on its fabric since 1976.

Just outside Lhasa, clinging by its fingernails to a mountainside, is Drepung monastery, once the largest in the world with 10,300 monks and now with 240: all the able-bodied men still have to put in long hours at a nearby "lama farm". Since the beginning of this year half a dozen new recruits have joined.

Mr Jinpa Latso, Drepung's administrative head, who is elected by his fellow monks but approved by the local Communist Party, told me: "They are just beginning to drift back. I believe soon we will have many more recruits."

More than 200 miles west of Lhasa by Chinese military road over three dizzy mountain passes is the great monastery of Trashilumpo, once the rival seat of power to Lhasa until its head, the Panchen Lama, left for good in 1964 to become a tame figurehead in Peking. Where there were once 3,700 monks there are now 100. No new recruit has arrived in the past two years.

Mercifully undamaged, although there are signs of angry hacking at the surrounding plasterwork, is Trashilumpo's jewel, an 80ft high golden Buddha. In an adjoining library, built in 1447, aged monks were reading from a treasure store of sacred Buddhist scriptures.

Although the Chinese Government has been trying to lure the Dalai Lama home for some time, the current relative religious freedom was confirmed only in June, when Peking published six new principles for the government of the Tibet Autonomous Region after admitting to years of mismanagement and neglect.

Losang Tsetin, a vice-chairman of the Tibetan regional government, told me in an interview: "Previously we did not respect Tibetan language and national habits". He pointed out, however, that adherents of Lamaism or any other religion were still ineligible to join the Communist Party, thus barring them from any positions of real influence.

On the question of the Dalai Lama, who may visit Peking for talks on his future role next year, Tsetin said: "If he comes back he will have a certain rank, and a good place to stay. He can play an important role. But I think there is no need to bring back exiles from India to fill our great shortage of teachers, as he has suggested."

But, Tsetin claimed, four of the 13 vice-chairmen of the Tibetan regional government were now Buddhist.

If the Dalai Lama ever returns home it will be to a religious fervour that has surprised and even embarrassed the Chinese, especially when it is demonstrated in front of visiting western journalists. But he is unlikely ever to reoccupy his exquisite and perfectly preserved rooms in the Potala, and the monasteries will never again count their heads in thousands.

The medieval theocracy, which survived in all its cruelty and autocracy well into the twentieth century, has been broken for ever. And in modern Tibet the monastery is no longer the only way to get an education.

Alan Hamilton

This is the first article after the author's recent visit to Tibet.

Westminster view: an occasional series

The many benefits to be derived from a Prime Minister's department

There are two sets of problems which face British governments of every complexion—how to develop and project a cohesive set of policies when, inevitably, the Cabinet represents a balance of forces, and how to transform the smothering octopus of the civil service so that the talent it possesses can be better used for the modernization of Britain.

In 1968 Harold Wilson turned to Fulton and his colleagues but fatally hamstrung their efforts by confining them to the civil service. They were not allowed to look at the machinery of government. A decade ago, David Howell, now in Mrs Thatcher's Cabinet, examined the problems in pamphlets advocating a "new style" of government. They make depressing reading today, when the structure he criticized is virtually unchanged and the situation is worse. In 1970 Ted Heath set up the Think Tank. In 1974 Harold Wilson formed a Policy Unit. In 1979 Margaret Thatcher recalled Sir Derek Rayner to work again on the civil service machine.

Many academics and other commentators continue to analyse the problems but fail to offer proposals for reforms which would be effective and quick-acting.

The bitter irony is that a solution has been on hand for a long time. It is one which could soon produce a more integrated government effort and also create the conditions for a fundamental overhaul of the administrative machine in the longer term. That solution would be the creation of a Prime Minister's department.

It is an idea which has been resisted steadily by ministers and mandarins, each group fearing that it would encroach on their own preserves of power. Even Prime Ministers have opposed it. Harold Wilson, preferring his own Byzantine manoeuvring, condemned it as a "delusion" and quoted with approval the assessment of Professor G. W. Jones that with such a Department a Prime Minister's "personal power and influence might be reduced".

Opponents of a Prime Minister's department sometimes seek to support their case by pointing to experience overseas but take their examples from countries such as the United States and France where the constitutional, political and historical traditions differ so much from our own that they have little relevance. A much more valid case study is available.

Australia has had a Prime Minister's department for nearly 70 years and it works. It has changed over the years and it is certainly not without either faults or critics but there are few, if any, Australians in public life who do not regard it as an essential part of the government system. They find it difficult to understand how we can operate in Britain without a comparable arrangement.

The Prime Minister's department in Canberra fulfills the same function as our Cabinet Office in servicing the Cabinet and its various committees but it also does a great deal more. It is not merely a machine for shuffling the paper or even just for acting as arbitrator between ministries in dispute. It operates eight divisions which cover the whole range of government activity and seek to achieve the maximum degree of coordination between the ministries, in line with the overall policy laid down by the government of the day.

The department is charged with assisting not only the Prime Minister but the Cabinet as a whole and has not meant that the Prime Minister becomes "Minister of everything". It ensures that the discussion of any new policy proposal is as informed as possible—which should surely be the aim for British Cabinets. For example, in Whitehall the rule that papers for discussion by Cabinet committees should be received by participants 48 hours before the meeting has often been used to reduce the possibility of opposition being mobilized by other departments. In Australia the Prime Minister insists that, except for emergency issues, papers should be circulated by his department 10 days ahead of the discussion.

Each division of the Prime Minister's department is staffed by high-quality people who are very experienced in the speciality they are covering. They are well equipped to probe and prod the other ministries to ensure that each proposal put to the Cabinet or its various Committees has been fully researched and that the policy issues at stake are clearly spelt out. Sometimes they go too far and are disowned by the Prime Minister. They accept this as an occupational hazard, recognizing the democratic necessity of political control.

When a submission from a ministry is accepted and circulated, the Australian Prime Minister's department prepares a short analysis and critique of the proposal, significantly improving the level of debate of the issue in Cabinet. There is plenty of evidence—past and present—that British Cabinets need a similar service. Ministers tend to be so overwhelmed with the burden of running their own departments that they usually have little time, energy or resources to concentrate on matters which are not their immediate concern. The temptation of say "That is X's problem. I'll leave it to him and hope he's got it right" is very strong.

The creation of a Prime Minister's department could well lead to a reduction rather than further proliferation of the bureaucracy. Nor would it really involve a major upheaval—simply a redefinition and expansion of the current responsibilities of the Cabinet Office. A Prime Minister's department could, with great advantage to the efficiency of the government machine, roll up the functions of the Cabinet Office and its agencies (including the Central Policy Review Staff, which, under Sir Kenneth Berrill, changed significantly from the position it enjoyed under Lord Rothschild), the Civil Service Department, which has failed so lamentably to realize the hopes of the Fulton committee and the Civil Service Commissioners.

Other candidates for inclusion would be the Exchequer and Audit department and the Central Office of Information. There would be great scope for staff economies as well as enormous improvement in policy coordination.

I do not underestimate the power of the forces of inertia and vested interest to defend our present inadequate system but I believe that there is an overwhelming case for examining carefully the Australian experience of the operation of a Prime Minister's department. We must find—and quickly—a mechanism suited to present realities rather than to Cabinet government as it functioned in the nineteenth century.

Raymond Whitney

The author is Conservative MP for Wycombe

SPORT

Golf

Langer is the first, the youngest and ultimately the best

By Lewine Mair

Brian Barnes's six at the first hole in the final round of the Dunlop Masters at St Pierre made things easier for Bernhard Langer. The West German had looked up at the board and, as he saw that his lead had been increased to four, he felt, deep down, that he was out of danger. Ultimately Langer handed in a last round 68 for a four-round aggregate of 270 which left him five shots ahead of the Ryder Cup Scot.

Rather more closely contested was the battle between Sandy Lyle and Greg Norman for the Vardon trophy. Long before yesterday afternoon it was obvious that neither would have too much trouble in replacing Seve Ballesteros at the head of the order of merit. It was not until the closing minutes of the tournament, however, that it emerged that Lyle was the winner. He had had £451 to catch up on Norman but, by winning £2,355 for a joint fifth place finish against the Australian's £1,616 for a joint seventh place finish, he more than made up the difference.

Norman made no secret of the fact that he was bitterly disappointed to have lost out in this particular race: "It was my ambition to come over here and be the number one ..... to fail in the last round of the last tournament is very hard to bear."

Norman lost his grip, both literally and metaphorically, at the 17th. He knew that he needed to finish with two pars to keep Lyle at bay but, on the penultimate tee, his foot slipped. His tee shot was virtually popped and tailed off into the left rough. He took a five at this par four and all hope of repairing the damage with a two at the short 18th faded when he left his two iron short of the green.

Lyle, for his part, said that he had tried not to think about his confrontation with Norman. Rather! he had done all not to try and win the tournament. Summing up his year, Lyle said that he had not played as well as in 1979, but he had become a very much more disciplined golfer. He had won only one tournament compared to three last year but, against that, he had pocketed more money. What had helped, he said, was that there had been no long dry spell: "When conditions get like that I can become very defensive."

Langer said that this, his first win on the tour, was as much the result of experience as hard work. With his swing slightly awry, he had concentrated on nothing more than keeping his rhythm smooth during his week at St Pierre. If, as he said, Barnes's mistake at the first did much to take the pressure from his shoulders he must still have been mighty relieved to see his 30-foot putt disappear into the hole for a two at the third.

One felt that his heart must have missed a beat as his drive at the 309-yard eighth dived under a tree but, after hitting his low chip through the green, he eventually holed from 12 feet to escape with nothing worse than a par.

On the inward half, Langer opened with a birdie, hitting his sand wedge at the 362-yard 10th to within two feet of the hole. There was a two iron struck to nine feet at the 13th which paved the way for another birdie and, thereafter, no-one doubted that this coolest of competitors would keep it all together till the end.

Barnes's challenge never amounted to very much. "When I took that six at the first", he said, "the writing was on the wall". He picked up a shot at the short third to raise a few hopes but, when he took a three wood for safety off the seventh tee and promptly hit his drive into the ditch he had been so anxious to avoid, he was finally convinced that this was not his tournament.

"Only a couple of days before," Barnes had said: "All I ask is for a finish each week in the top eight." Thus his second place cheque of £6,660 still represented a good week's work. As for Langer, his winning cheque was £10,000. He was the youngest player to win the Masters, the first German to win on our tour and, what is more, his aggregate of 270 was the lowest recorded in this premier event.

Final scores: 270: B. Langer (W.G.), 70, 65, 67, 68. 275: B. Barnes, 69, 68, 68, 70. 278: N. Faldo, 71, 68, 71, 68. 279: M. McNulty (SA), 70, 70, 69, 70. 280: S. Lyle, 71, 70, 72, 67; J. Cañizares (Spain), 71, 70, 68, 71. 281: L. Trevino (US), 70, 71, 69, 71; G. Norman (Australia), 71, 71, 69, 71; J. O'Leary, 74, 68, 69, 70. 282: H. Green (US), 67, 77, 70, 68; T. Job, 69, 69, 68, 76. 283: B. Gallacher, 73, 69, 72, 69; N. Coles, 73, 70, 69, 71; V. Fernandez (Argentina), 75, 72, 69, 69. 284: B. Dassu (Italy), 74, 73, 69, 68. 285: M. Ballesteros (Spain), 68, 72, 73, 71. 286: G. Marsh (Australia), 73, 72, 73, 68; B. Waites, 69, 71, 71, 75; K. Brown, 72, 67, 73, 75; M. Calero (Spain), 70, 71, 72, 73. 288: H. Clark, 73, 72, 74, 69; B. Zoeller, 74, 71, 69, 71; S. Torrance, 77, 69, 75, 70; N. Price, 72, 70, 72, 71; A. Jacklin, 73, 70, 70, 75. 289: H. Baiocchi (SA), 74, 71, 74, 70; S. Martin, 72, 73, 73, 72; B. Charles, 73, 72, 72, 72. 290: M. King, 71, 71, 74, 69; R. Byman (US), 69, 74, 73, 77; M. Pinero (Spain), 75, 77, 69, 74. 291: K. Waters, 73, 71, 78, 71; P. Mason, 73, 73, 74, 71; A. Garrido (Spain), 71, 70, 79, 72; B. Huggett, 74, 71, 75, 70; E. Polland, 72, 71, 73, 75.

US dethrone Australia to take women's team title

Pinehurst, N Carolina, Oct 4.—The United States beat the defending champions, Australia, by seven strokes to win the 1980 women's world amateur team matches from a 28-nation field here today. It was the Americans' seventh success in nine biennial matches, in which the two lowest scores out of three count towards the country's team total.

France, winners of the inaugural event in 1964, fared best on the final day in the 72-hole tournament, tying for third place with Spain at 610, 22 strokes off the lead. The team from Britain and Ireland dropped to fifth on 615. France finished with 146, even par, on the 7,020-yard Pinehurst No 2 course, a score beaten only by the Americans' 144, the lowest of the tournament.

An American college student, Patti Rizzo, had the best 72-hole total with 294, two under par, two better than Edwina Kennedy, of Australia. However, there were no individual awards in this competition, only team honours. Marta Figueras-Dotti, of Spain, finished on 298, and Australia's Lindy Goggin with 299.

Australia's team this year was composed of the same three women as the winning team in 1978. Miss Kennedy's and Mrs Goggin's scores were counted each day towards Australia's total. Jane Lock, who was low scorer for Australia in 1978 in Fiji, did not score in the team total.

The American team was new. Juli Simpson Inkster, the United States amateur champion, added a 73 to her 74 yesterday and Carol Semple, who was in the 1974 United States team, had a 71 to go with her score of 74 yesterday. Miss Semple had eight birdies and Inkster six.

The Australians led after one round by one stroke over the Americans and it remained a two-team race thereafter. The two were tied after 36 holes and the United States squeezed three ahead after 54.

FINAL PLACINGS: 588: United States, 151, 145, 148, 144. 596: Australia, 150, 146, 151, 149. 610: France, 156, 150, 158, 146; Spain, 150, 145, 150, 156. 615: Britain-Ireland, 154, 154, 149, 158. 621: Italy, 158, 155, 156, 152. [illegible]: Sweden, 156, 154, 154, 157. [illegible]: Canada, 160, 151, 155, 156; Switzerland, 157, 158, 153, 155. [illegible]: Japan, 157, 157, 157, 155. 630: New Zealand, 157, 157, 155, 165. 633: Taiwan, 160, 155, 157, 161. 635: W. Germany, 160, 158, 158, 161. 638: S. Africa, 160, 161, 156, 161. 643: Argentina, 160, 156, 161, 166. [illegible]: Netherlands, 162, 160, 160, [illegible]. [illegible]: Belgium, 160, 165, 154, 165. [illegible]: Brazil, 162, 158, 165, 166. 651: Norway, 167, 162, 160, 162. [illegible]: Colombia, 171, 164, 166, 162.—Reuter.

Gallardo's glory: Curtis Strange won the £15,000 Laurent-Perrier champagne tournament at Royal Antwerp by 12 shots with a last round 68 yesterday.

However, Angel Gallardo, of Spain, stole some of his glory with a hole in one on the par three 12th. His five-iron shot won him a £10,000 BMW car.

For the delighted Spaniard it was only justice, as the day before, he had been half an inch from the prize, his ball hanging agonizingly over the lip at the par 7th.

ANTWERP: Laurent Perrier tournament: Final scores (third and fourth rounds): 268: C. Strange (US), 68, 68. 280: R. Campbell (US), 75, 66. 281: G. Levenson (SA), 70, 70. 284: G. Player (SA), 68, 70. 288: A. Gallardo (Spain), 70, 67. 300: M. Rossini (Netherlands), 77, 72, 76. 307: P. Toussaint, 72, 83. 314: E. Williams (US), 84, 74.

HUNSTANTON: Grafton Morrish public school old boys tournament: Semi-final round: Bolton beat Tonbridge 2—0; Charterhouse beat Shrewsbury, 2½—0½. Final: Charterhouse beat Bolton, 2½—0½. Details (Charterhouse names first): R. Scott and J. Sutherland-Pilch beat M. Sringfellow and R. Hughes, 3 and 4; P. Benka and M. Moore halved with I. G. Black and D. F. Roocroft; I. Quick and R. Bidwell beat G. A. Proffitt and J. B. Hope, 7 and 1. Committee Bowl: Final: Loretto beat Haberdashers' Aske's, 2—1.

Boxing

Champion given dope test after title defence

McAfee, New Jersey, Oct 5.—State boxing officials ordered tests last night to see if Panama's Eusebio Pedroza had taken an illegal substance between rounds while retaining his featherweight title against Rocky Lockridge, of United States. Pedroza, the World Boxing Association (WBA) champion, scored a unanimous points win over Lockridge in a nationally televised bout.

The New Jersey State boxing officials said they were awaiting the results of a urine test after a videotape showed a hand passing in front of the champion's face in the rest period between the ninth and tenth round, and then pausing as if something had been pressed into his mouth.

At a news conference after the bout Pedroza denied the charge through a translator. "The substance was ice," he said. "I'm not that kind of sportsman. The only thing I asked for was a piece of ice to chew on. Water is water." Although the champion agreed to undergo the urine test he refused to look at the videotape. "What is being alleged is very unjust," Pedroza said. "If I hadn't hurt my hand (in the third round) I would have knocked him out."

The New Jersey State Athletic Commissioner, Jersey Joe Walcott, who was at ringside, said his office was investigating the matter and had the power to suspend the decision. Walcott added that he did not know whether he had the power to take away the boxer's purse.

Rodrigo Sanchez, a Panamanian and president of the World Boxing Association, said that if a foreign substance was found in Pedroza's urine a full WBA committee hearing would be called to discuss whether or not to strip him of the title. "The only thing the rules say is nothing but pure water can be given to the contestants during a fight."

Equestrianism

London pays tribute to Queen Mother

By Pamela Macgregor-Morris

The Horse of the Year Show, which started at Harringay in 1949 and moved to Wembley 10 years later, start its week's valediction to the show season tonight at the Empire Pool with Johan Heins, from the Netherlands; Heinrich-Wilhelm Johannsmann, Fritz Ligges and Paul Schockemöhle, from West Germany, Eric Wauters and Ferdi Tyteca from Belgium, Eddie Macken, from Ireland, and all the best known amateurs from the home side.

The silver medal-winning British team in the alternative games at Rotterdam—John Whitaker (also holder of the individual silver medal) Graham Fletcher, Nick Skelton and Tim Grubb—will be taking part, and the British team, who won the junior European championship in the three-day event, will parade at tonight's gala performance. Over £70,000 in prize money is on offer.

The show pays its own tribute to the 80th birthday of Queen Elizabeth the Queen Mother with a cavalcade, entitled London Pride, of horses and vehicles dating back to 1900. Appearing at every performance throughout the week, it begins with a quadrille performed by the Household Cavalry in full dress uniform.

Peter Gleave was the overall winner of the two intermediate sections of the Osberton three-day horse trials, sponsored by the Midland Bank, yesterday riding Klipspringer, a chestnut son of the premium stallion, Top Star and Bambi V. Klipspringer is also an advanced dressage horse.

SCOFTON SECTION: 1, P. Gleave's Klipspringer (42 penalty points); 2, I. Tulloch's Power Grit (52.4); 3, Miss A. Willis's Sir Robert (75.5). RAYTON SECTION: 1, J. Marsden's Black Monk II (72.7); 2, Dr Lawson-Baker's Rig Rag (74); 3, Miss S. Jackson's Ground Control (85). GOLDEN GRIFFIN SECTION: 1, Mrs J. Marsh-Smith's Tudor Court (53.2); 2, Mrs L. Clarke's Swanshot [illegible]; 3, Miss C. Strachan's Badiel (58.6).

Racing

English trio fill first three places in Abbaye

From Desmond Stoneham
French Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 5

English-trained horses completely dominated the five-furlong Prix de l'Abbaye de Longchamp which went to Moorestyle and Lester Piggott by a length and a half from Sharpo and Valeriga. The favourite, Adraan, finished fourth and the Prix Robert Papin winner, Irish Playboy, fifth. Horses trained in England have now won seven of the last 10 runnings of the Prix de l'Abbaye.

As usual, Adraan was smartly away, but Piggott was always close up on Moorestyle. Adraan kept up his gallop until the furlong marker, when he was passed by Moorestyle, who was immediately challenged by Sharpo, while Valeriga began a strong late run on the stands' rail.

The race was a little late in starting as the Irish filly, Just A Shadow, had to be destroyed. She reared up in front of the stands and Christy Roche lost his irons. Just A Shadow then careered off to the stalls and, in a collision with Greenway, broke a shoulder.

Moorestyle will not race again this season, but Robert Armstrong expects to have the colt under his care again next year. In April, the son of Manacle, who was bought by Susan Piggott for just 4,000 Guineas, finished second to In Fijar in the Poule d'Essai des Poulains (French 2,000 Guineas). In England, Moorestyle has picked up the William Hill July and Vernons Sprint Cups.

Olivier Douieb followed his Arc de Triomphe success by training the first two past the post in the Prix de l'Opera. Racing in the same colours as Detroit, those of Robert Sangster, but ridden by Alain Lequeux, Hortensia held off Moon Engraver with Wild Idea third. Joe Mercer was suspended for four days after this race for nearly bringing down the favourite, Benicia, a furlong from home. Riding Sovereign Dona for the Irish trainer, Stuart Murless, Mercer did not see Freddie Head bringing Benecia through on the rail.

The Prix Marcel Boussac went to the Maurice Zilber-trained Tropicaro, who paid nearly 5-2 on the Pari-Mutuel. At the post, she had two lengths to spare over Coral Dance with Salmana third in front of Bernicia and Last Love. Ukraine Girl was a spent force by the straight having pulled her way out of contention. Tropicaro may run in next Sunday's Grand Criterum.

Detroit shows true colours in Arc

From Michael Phillips
Racing Correspondent
Paris, Oct 5

Amazingly Robert Sangster saw his now familiar green, blue and white racing silks carried to victory in the Prix de l'Arc de Triomphe at Longchamp today for the third time in four years when his three-year-old filly Detroit just managed to beat Argument, Ela-Mana-Mou and Three Troikas in a blanket finish. Mr Sangster's is a remarkable record. Yet there was nothing amazing about the result.

Desmond Stoneham made out an excellent case for backing Detroit last week and his confidence simply echoed the thoughts of the filly's trainer Olivier Douieb, and her rider, Pat Eddery. They believed that she was unlucky not to have won the Prix Vermeille three weeks earlier. In that instance, on a filly that he did not know, Eddery was caught in a pocket next to the rails at a critical juncture. Had she not run so green Detroit might still have won that day, but the lesson that both she and her rider learnt sank in.

Today Eddery was careful to avoid falling into a similar trap and Detroit also responded much more promptly to her rider's urging than she had done the previous time when as much as anything her lack of experience of racing in a big field let her down. So in one fell swoop Mr Sangster's decision to employ Eddery as his No 1 jockey has paid off. And with this victory under his belt Eddery's confidence in his new employer can only be sky high.

Detroit is not trained like so many of Mr Sangster's horses in Ireland by Vincent O'Brien. On the contrary she has always been in the care of Douieb, who started training for Sangster in France only a couple of seasons ago after the late Miguel Clement had been killed in a motor accident. Douieb was taught the art of training by his father-in-law, Pierre Pellat, who, he says, know more about the game than most people have forgotten. Clearly much of that knowledge has rubbed off on Douieb, who sprang to the fore for the first time three years ago when he brought that good filly, Sanedtki, over from France to England to land quite a coup in the 1,000 Guineas Trial at Ascot.

This year Douieb's handling of Detroit has been exemplary and in the paddock this afternoon her condition was a fine reflection of his skill. Alleged, the horse who carried Mr Sangster's colours triumphantly in this race in 1977 and again the following year, was not wholly owned by him. But today's heroine is. He bought her on the advice of that renowned judge of the thoroughbred, Pat Hogan, for an undisclosed sum when she was still only a foal from her breeders Alec Head and Roland de Chambure.

Mr Sangster had every reason to be interested in Detroit because he also owned and still owns her elder half-sister, Durtal, who won the Cheveley Park Stakes. For Detroit's breeders today's result was a bittersweet affair. Obviously they took the kudos for hatching yet another winner of what is arguably Europe's toughest flat race of the year, yet they would obviously have preferred to see their own runner, last year's winner, Three Troikas, join the elite.

But, try as she did, Three Troikas could not quite manage it. I thought that she was poised to win early in the straight, but once Freddie Head let her down she did not strike out on the firm ground the way she had done 12 months earlier when it was considerably softer underfoot, and they had to be content with fourth prize. Still she was far from disgraced. And nor for that matter was Ela-Mana-Mou, who finished third only half a length behind the winner, running on. In the paddock beforehand he looked simply magnificent, a picture of health and vitality. And in the race he ran his heart out.

Once in line for home Ela-Mana-Mou looked to have the main prize within his grasp, but no sooner were his many admirers counting their winnings than it became all too clear that he had not managed to steal a march on his opponents. The acceleration that Detroit contrived proved too much and towards the end Ela-Mana-Mou was caught by the unconsidered outsider, Argument, who was arguably the unlucky horse in the race. Had he won his victory would have been on a par with the surprise victories of Topyo and Star Appeal.

Behind the first four came the German challenger Nebos, whose rider, Lutz Maeder, was as I feared, found wanting around Longchamp. As for the others Mrs Penny and Nicholas Bill both ran well up to a point. Nicholas Bill stayed on dourly having been outpaced. John Matthias gave Mrs Penny a lovely ride and they had every chance, but as her trainer Ian Balding suspected, she has been on the go for too long.

The dry state of the ground was reflected by the time—2min 28sec—which was the fastest for the race since the war. The previous evening I attended the sale conducted by the French off-shoot of Goffs at the nearby Polo Club and, obviously, the centre of attraction there was Detroit's elder half-sister, Durtal.

When Paris belonged to Detroit: Eddery, the conqueror, with the queen of Longchamp.

PRIX DE L'ARC DE TRIOMPHE (Group I: £[illegible]: 1m 4f)

DETROIT, br f, by Riverman—Derna II (R. Sangster), 3-8-8, P. Eddery 1
Argument, b c, by Kautokeino—[illegible] ([illegible]), 3-8-11, J. C. Desaint 2
Ela-Mana-Mou, b c, by Pitcairn—Rose Bertin (S. Weinstock), 4-9-4, W. Carson 3

ALSO RAN: Three Troikas, Nebos, Nicholas Bill, Dunette, Le Marmot, Anifa, Satilla, Lindoro, Niniski, Noble Saint, Ivano, Providential, Mandolino, Glenorum, Policeman, Mrs Penny, Little Bonny. (20 ran.)

PARI MUTUEL: Win, 7.70FR; places, [illegible], [illegible], [illegible]. O. Douieb. [illegible], sh head. 2min 28sec.

Other results page 7

Sutcliffe, gambler, says he will return

By Michael Seely

John Sutcliffe sho[illegible] sleepy-eyed resignation [illegible] time Mississippi river-boa[illegible] after Tender Heart's [illegible] in Cambridgeshire [illegible] "I thought we were go[illegible] with a good chance whe[illegible] knocked back. But [illegible] racing. There's always [illegible] Mondays".

Back in the weighing r[illegible] ings ran a trifle higher. [illegible] murdered". Joe Merc[illegible] "Don't tell me I was [illegible] know. And there was a g[illegible] Lowe, the rider of Dro[illegible] was beaten a short [illegible] Baronet, was more exp[illegible] thought it was a bit unl[illegible] you should have seen Jo[illegible] going so well that [illegible] charged into the backs o[illegible] and African Rhythm [illegible] stand up in his stirrups [illegible] a pull." Brian Rouse, the [illegible] jockey said firmly: "[illegible] an room. Joe took a ch[illegible] it didn't come off. Every [illegible] himself out there."

The more dispassionat[illegible] the camera patrol film [illegible] the jockey's heated [illegible] Starting down the run [illegible] dip two furlongs [illegible] Tender Heart was [illegible] baulked, losing three [illegible] lengths and as his jockey [illegible] as the pace was increas[illegible] favourite rallied up the [illegible] and finished so strongly [illegible] was under two lengths b[illegible] winner at the line. Tend[illegible] was the unluckiest loser [illegible] race seen so far this sea[illegible] unfortunately the bookma[illegible] but on the first horse [illegible] post. You could say [illegible] good result for us," Joh[illegible] of William Hill, said.

Talking about his att[illegible] the Autumn Double [illegible] expended yesterday, "[illegible] do these things I gener[illegible] [illegible] two animals like Tende[illegible] and Al-Kuwait to go to [illegible] We planned it back in [illegible] went OK but bad luck. [illegible] I've gambled and lost befo[illegible] I'll gamble and win agai[illegible]"

However, nothing can [illegible] from the heroism of th[illegible] year-old winner, Baronet, [illegible] skill of his trainer John B[illegible] Baronet has now won th[illegible] bridgeshire twice. And [illegible] he was only beaten three [illegible] of a length by Sin Tim[illegible] wonder Jack Collins [illegible] "He'll be a yard full of [illegible] and I'd have the bookma[illegible] their knees and crying fo[illegible] inside two seasons."

The two pattern races, [illegible] Chariot Stakes and the [illegible] Club Cup were a triumph [illegible] Irish trainer, Kevin Prend[illegible] Lester Piggott was on [illegible] winners. The "maestro" [illegible] dream of a race on Snow [illegible] Sun Chariot. And in the [illegible] race Ardross at long last [illegible] some consolation for [illegible] played second fiddle to Le [illegible] all season by decisively [illegible] ing More Light. Ardross [illegible] back for another attack [illegible] Ascot Gold Cup in 1981.

Bath programme

2.0 CHEDDAR STAKES (Apprentices: £773: 1½m)

1 310 Camacho, L. Cottrell, 5-9-7 ... Black 2
2 00- Fire Drill, P. Cundell, 3-9-7 ... Knox 3
8 -044 Consortium, P. Cole, 3-8-12 ... Powderhall 7
10 204 Mr Argentina, F. Durr, 3-8-12 ... McKeon 1
11 Flying Colours, L. Cottrell, 7-8-11 ... Jenkins 6
12 400 Strip Fast (CD), D. H. Jones, 7-8-11 ... Carter 5
22 000 Regan Clipper, V. Soane, 4-8-1 ... Cartmill 4
25 Flying Geordie, M. Pipe, 3-8-0 ... Fozzard 8
27 0-0 Prince Runnymede, J. D-Home, 3-8-0 ... Anderson 9

3-1 Consortium, 3-2 Mr Argentina, 7-2 Strip Fast, 11-2 [illegible]

2.30 DONNINGTON STAKES (Div I: Maiden 2-y-o: £767: 1m)

3.0 WESTMORLAND HANDICAP (£2,024: 2m 1f)

3.30 BLATHWAYT STAKES (Maiden 2-y-o fillies: £1,227: 5f)

4.0 KELSTON HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,996: 1m)

4.30 COUNTY HANDICAP (3-y-o: £1,864: 1m 3f 150yd)

5.0 DONNINGTON STAKES (Div II: Maiden 2-y-o: £766: 1m)

5.30 DONNINGTON STAKES (Div III: Maiden 2-y-o: £765: 1m)

Wolverhampton card

2.0 DUDLEY STAKES (2-y-o c and g: £778: 5f)

Azaam, W. O'Gorman, 8-11 ... Ives 10
Bright Edge, Mrs N. Kennedy, 8-11 ... McKay 9
Cloudwalker, G. Balding, 8-11 ... W. Higgins 4
Dullingham Lad, H. Collingridge, 8-11 ... Sexton 1
Ebitu, M. Jarvis, 8-11 ... Thomas 8
Edgedale, P. Cole, 8-11 ... Malham 13
Hoba Supreme, R. E. Peacock, 8-11 ... W. R. Swinburn 3
Jeffs Sonn (G), Rae Guest, 8-11 ... Stroud 7
Marking Time, B. Hanbury, 8-11 ... Young 11
Moonlight Love, J. Harris, 8-11 ... Cook 14
Palette Knife, Peter Taylor, 8-11 ... Lawson 6

2.30 SEDGLEY STAKES (Selling: £671: 1m)

3.0 WEST MIDLAND HANDICAP (£1,639: 1½m)

3.30 BUSHBURY STAKES (Div I: 2-y-o fillies: £1,775: 1m)

4.0 STAFFORDSHIRE NURSERY HANDICAP (2-y-o)

4.30 OLDBURY HANDICAP (£1,138: 5f)

5.0 BUSHBURY STAKES (Div II: 2-y-o fillies)

Wolverhampton selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Ebitu. 2.30 Alarizi. 3.0 Grey Mountain. 3.30 More Stones. 4.0 Great Ash. 4.30 Bluest.

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Edgedale. 2.30 Hynib. 3.0 Shi's Double. 3.30 MORE STONES is specially recommended. 4.0 Star Bang. 4.30 Bamboo. Again. 5.0 Cinderwench.

Bath selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.0 Mr Argentina. 2.30 Record Surprise. 3.0 Coccoal. 3.30 Winning The Gaud. 4.0 Vagabond King. 4.30 Mister Lucky. 5.0 Telluride Holmes. 5.30 Stores Lady.

By Our Racing Staff

2.0 Mr Argentina. 3.0 Royal Heritage. 3.0 Bolshoi. 3.30 Winter Cooper. 4.0 Vagabond King. 4.30 Big [illegible]. 5.30 Nimblejack.

Newmarket results

1.45: 1, Scarrowmanwick (6-1); 2, Almerous (4-1); 3, Hawaiyan Star (20-1). Dollar Pocket 11-4 fav. 12 ran. NR: Beaiciah.

2.20: 1, Snow (12-1); 2, Kashmir Lass (10-1); 3, Our Wrapper (7-2). Vielle 11-8 fav. 7 ran. NR: Wild Idea.

3.0: 1, Baronet (22-1); 2, Drowsy (25-1); 3, Pulse Rate (12-1). Tender Heart 4-1 fav. 19 ran.

3.35: 1, Ardross (5-6 fav); 2, More Light (11-8); 3, Tin Soldier (10-1). 5 ran.

4.5: 1, Matsiase (4-1 fav); 2, [illegible]

Towcester NH

2.15: 1, Prince Lore (6-4 fav); 2, Daddy's Daughter (10-1); 3, Old Mill Lady (9-1). 5 ran.

2.45: 1, Haphoffs (4-5 fav); 2, Rockbottom (2-1). Only two finished. 3 ran.

3.15: 1, Buck Royale (10-11 fav); 2, Raford Problem (11-4); 3, Nicholas Nickleby II (12-1). 5 ran.

3.45: 1, Rivers (4-11 fav); 2, Cast Attaque (11-2); 3, Tudor Maestro (8-1). 5 ran.

4.15: 1, Rowhill (4-5 fav); 2, Strong Hand (11-2); 3, Choral Cross

Kelso NH

Chepstow NH

Riding plans

Edinburgh programme

2.15 MONTROSE STAKES (2-y-o fillies: £930: 5f)

2.45 PINKIE HANDICAP

3.15 D. KLETON HANDICAP (£1,429: 1m)

3.45 FARNBOUGLE HANDICAP

4.15 BUCCLEUCH STAKES (2-y-o maiden: £748: 1m)

4.45 BASS ROCK STAKES (£715: 1m)

Edinburgh selections

By Our Newmarket Correspondent

2.15 Ayes. 2.45 Precious Jade.

By Our Racing Staff

2.15 Grace Mary. 2.45 Norwick Bay. 3.45 Fee. 4.15 Lambay. 4.45 Precious Jade.

Southwell NH

2.15 GUNTHORPE CHASE

3.45 JACK LEVY HURDLE (Handicap: £[illegible]: 2m)

2.45 UPTON HURDLE (Selling: £[illegible]: 2m)

4.15 MORTON HURDLE (Novices: £451: 2m)

هكذا من الاصل

SPORT

Football

Birtles a Bovril boy in a million

By Norman Fox
Football Correspondent

Concern and interest today converge on two players who have shared the feeling that recognition would never be won, Kevin Keegan resting a damaged ankle that will deprive England of his leadership in Romania next week, and Garry Birtles, waiting on tenterhooks as Manchester United consider buying him for over £1 million, were not plucked from the cradle.

Keegan spent long enough at Scunthorpe to suspect that his own confidence was misplaced, but he was not subjected to such arbitrary rejection as Birtles. Because of a rumour that, ironically, Manchester United were interested in a player on Nottingham Forest's doorstep at Long Eaton United, Brian Clough went to see Birtles and reported that the Bovril was better than the player. Peter Taylor took a second opinion, his own, and signed Birtles. The relationship between the player and the management partnership never really overcame that initial difference of opinion.

The irony is that Manchester United's interest was indeed nothing more than a false rumour, yet the player they could have bought for £2,000 four year ago will now cost nearer £1.25 million. Dave Sexton, the United manager, was unlikely to have taken notice of last week's remark by Mr Clough that Birtles "can't play". Throughout his time at Forest, Birtles has been provoked rather than persuaded to play to the height of his natural ability.

Perhaps in the end the provocation and continual reminders that he had risen from floor laying to international football in four years were too much. Now it will be interesting to see whether he blossoms anew under the influence of a manager who considers him worth £1m or more.

The selling of Birtles will not be popular with a large portion of the Nottingham supporters who have seen Gemmill and Withe depart without their undivided consent. There is a promise of a midfield player and a replacement forward before the end of the week, and one of the pair is foreign.

It would be exciting to believe that a British club could compete with the New York Cosmos for the distinguished young West German midfield player, Schuster, but though Cologne's asking price is below £1m it is reported that Schuster already earns about £100,000 as a basic salary. As Woodcock left Nottingham in order to reap just such rewards, the problems of buying from the Bundesliga are well known to Forest.

Indirectly, Schuster's transfer to Cosmos could be the key to Forest's purchase of a leading midfield player because the Dutch international, Johan Neeskens, can be released by the American club. Forest have made an approach for Neeskens, who played in the 1974 and 1978 World Cup finals, and are expecting to be asked to pay a fee of about £850,000. Another Dutch international, René van der Kerkhof, of PSV Eindhoven, is also interested in playing out the twilight of his career in the Football League.

Southampton's successful purchase of Keegan from Hamburg was a much different proposition, and it now seems that some fears expressed at the time are being vindicated. For all of the restrictive, man-to-man marking endured by him in Germany, the rigorous nature of the Football League is more demanding and already he has received two worrying injuries.

Tomorrow Ron Greenwood announces his party for the World Cup game in Romania on Wednesday week. Yesterday he learnt that the full back Anderson's groin strain will keep him out of the game for a month. Today he will need reports on the fitness of Keegan, Brooking and Robson, all of whom are in doubt. Keegan lasted for only 15 minutes in Southampton's match at Goodison Park, where two penalties kept Everton level on points with Liverpool.

It would surprise no one to see Liverpool back in top place before the end of the month, specially as Ipswich Town relinquished a valuable home point to Leeds United, whose young manager, Allan Clarke, believes that his new charges need two more months to get fit; high standards for players already fit enough to fun with Ipswich. Next Saturday Ipswich have to see whether they can keep pace with Liverpool at Anfield in the highlight of the season so far.

United find plenty to play for at last

By Norman Fox

Nottm Forest 1 Manchester U 2

If they had read the programme notes, Manchester United's forwards would have known that something more than rumour was in the wind. Brian Clough, the Nottingham Forest manager, after complaining in the week that his own forward, Birtles, was not all that good at controlling a football, was now saying: "He will continue to play well for us, as indeed he has all season. Being fully aware of Manchester United's £1m bid for him, he'll no doubt be out to impress them." Within the afternoon, United had unexpectedly won the match at the City Ground by 2—1 and virtually secured Birtles for over £1m.

The victory and the proposed signing appeared to be related. United had not won a League match away from home this season, nor even scored a goal. Forest had not lost at home and had scored 15. Even allowing for their mid-week defeat by CSKA Sofia in the European Cup, their record of having lost only one home League game since promotion to the First Division still made ominous reading for any visitors. Suddenly, the prospect of having Birtles competing for a place in their team did more for United than the player achieved for himself in his efforts to impress

According to Peter Taylor, this defeat came at the end of one of the worst weeks of his and Mr Clough's career in management. Certainly the combined effort of the European tie and Saturday's game amounted to less than one expects from a team who are not usually criticised on that score.

Coppell's unremitting willingness and Jordan's battering-ram approach won the day with a lot of exciting help from Thomas, whose driven centres were a pest to the Forest defence. But it was Birtles who had been set up for the occasion and although Mr Taylor was right in saying: "He could have had a hat trick", to add that he had a "nightmare" match left one to wonder whether by that criterion others were at least day-dreaming. Several played less determinedly than Birtles, a point Mr Taylor graciously accepted.

Despite persistently giving the ball to their opponents, Forest led until two minutes from half time. Wallace, who was their least impressive forward, gave them the lead with a short header after half an hour. Birtles and O'Neill had by then missed a couple of chances and later, when trying to be ambitious with a pass Birtles became another perpetrator of inexplicable inaccuracy. United made a quick attack through Thomas, and Macari scored an equaliser from close range.

For all of Forest's pressure, Thomas was always likely to snap back at them, and when Anderson had left the field with a groin strain the winger was given even more freedom. 15 minutes from the end he again sped away and from his centre Coppel glanced a goal when burly defenders should have overpowered his slight presence. Though Albiston cleared off the United line in the last moments, Forest's minimal ideas suggested that at today's prices a million pound infusion of new talent would barely fill the void left by the prolonged absence of Francis.

NOTTINGHAM FOREST: P. Shilton; V. Anderson (sub. G. Mills), F. Gray, J. McGovern, L. Lloyd, D. Needham, M. O'Neill, I. Bowyer, G. Birtles, I. Wallace, J. Robertson.

MANCHESTER UNITED: G. Bailey; J. Nicholl, A. Albiston, S. McIlroy, N. Jovanovic, K. Moran, M. Duxbury, S. Coppell, J. Jordan, L. Macari, M. Thomas.

Referee: A. W. Grey (Great Yarmouth).

Everton home in a rush

By John Nicholls

Everton 2 Southampton 1

Though entertaining in a way, it was not a pretty match. For all their drive and possession Everton could manage only two penalties and Southampton's early leading goal suggested a threat that never materialised. The game was played at a hectic pace and few players ever had time to think before being committed to instant and usually obvious action. Both sides needed a calming influence and Hartford on the one hand and Keegan, for most of the match, on the other were badly missed.

In spite of the score and the probable absence of Keegan for a few more weeks, Southampton might well last the season better than Everton. They did contrive a few well-constructed moves that made use of the width of the pitch and only woeful finishing by Hebberd failed to make more of the chances that fell their way.

Everton's style for the present is all action, everyone rushing forward at breakneck speed in an attempt to overwhelm the opposition. It worked well on the lush surface of Goodison Park but it may require some modification when the novelty of running around wears off or when sticky pitches are experienced.

Latchford looked sharp and was only just contained by Watson and McBride, on the left wing, gave Golac a trying afternoon. But sheer force of numbers gained Everton the upper hand for long periods. The entire midfield moved up in support of the forwards and players changed places at bewildering speed.

Southampton countered by withdrawing everyone except George and the penalty area was often occupied by a dozen or more. The way to Katalinic's goal was usually blocked by bodies and he had few genuine shots to save. Twice he made life exciting for his colleagues by intercepting an attacker on the edge of the penalty area and then pursuing the player with the ball towards the corner flag.

It was the crowded nature of Southampton's goalmouth that led to both penalties. The first came after half an hour when Nicholl brought down Megson and the second after Baker palmed away a header from Eastoe. McBride was hard and accurate with both of his kicks.

Southampton scored, the first to be conceded at Goodison this season, after only six minutes with a glancing header by Channon from a Holmes corner. Their joy was shortlived, however, for only six minutes later Keegan fell...

Danger—Wark at work. The high-velocity header that pierces York stone.

Bitter lemon the fruit of success

By Stuart Jones

Ipswich Town 1 Leeds United 1

Ipswich Town are beginning to discover that however hard it is to climb on to the first division perch, it is appreciably harder to stay there. It was apparent on Saturday that they had not been visited by many of the likes of Leeds United and the task of sending them away without a point seemed at times beyond them.

Leeds have never been steeped in too much adventure and, with yet another new manager and lying uncomfortably close to the bottom, they arrived in a frail position. Even so they took the phrase intransigent defence to its extreme at Portman Road.

Ipswich's half of the pitch could have been rented out for almost an hour and a half. At today's prices that could have raised enough money to buy, if not Birtles, then at least an adequate striker. Scoring, though, is not Ipswich's problem; they have not failed to do so this season.

A massed defence troubles them and Leeds were as massed as any defence can be. All 10 of their lemon-shirted cast remained clustered together around Lukic, which cannot be wholly attributed to the length of their 19-year-old goalkeeper's clearances. Even his longest kick barely reached the halfway line.

Allan Clarke experimented, successfully as it proved, with Gray at full back but the rest of his design was built solidly on the elimination of risk. His side responded with a disciplined performance, in the words of their manager, who picked out Lukic for special praise. Mr Clarke's main concern, surprisingly, is lack of fitness.

His side ran hard enough to cover up any cracks, although Ipswich helped by battering away at their strongest section. Thijssen saw the futility of trying to open up the middle and earned applause for each gentle change of direction towards either sideline. Others tried the busier route and inevitably lost their way.

From Ipswich's three accurate crosses, they created their three chances. Thijssen nodded the first down and over the bar minutes before the interval. Wark met the other two powerfully with his forehead. The first was tipped over by Lukic, the other flew with astonishing speed into the top left-hand corner. In 13 games Wark has scored 12 from midfield.

Sabella had put Leeds ahead—his first goal for the club—from their first corner, after 47 minutes. For a few moments Leeds stretched out in bright sunshine and Curtis should have made it 2—0. Too soon they curled up again and stayed there even after Wark had struck.

Bobby Robson was disappointed with the Leeds display, yet it would be naive of him to expect visitors to the home of the leaders to play any other way. That is the price he and his side must pay for success, and unless they find a way to overcome their frustration overawkward guests it could cost them the biggest of rewards.

IPSWICH TOWN: P. Cooper; G. Burley, M. Mills, F. Thijssen, R. Osman, T. Butcher, A. Wark, A. Muhren (sub. K. O'Callaghan), P. Mariner, A. Brazil, E. Gates.

LEEDS UNITED: J. Lukic; B. Greenhoff, E. Gray, B. Flynn, P. Hart, T. Cherry, C. Harris, A. Curtis, D. Parlane, A. Sabella, A. Graham.

Referee: T. Bune (Cranleigh).

Sunderland have mystery 'awayday' at Villa Park

By Vince Wright

Aston Villa 4 Sunderland 0

Well though Aston Villa played, the most startling aspect of this remarkably one-sided match was the complete ineffectiveness and abject surrender of Sunderland. On Saturday morning Sunderland stood one point behind the second-placed club, Liverpool, and were one of only two first division teams unbeaten away from home. In the light of such an encouraging travelling record Sunderland's tactics were baffling.

The Wearsiders were cautious in the extreme, seemingly afraid to set foot in enemy territory, and Villa were given a respect which their first-half display did not deserve. Such a timid approach invited punishment and Villa, lifted by a goal on the stroke of half-time, warmed to their task in the second half. They outplayed Sunderland to such an extend that the final score did not flatter them.

There has always been an honesty and commitment about the teams which Ron Saunders has managed. Villa are no exception. The emphasis is on teamwork rather than individuality and Villa show the value of that now unfashionable word—workrate. No one epitomizes this more than Allan Evans. The Villa Park crowd are beginning to appreciate what a good professional he is.

In partnership with McNaught he had Sunderland's strikers, Robson and Brown, under lock and key as well as finding time to score two goals himself. His first, in the forty-fourth minute, changed the course of the game—an irresistible volley to Morley's long, outswinging cross. His second, six minutes from the end, was a towering header which put the seal on the kind of performance which suggested that Villa will retain their high position.

Sunderland's tenuous hold on the proceedings was broken by Evans's first moment of inspiration and Villa did almost as they pleased after the interval. Making particularly notable contributions were Swain, an admirably efficient fullback, and the underrated Withe, who led the attack with courage and intelligence, harrassing Allardyce into many an indiscretion.

Villa's second goal 14 minutes into the second half was ringed with fortune. Cowans tapped a free kick to Morley, whose shot from 20 yards was deflected by Elliott out of Turner's reach. Villa knew then that the points were secure and Sunderland went from careless to downright sloppy. A miscued header by Bolton led to their going further behind. Bremner seized on the loose ball and his pull back from the byline was collected by Cowans, who unselfishly gave Shaw the chance to score his seventh goal of the season.

ASTON VILLA: J. Rimmer; K. Swain, C. Gibson (sub. E. Deacy), A. Evans, K. McNaught, D. Mortimer, D. Bremner, G. Shaw, P. Withe, G. Cowans, A. Morley.

SUNDERLAND: C. Turner; S. Whitworth, J. Bolton, S. Allardyce, S. Elliott, G. Chisholm (sub. B. Dunn), K. Arnott, G. Rowell, A. Brown, B. Robson, S. Cummins.

Referee: A. Glasson (Salisbury).

Allison's angry aftermath grabs the headline

By Nicholas Harling

Manchester City 0 Liverpool 3

On their two previous visits to Maine Road, Liverpool had played exhilarating football to score four goals. On Saturday, without really trying, they scored three to increase Manchester City's depression and prolong the silences at their manager Malcolm Allison's press conference.

It was there, in Mr Allison's office after the match, that the afternoon's one contentious issue occurred. Having told one group of reporters bluntly that he did not rate the goal by Dalglish that started Liverpool's romp, Mr Allison found himself doing the same, albeit with more expletives, after the topic had been raised again

"I don't understand you people", he said. "All you're after is headlines. The goal was a disgrace and we need locking up for conceding it." Going on to say that a schoolboy could have kept out the shot that bounced over Corrigan, Allison then went even further to suggest that he himself coud have dived across the goal and headed it out.

No one was prepared to argue the point, knowing perhaps that Mr Allison, in these possibly borrowed times of his, is not a man to be treated lightly. The week had started with him declaring his intention of persisting with three men at the back before he had been overruled by his players; who were then told to "play it their way". Perhaps Mr Allison's case was that with one less defender City had one less player likely to commit a mistake of the kind perpetrated by Caton, that almost presented Dalglish with a goal before he actually accepted a far more difficult chance largely of his own making.

Either side of Dalglish's 39th minute effort, taken with his back to goal, Palmer missed opportunities for City by shooting against the sprawling body of Clemence. Precious little else happened in a tedious first half that was enlivened only by the cameraman dashing up and down the aisle in the director's box to focus on the face of City's chairman, Peter Swales.

For a few moments after McDermott had crossed precisely for Souness to score a rare headed goal in the 52nd minute, Liverpool threatened to take City apart. Then, obviously deciding that their appetite was sated by Wednesday's ten goals against the Finns, Liverpool settled down to looking as inept as City, a feat which takes a bit of doing. On finding that the policy was landing them in trouble, after cautions to Neal and Souness, Liverpool raised their tempo again, punishing City for their tendency to play the ball out of defence however closely opposing forwards are pushing up on them. Dalglish finally sent Lee clear to drive a terrific shot past the unhappy Corrigan.

MANCHESTER CITY: J. Corrigan; R. Ranson, N. Reid, T. Booth, T. Caton, A. Henry, P. Power, S. Daley, S. Mackenzie, B. Palmer, K. Reeves.

LIVERPOOL: R. Clemence; P. Neal, A. Cohen, P. Thompson, R. Kennedy, A. Hansen, K. Dalglish, S. Lee, D. Fairclough, (H. Gayle), T. McDermott, G. Souness.

Referee: D. Civil (Birmingham).

Kilmarnock chief speaks up for his manager

Hockey

Changes cost England their sharpness

From Sydney Friskin
Dublin, Oct 5

Ireland 1 England 1

After England's weekend hockey expedition to Ireland, their international record for the 1980 season reads: played 5, won 3, drawn 2, lost none. Today's draw with Ireland followed a 4—1 victory for England yesterday.

The impression gained from yesterday's win was that England were deceptively good without being spectacular. There were undoubtedly some imperfections which would have been dealt with more severely by a side stronger than Ireland; but no one could have knocked a side that had won 4—1.

Today's story was different. Ireland, having made several positional changes improved on yesterday's dismal performance and deserved their draw.

England, by making five changes Hurst, Wilkinson, Precious, Francis, and Rule replacing Taylor, Dodds, Khehar, Brookeman, Leman. By the time Khehar and Brookeman were brought in as substitutes today it was too late to assert authority.

Out of a total of five goals scored by England not one came from open play. This factor somehow tends to detract, but in a more practical sense it is the aggregate that counts not the manner in which it is obtained. Barber, who played such a prominent part in the earlier win, put England ahead today in the 20th minute with a superb short corner conversion.

In yesterday's match Barber scored the first two goals from short corners and set up the other two which were obtained by Westcott from penalty strokes. Ireland's goal which reduced England's 3—0 lead also came from a penalty stroke converted by Gregg, who did not have a particularly good game on both days. He was too closely marked by Westcott.

Ireland drew level today 10 minutes before the end when McConnell converted a short corner at his fifth attempt and when the home side forced another short corner soon after they had high hopes of ending their 31 year wait for another victory over England; but England averted the danger. In the end a short corner nearly brought victory to England, Barber's shot hitting a post.

Fielding seven members of the recently dissolved Great Britain party England looked more mature particularly in defence. Their best chance of a goal from open play was set up today by Francis about midway in the first half, but his shot was well saved by Larmour in the Irish goal. Ireland have a few problems to sort out including their corner drill which needs to be tidied up. However much one may discredit the set pieces they do help to win watches.

ENGLAND: J. A. Hurst; J. L. Duthi, M. D. Wilkinson, P. J. Barber, A. J. Wallace, M. Precious (sub S. S. Khehar), G. D. Westcott, N. Hughes (capt); J. R. Bhaura, J. N. Francis (sub R. Brookeman), C. Rule.

IRELAND: D. Larmour; S. Martin, N. Crawford, W. McConnell, T. O'Keeffe, M. Burns, T. A. Gregg, M. Sinamon, J. Cole (capt), E. Cummins (sub A. O'Driscoll), J. McKee.

Umpires: C. Villanueva (Belgium) and D. Marystael (Belgium).

Britain's changes prove too effective for tourists

By Joyce Whitehead

Britain 2 New Zealand 1

On Saturday at Lilleshall Hall, in Shropshire, Great Britain beat New Zealand after all three goals had been scored in six minutes of the second half. On the previous occasion these teams met, in Canada after the World Cup tournament in 1979, New Zealand emerged the winners.

This time there were a few changes in each side and the first half was tentative with Britain having the edge over their opponents. The New Zealand goalkeeper played well and, at the other end, Pauline Gibbon made a remarkable save for England to leave it all to play for in the second half.

Jennifer Given (Ireland) opened the scoring, only for Judith Philipps, to equalize a minute later. The last goal, by Marilyn Pugh (Wales) was well worth seeing ... (England) broke away on the right and sent her pass across the field to find Mrs Pugh just in place to score.

These goals brought the second half to life and then, in the fifty-seventh minute with Great Britain leading by the odd goal, a strange thing happened. The home team made two substitutions. Their two goal scorers, Miss Given and Mrs Pugh, were replaced by Kim Gordon and Jane Swinnerton but the team held on. Thus New Zealand lost the only match of their tour so far.

Tomorrow in Cardiff, New Zealand play Wales before leaving for the United States.

GREAT BRITAIN: P. Gibbon (Berkshire), A. Ellis (S Wales) (capt.), S. Morrow (S Wales), B. Holden (Northamptonshire), R. Sykes (Kent), M. Ecclesall (Lancashire), V. Robinson (Hertfordshire), S. Morgan (S Wales), J. McBride (Ireland), J. Given (N Ireland), M. Pugh (S Wales).

NEW ZEALAND: L. Shandiland, S. McLeish, R. Blackman, P. Barwick, J. Nell, H. Kohere, J. Phillipps, J. Mc-...

Squash rackets

Pakistanis threaten boycott in Adelaide

Adelaide, Oct 5.—Pakistan's top players threatened to walk out of the world squash championship which started here yesterday. They were upset because the holder, Geoff Hunt, of Australia, was made top seed although he is second behind Qamar Zaman, of Pakistan, in the latest computer world rankings.

The tournament director, Len Atkins, called in Jonah Barrington, of Britain, to act as mediator during three hours of discussions. Mr Atkins then told the Pakistanis they would be disqualified if they failed to appear for their opening round matches on time.

Hunt described the row as an absolute joke: "I thought it was a bit pointless. I was not happy when the computer rankings had me No 2, but if the tournament organizers had not bothered to make me No 1 it would not have worried me in the slightest. I would certainly have played and not complained."

After an easy 13-minute victory in the first round Hunt spent just 20 minutes eliminating Stephen Wall, a fellow Australian, 9—6, 9—4, 9—1. Zaman was also in superb form, beating another Australian, Rodney George, 9—4, 9—0, 9—2.

Cam Nancarrow, the former world amateur champion of Australia, was the first seed to be knocked out...

For the record

Weekend results and tables

Spalding escapes the danger to lead the world

SPORT

Rugby Union

Rousing Romanians blunt Munster's pride and passions

From Peter West
Rugby Correspondent
Limerick, Oct 4

Munster 9 Romanians 32

On the ground in Limerick where the All Blacks took a crashing in 1978, and against an Irish province which has given many famous touring sides the hottest of receptions, the Romanians began their short tour today with a handsome victory by three goals, two penalty goals and two tries to three penalty goals. It is three-quarters of a century since a national team scored as many as five tries against Munster. Dave Gallaher's first All Blacks beat the province 33—0 in 1905-06.

Controlling the second half, waxing ever more relaxed and confident, and bringing matters to a rousing conclusion with their last two tries, the Romanians earned themselves a warm ovation at Thomond Park from characteristically generous hosts. If they can succeed against Leinster, the inter-provincial champions, on Wednesday they may not be greatly tested to take an unbeaten record—as they did against Wales a year ago—into their game with an Ireland XV in Dublin on Saturday week.

It was the sort of performance, by a side containing half a dozen players new to us here, to confirm the belief of their manager, Viorel Morariu, that it should be a better one by the end of this tour. Looking further ahead, it will encourage Scotland swiftly to conclude arrangements for a Romanian tour of their country next season, and England, who sent a B team to Bucharest two years ago, to climb aboard the same bandwagon as soon as possible.

The strength of this Romanian side reposes in a big, durable pack and a hard core of experience at half back and centre, where Constantin's boot, combined with that of his stand-off, Dimitru, provides some hefty tactical fire power. It was as well for Munster on this occasion that Constantin, as a goal-kicker, was not quite at his best.

All their forwards maul and drive with well-drilled verve, the loose trio is fast and knowledgeable and the hooker, Munteanu, who made the penultimate try with a spectacular burst from a lineout and finished it off with a long and accurate inside pass, is a ball of fire in the open. Caragea looks a substantial acquisition as a ball-winning lock, though it took the Romanians a long time to subdue the lineout activities of Keane, Foley and Spring.

The scrum half and captain, Paraschiv, quick and elusive on the break, has a service which provides useful immunity for his partner. There is pace and power on the wings. A new centre, Lungu, and a new full-back, Codol, still look a bit raw, but the manager rates their potential as exciting. However, basic tenets are adhered to fore and aft, and it is refreshing to see backs consistently put the ball in front of the man running onto it.

On a soft autumnal afternoon Munster could not now summon up the blood and thunder fury that characterized their heroic effort against the All Blacks, and indeed never had the control to provide a proper platform for it. They remained in contention at half-time (6—7), and for a while afterwards, but were then kept at an increasingly comfortable arm's length.

Ward kicked nicely throughout and in the first half landed two penalties for Munster, one of them from the halfway line. Aldea, their right wing, got a try for the Romanians which was sparked off by one of Munteanu's forays and assisted by Constantin's clever long pass in the centre. In the second half Constantin made a try for Fuicu with a little kick through behind a scrummage; having kicked a first-half penalty, Constantin also converted. Ward hit another soaring penalty and then the visitors monopolized all further scoring.

Lungu acquired a try from a tap move, Constantin kicked an easy penalty goal and, finally, converted the last tries, scored by Aldea and Fuicu. So the wings scored four tries between them, and the fifth try also was obtained by a back. I have seen Romania play some tight and unambitious rugby in the past, but it is now clear that they can let their hair down effectively, too.

MUNSTER: G. Casey (Young Munster); D. Aherne (UCC), R. Marones (Lansdowne), P. Rolls (Bohemians), J. Bowen (Constitution); A. Ward (Garryowen), C. Murphy (Constitution); B. O'Connor (Young Munster), P. Whelan (Garryowen, captain), G. McLoughlin (Shannon), B. Foley (Shannon), M. Keane (Lansdowne), J. Daly (Sundays Well), D. Spring (Lansdowne), A. O'Leary (Constitution).

ROMANIA: L. Codol; S. Fuicu, I. Constantin, A. Lungu, M. Aldea; A. Dimitru, M. Paraschiv (captain); I. Bucan, M. Munteanu, V. Turlea, G. Daraban, G. Caragea, P. Bors, G. Dumitru, E. Stoica.

Referee: J. C. Yche (France).

The unacceptable face: Butcher (Harlequins) squares up to Swansea's Roberts (right).

Swansea visit leaves sour taste

By Richard Streeton

Swansea were accused yesterday of illegally kicking Harlequins players on the head when the two teams met at Twickenham on Saturday in a club game. "I bet Swansea do not try that sort of thing on when they meet the All Blacks later this month," the accuser, Earle Kirton, a former New Zealand international and past Harlequin coach, said.

Mr Kirton, who is a dental surgeon in the London area, said the incidents he complained about were mostly off the ball and went unspotted by the referee. "At least three times I saw David Cooke, the Harlequins flanker, get kicked on the head as he lay on the ground. Butcher, the number eight, was another to get kicked on the ground. Against young forwards it was unnecessary of Swansea to behave like that."

Mr Kirton's remarks came as Welsh rugby in its centenary year sets about rebuilding its image after last February's unhappy England-Wales match at Twickenham. Fears have already been expressed about the atmosphere which might arise on the forthcoming All Blacks tour. The traditional rivalry between Wales and New Zealand in recent years has gone beyond what has been acceptable on several occasions.

several occasions. The New Zealand selectors have already been criticized for including in their team a prop forward, John Ashworth, who was concerned in a "raking" incident at Bridgend on New Zealand's 1978 tour when J. P. R. Williams was injured.

Mr Kirton said he could not forecast how the All Blacks might behave but he felt certain that Swansea would not risk similar tactics against New Zealand: "On Saturday it was the old bully syndrome; against older and more experienced players Swansea might have been sorted out. As it was Swansea turned on this softening-up business. In an amateur game, it was unforgivable. Ye gods, fellows want their heads intact on a Monday morning."

He agreed with several onlookers at the game that the referee never allowed the match to flow: "It was a stop-start sort of game and Swansea obviously became frustrated. It did not excuse what I saw off the ball. Most people follow the ball but I was keeping my eye on candidates for selection for Surrey. I saw things that should not have happened and Swansea transgressed several times with their boots."

Geoff Wheel, the Swansea captain, denied that Swansea had kicked players on the ground and said that Harlequins team members would agree with him. Wheel said the referee was clearly out of his depth. Chris Barrett, Harlequins' team secretary, did not think the game had been unduly rough. There had been some niggle but not as much as in the game between Harlequins and Llanelli a fortnight ago. Swansea won Saturday's match 24—9, scoring 15 points in a 12-minute spell near the end.

The All Blacks left Auckland this weekend to play the United States in San Diego on Wednesday and are due in Britain next Monday. They play four leading Welsh clubs, including Swansea on October 25, and meet Wales in an international at Cardiff on November 1.

Elsewhere on Saturday, Gosforth beat Fylde 15—13 in a merit table game that marked Beaumont's return for Fylde after the Lions' tour. Bath beat Aberavon 19—13, their first win over Welsh opposition in four attempts this season. Ralston, formerly of Rosslyn Park, deputized well at stand-off for the injured Horton and also kicked three penalties and a conversion. Gloucester, who will face Harlequins next weekend, without six or seven first team regulars because of county calls, scored six tries against Bedford to win 32—3.

Roundhay did not have enough weight in their pack to hold Metropolitan Police, who won 18—13 despite some handling mistakes. Heselwood, the strong Roundhay centre whom the Rugby League scouts are eyeing with interest, impressed but it was unnecessary for him to flatten the police stand-off, Williams, with a perfect left jab as the final whistle went. Roundhay have introduced a club rule this season that might be copied usefully elsewhere: anybody showing dissent to the referee and costing 10 metres advantage is fined £2. There have been three cases this season.

Tobias is the first non-white Springbok

Johannesburg, Oct 5.—Errol Tobias, a coloured stand-off half, was named today for the South African party to tour South America and became the first non-white Springbok. Tobias, aged 30, was included in the party of 25 which is expected to leave later this week for six matches in South America.

The tour has been arranged quietly in a bid to avoid possible protests abroad against South Africa's apartheid policies. The dates and venues of the matches have not been officially announced here.

Tobias, a fast-running player, had been on the verge of full Springbok honours after excellent performances during the British Lions tour of South Africa earlier this year. His selection was widely predicted and was seen as an effort by rugby authorities to show that South Africa's national game was moving towards full racial integration at all levels.

It was believed the Springboks will fly direct to Asuncion in Paraguay where they will play two matches. They are then expected to go to Montevideo to meet the Uruguayan Old Boys club. They will also play, probably in Montevideo, against a South American selection.

Apart from Tobias, there are five other new Springboks in the party. They are the full back, Cocks, a prop, du Toit, a lock, Visser, a centre, Gerber, and a flanker, Jansen.

PARTY: G. Pienaar, T. Cocks, D. Germishuys, E. Krantz, R. Mordt, W. du Plessis, D. Gerber, H. Wal Ras, E. Tobias, N. Botha, D. Serfontein, T. du Plessis, M. Le Roux, E. Prentis, H. du Toit, W. Kahts, R. Cockrell, L. Moolman, M. van Heerden, D. Villiers-Visser, R. Louw, E. Jansen, T. Stofberg, T. Burger, M. du Plessis (captain).

Northern Transvaal win: The Springbok stand-off, Naas Botha, scored 19 points as Northern Transvaal beat Western Province 39—9 in Pretoria yesterday in the final of South Africa's Currie Cup. A crowd of 55,000 at Loftus Versfeld Stadium saw the home team run in five tries. Botha collected three penalties, two drop goals and two conversions. Krantz (two), Kahts, van Heerden and Burger were the try-scorers. The Western Province stand-off, Blair, scored all his team's points from three penalties.—Reuter.

Yorkshire experience

There are no new caps in the Yorkshire rugby union team to meet Northumberland at Otley next Saturday in the county championship.

TEAM: J. Clarkson; P. Squires, W. Reichwald, B. Barley, A. Standland; A. Old, N. Melville; R. Robinson, B. Coyne, J. Tinker, T. Jones, D. White, R. Davenport, S. Fawcett, P. Lockrer.

Japan lose their grip

Hilversum, Oct 5.—Japan's short European rugby union tour started on a disappointing note here yesterday when they faded after leading 13—3 at half-time.

Fujiwara and Mori scored first half tries for the tourists and Oikawa kicked a penalty and conversion while Kasteel managed a penalty for the Netherlands. Kasteel and Michael put the home team within one point of Japan.

The winning points were supplied by Kasteel's 53rd minute penalty, but Oikawa and Tojima both missed penalty chances in the closing stages.

Motor racing

Jones ends season like true champion

By John Blunsden

Alan Jones drove like a champion at Watkins Glen yesterday to end the season with a comfortable victory in the United States Grand Prix. It was his fifth victory in a brilliantly successful season in his Brabham-Ford and his sixth if you count the controversial Spanish race.

For the Saudia Leyland team it was a fitting end to the championship battle, with Carlos Reutemann providing a carbon copy of the Canadian result a week ago by following Jones across the finishing line in second place. This confirms Reutemann as third in the table behind Nelson Piquet, who failed to score yesterday.

Although Jones was back in fifth place on the starting grid and was engulfed in heavy traffic soon after the start, he carved his way through the field steadily until he passed his teammate and settled into second place.

Bruno Giacomelli, meanwhile, who had been fastest in every practice with his Alfa Romeo, had been setting the pace, but again the Italian's promise turned to disaster when he was forced out of the race on the thirty-first of the scheduled 59 laps.

From that moment Jones was untroubled, and with Reutemann backing him up he cruised to victory. Didier Pironi, who had been seventh fastest in practice, quickly made up ground at the start and slotted into fourth place, between Reutemann and De Angelis, and demonstrated in a trouble-free drive a steady return to form of the Ligier team, whom he is forsaking in favour of Ferrari.

A fighting drive by Elio De Angelis was rewarded with fourth place, less than half a minute behind the winner, which must have been a considerable tonic for Lotus. and Mario Andretti had failed to score a world championship point this season his duck by taking sixth although like Jacques ahead of him, he was more lap behind at the end.

Only five other drivers classified as finishers, Arnoux taking seventh p the only Renault entry Surer (ATS) and Rupert (Williams) following him further lap behind, and Scheckter and Keke bringing up the tail in and Fittipaldi cars respe three laps down. It was a low-key swan-song for the world champion before exc his crash helmet for a b man's suit.

The race was also somet an anti-climax for Nelson who, having lost the cha ship to Jones in Canad hoping at least to finish his with a race win. But after second to Giacomelli fro start, he hit a crash barrie laps before he could benef Giacomelli's accident.

US GP RESULTS: 1, A. Jones (Williams-Ford), 59 laps, 1hr 36.05sec; 2, C. Reutemann (Williams-Ford), 1:34:40.35; 3, D. Pironi (Ligier-Ford), 1:34:49.01; 4, E. De Angelis (Lotus-Ford), 1:35:5.73; 5, [illegible] (Ligier-Ford), 58 laps; 6, M. [illegible] (Lotus-Ford), 58 laps; 7, R. [illegible] (Renault), 58 laps; 8, M. Surer [illegible] Ford), 57 laps; 9, R. Keegan [illegible] Ford), 57 laps; 10, J. Scheckter [illegible] rari), 56 laps; 11, K. Rosberg [illegible] paldi-Ford), 56 laps.

WORLD CHAMPIONSHIP: Final positions: Drivers: 1, Jones, 67; 2, [illegible] 54; 3, Reutemann, 46; 4, Laffite [illegible] 5, Pironi, 32; 6, Arnoux, 29 [illegible] Angelis, 13; 8, Jabouille, 9; 9, [illegible] 7, equal 10, Daly, Jarier, [illegible] Villeneuve and Watson, 6; equal [illegible] Fittipaldi and Prost, 5; equal [illegible] and Giacomelli, 4; 19, Scheckter [illegible] equal 20, Rebaque and Andretti [illegible]

CONSTRUCTORS: 1, Williams [illegible] 120; 2, Ligier-Ford, 66; Brabham [illegible] 55; 4, Renault, 38; 5, Lotus-Ford [illegible] 6, Tyrrell-Ford, 12; equal 7, [illegible] Ford, Fittipaldi-Ford and McLaren [illegible] 11; 10, Ferrari, 8; 11, Alfa Romeo [illegible]

Snooker

Griffiths lets Higgins off the hook

By a Special Correspondent

Alex Higgins, who has often found Terry Griffiths a stumbling block on some of snooker's most important occasions, recovered from 1—4 to score a 5—4 victory over the Welshman in the champion of champions tournament at the New London Theatre yesterday.

Griffiths, who beat Higgins, 13—12 in an epic quarter-final on his way to winning the world title in 1979 and 9—6 in the final of last February's Benson and Hedges Masters paid the penalty for losing his concentration when the Irishman, making one mistake after another, seemed to be beating himself.

Demoralised as he already was by two defeats on Saturday, 5—4 by Graham and Miles, twice Pot Black champion, in the afternoon, and 7—2 by Doug Mountjoy, the Welsh champion in the evening, Higgins obstinately kept trying.

A 58 break not only gave him the sixth frame but renewed hope. Griffiths tried vainly to recapture the kind of efficiency which had given him breaks of 69 and 48 and when the match came to 4—4 he added to his troubles by ending a promising break of 32 in the decider by fouling the brown with his waistcoat.

FRAME SCORES: A. Higgins (N Ireland) beat T. Griffiths (Wales) 5—4: [illegible]

Rugby League

New Zealand still have room for improvement

The New Zealand touring recorded a splendid victo 33—10 at Boothferry Park, It was a delightful displ handling and running and a ing win before a crowd of 16,000. The coffers of the can expect to be filled hand if they maintain this momen

New Zealand scored nine in a rousing display of open but their managers cann happy over the fact that, Blackpool, they were beat the scrums and conceded a penalties. Nor could they f reliable goal-kicker, with O'Donnell and Dickison m several kicks. O'Donnell ma three successful kicks, but easy positions.

The New Zealand scru Smith scored an 80-yard int tion try. Other scorers Graham (two), Coll (two), O (two), Rushton and K. Ta The visitors' captain, Graham vice-captain, Ah Kuoi, were standing in attack. The victor put New Zealand in great for the match against the c champions, Cumbria, at W haven on Wednesday.

One man who particularly joyed hearing the result wa New Zealand referee, Kevin S who is in this country to ciate at four league games

Fulham made it three win of four by winning at Black where the player-coach, Bov scored a fine try.

Blackheath fail to learn from their mistakes

By Gordon Allan

Blackheath 12 Wasps 22

Until the last 10 minutes at the Rectory Field on Saturday, Blackheath looked as unlikely to concede a try as they did to score one themselves. Then they surprised all and sundry by conceding two tries, enabling Wasps to win this London merit table match by a goal, four penalty goals and a try to four penalty goals.

Blackheath, with six reserves in their team, led for 65 minutes. At that point Hughes, the Wasps stand-off half, kicked his fourth penalty, to make the score 12—12 and the grumblers had their say about 24 points on the board without a single try. Not for long. Lambden went over at the end of a three-quarter movement involving Taylor and Perkins, and then Perkins followed up a chip of his own to score between the posts. Hughes converted Perkins's try and Blackheath were left to chastise themselves for failing at the last fence, just as they had done against London Irish a fortnight before.

Hughes scored 18 points for Sussex last Wednesday and added 14 to his week's work on Saturday. He played because Taylor for once was at full back. Wasps are not short of talent at stand-off. Besides Taylor and Hughes, there is Robin Wood who has joined them from London Scottish where he was not being given enough first team rugby.

Perseverance in the forwards, and prompt tackling in the backs kept Blackheath in the game. Their forwards needed to persevere because they were lighter and less skilful. Their backs needed to tackle because their own work in attack was laboured, apart from a sortie or two by Kibble and Williamson. After scoring five tries against Northampton, it must have been a comedown to score none against Wasps.

Williamson (two), Holroyd and Norton kicked Blackheath's penalties.

BLACKHEATH: I. Williamson; M. Tyrell, P. Norton, R. Bodenham, C. Kibble; J. Holroyd, P. Bullock (captain); J. Montgomery, A. Wolstenholme, R. French, F. McCarthy, W. [illegible], K. Acott, M. Willden, M. Skinner.

WASPS: M. Taylor (captain); R. Cole, I. Perkins, R. Pellow, L. Bell; R. Hughes, T. Gracett; R. Rendall, J. Gallagher, C. McGregor (sub, P. [illegible]), J. Powell, J. Bonner, M. Leggett, R. Utley, J. Lambden.

Referee: Trigg (London).

Northampton lose the class struggle

By David Hands

Northampton 6 London Scottish 21

It was a case of rags and riches at Franklin's Gardens on Saturday. The rags, regrettably, were the proud black, green and gold of Northampton, now entering their 101st season but shorn of their available talent through illness and injury; the riches were all on the Scottish side who, seeking their first win at Northampton since 1962, could afford to leave as skilful a winger as Gordon Wood in the second XV and still win by a goal, three tries and a penalty goal against two penalty goals.

The solitary jewel in Northampton's tarnished crown was the 18-year-old Ebsworth, a stand-off whose every action was touched with class. How long he will continue to bloom in a struggling side remains to be seen, but if he and Street stay together, then Northampton have a good pair of halves for the future. Street played a gutsy game spoiled only by needlessly conceding a penalty which allowed Grant to send in Hume for the final try.

In the first half Northampton struggled to maintain parity of possession but, even with the wind behind them, they turned round 7—6 down. Their lightweight pack—Northampton have seven flankers injured at the moment—had nearly shot their bolt and 10 minutes of gallant defence on their own line midway through the second half finished them off.

The Scottish, who were then able to run in three more tries, having scored their first and taken the lead at the psychological moment on the point of half-time, may be better than they think they are. They tend to spoil things for themselves by getting in their own way, as well as the opposition's, at rucks and mauls and the loose possession they get is too long delayed. Once they they get that sorted out, someone will be on the wrong end of a hiding because Chapman will be able to use in broken play the ability he shows in sevens and their forthright backs will have even more time and space in which to run.

One of their principal weapons behind the scrum is the full back, Grant, who, apart from some wayward place-kicking, had a splendid day, scoring one try himself with the aid of McHarg, setting up Hume for another and kicking a conversion and a penalty. Short ran well for the first try and did equally well to get the ball away to Hume for the fourth. Ebsworth kicked Northampton's two penalties and can console himself with the thought that, but for his two try-saving tackles and two more by another teenaged newcomer, Barrow, the score against them might have been considerably higher.

NORTHAMPTON: R. Barrow; K. Parker, R. Blakie, D. Pinches, P. McGuckian (captain); M. Ebsworth, A. Street; N. Fox, J. Raphael, G. Pearce, C. Folwell, D. Hyde, J. Coursebrook, V. Cannon, J. Burditt.

LONDON SCOTTISH: A. Grant; A. Friell, R. Gordon, J. Hume, A. Short; R. Wilson (captain), N. Chapman; M. Lovett, I. Kirk, J. Fraser, A. McHarg, K. Budge, M. Biggar, D. Waddell, S. Pratt.

Referee: P. Farr (Cornwall).

Newport rally the only crumb of comfort

By Gerald Davies

Cardiff 21 Newport 19

A total of 40 points with only two points separating the teams might suggest that it was a game of high excitement. Nothing could be further from the truth. For long periods it was a drab and scrappy encounter and will bring little comfort to two teams who are struggling to find form.

Apart from a late rally by Newport in the last 15 minutes when they came back from 9—21 down, there was nothing much for either side to shout about. With the prospect of playing against the might of New Zealand later this month, both clubs must now be in a state of acute anxiety.

Throughout the afternoon neither side achieved any authoritative possession in the set pieces. Cardiff, who were the stronger scrummaging unit, were foiled from gaining any good balls by Newport's wheeling tactics and the home side, because of their inexperience, were never able to counter them.

In the lineout disruptive tactics seemed to be the rule of the day. In this respect Norster, who is a candidate for the Welsh team, suffered more than the others and was never able to match the experienced Watkins and Waters in such a tussle. Possession was slow, therefore, and it was inevitable that it would take its toll elsewhere in the back division.

Powell, the Newport wing forward, took advantage of Cardiff's poor possession to chase and harass Gareth Davies into making errors. Uncharacteristically, he had an uncomfortable afternoon. Four times Powell charged down Davies' kicks, one of which led to Newport's final try. Davies may have been otherwise checked but he kept adding crucial points for Cardiff. He kicked three penalties and superbly converted both Tyler's and Lakin's tries from the touchline.

Gareth Davies: an uncomfortable afternoon.

What little encouraging signs there were of good rugby came from Newport. Their centre, Robinson, carved an opening in the 10th minute for Evans to run the ball in and 25 minutes into the second half Churchill, from a counter-attack, ran 60 yards to score his side's second try. Such movement was sparse, however.

As well as kicking both conversions, Lewis also kicked a penalty. With 10 minutes to go Gareth Davies's clearance kick from behind his own line was partially charged down, Geoff Evans collected the ball and charged over in the corner. For once the game suddenly came alive.

CARDIFF: G. Davies; D. Preece, D. Barry, P. Elliott, W. Tyler; G. Davies, G. Williams, J. Whitefoot; M. Watkins, J. Eidman, T. Mogridge, R. Norster, T. Charles, B. Lakin, B. Lease (sub A. Edwards).

NEWPORT: L. Davies; Julian Robinson, G. L. Evans, J. Robinson, J. Churchill; K. James, S. Lewis; P. Davies, S. O'Donoghue, S. Ralph, J. Watkins, D. Waters, G. Evans, R. Williams, R. Powell.

Referee: W. Bevan.

Weekend rugby results

Rugby Union

[illegible]

Rugby League

[illegible]

Wales B name Lions flanker at number eight

The Bridgend flanker, Gareth Williams, one of several replacements called upon by the British Lions this summer, has been chosen at number eight for Wales B against France B in Neath next Saturday. The decision is surprising because Williams's club colleague, Ellis, normally at number eight will be at flanker.

Williams is one of two Lions included, the other being the prop, Stephens. The side also contains two of the Welsh team that faced an Overseas XV in the first of the centenary games last month—Cardiff lock Norster and the wing, Daniels, who, is played on the left wing, the position he prefers although his club generally use him as a centre.

Daniels, who has not played since his appearance against the Overseas XV, will be examined on Thursday. As a precaution Churchill, of Newport, will attend Thursday's session. The Wales B captain will be the Bridgend scrum half, Gerald Williams, who is partnered at half-back by his club colleague, Pearce.

TEAM: I. Walsh (Pontypridd); C. Donovan (Maesteg), G. Evans (Maesteg), M. Dacey (Swansea), P. Daniels (Cardiff); G. Pearce (Bridgend), Gerald Williams (Bridgend, captain); I. Stephens (Bridgend), G. Hardman (Swansea), S. Jones (Pontypool), R. Norster (Cardiff), W. Howe (Bridgend), R. Lewis (Cardiff Inst), Gareth Williams (Bridgend), S. Ellis (Bridgend).

REPLACEMENTS: R. Ackerman (Newport), M. Gravelle (Llanelli), G. Williams (Cardiff), M. Richards (Neath), D. Arthur (Maesteg), R. Evans (Bridgend).

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

BUSINESS EFFICIENCY

Gerry Greaves

The world market for information technology products is about £50,000m a year, and rising about 10 per cent annually. This indicates the great scope for new technology in the office, according to a report, "Information Technology", published last month by the Government's Advisory Council for Applied Research and Development (Acard).

The report also recommends that a single minister and government department should have responsibility for coordinating national policies on information technology—which includes computing, telecommunications, and information handling. Such responsibility is split at present among several government departments and other public bodies, and Acard says that a single focus is needed to ensure that the subject is given adequate attention and that its development is not inhibited through conflicting policies.

According to Acard, "this country's future trading performance will depend greatly on its ability to compete in world markets for products and services based on information technology and on the rapid and effective application of such products and services by industry and commerce generally".

The proposal for a single responsible minister and department is regarded by Acard as the most important recommendation in its report, which was written by a working group led by Sir Robert Clayton, technical director at the General Electric Company. Its views were shared by about 30 manufacturing organizations and service companies in a sampling which revealed little enthusiasm for microtechnology, although they were aware that its introduction was inevitable.

Their apathy was caused, in the main, by a lack of consistency and comprehensiveness in some government policies—a criticism endorsed in the Acard report. Such policies included those for the promoting and developing of information technology and its applications; education and training; sponsorship of industry; provision of risk capital; public purchasing; publicly funded research and development; national and international regulations and standards; legislation; communications and related programmes such as satellite technology.

Many of the companies sampled considered that these government policies and actions were often conflicting and confusing and said that they damped their enthusiasm for office technology. The Government is preparing to make the sort of changes called for in the Acard report, in that the Department of Industry's Information Technology Division has been expanded to include office systems, and has been given responsibility for policy formulation on information technology.

The lack of guidelines available to industry on hardware standards was also complained of by the companies sampled. There is no equivalent of the British Standards Institute in the hardware market.

Several of the executives said they were unaware what office technology could do for them, and without simple and straightforward answers to this they would delay the introduction of office technology until the market had become less confused.

The majority of the sample had no procurement policy for microtechnology, and had little information about introducing such a strategy. The result in some companies, especially in the City, has been a sprinkling of video display units—whether attached to computers or as parts of word processing systems—and these screens have appeared piecemeal in various parts of organizations.

This piecemeal approach is referred to in a report prepared jointly by the Computer Services Agency (CSA) and the Department of Industry—*Text Processing Office Automation Project* (October, 1980). The main part of this joint study has been to identify the business needs in a cross-section of 10 companies then to develop technology to satisfy these needs. The companies concerned were Abbey Life Assurance Company, British Institute of Management, BL, Citibank UK, Knight Frank & Rutley, Metal Box, Paymaster General's Office, Royal London Mutual Insurance Society, Dalgety Spillers, Thames Water Authority.

The project confirmed that the growth of microelectronics in the office was piecemeal and that most companies had not given enough thought to long-term integration of systems, nor equated this with short-term investment costs.

Such a piecemeal approach, the report suggests, does not allow companies to reap the real benefits of office technology. Companies should develop an overall technology plan, then set out to achieve it stage by stage.

None of the plans put forward by the CSA/DoI studies represented a capital expenditure of more than £750 per office employee; therefore the excuses used by many companies that high capital costs are a deterrent to the growth of office technology seem to be a damp squib. A general conclusion in the report was that a random grouping of suppliers would be difficult to organize later in linked systems, and a clear purchasing policy was essential for a company if it were to reap the full benefits of microtechnology. Few companies had such a clearly defined policy.

The CSA/DoI joint approach is an attempt to achieve some overall experience in the United Kingdom, and does allow liaison among users, manufacturers and software houses. This is essential if companies are to appreciate the potential of technology.

The companies in the sample were also concerned about welfare and employment prospects. The piecemeal approach was considered partly responsible for this, in that the random acquisition of hardware by a company caused an increasing anxiety about possible job redundancies, work reorganization and health hazards.

Most companies, therefore, felt they had to proceed with caution when considering the introduction of office technology, especially as there were few consistent guidelines to go on when reviewing the long-term employment implications. They felt that it was proving too difficult to produce a firm corporate policy on the introduction of new technology.

The employment issue is crucial, both at national and local levels and many employers feel this is a major reason why the United Kingdom is slower than most of its competitors in exploiting the new technology.

The Department of Employment's Manpower Study Group visited Japan to discover how the Japanese managed to be in the forefront in using new technology without eliciting fears about unemployment.

The conclusions in the study group's report — *New technology — the Japanese approach 1979*—listed the essential prerequisites for adaptation in Japan as: the lifetime employment guarantee given by Japanese companies to their employees; the willingness of companies to diversify and expand output in order to honour those guarantees; a company union structure in which craft demarcation is not a significant feature; a generally high standard of initial education, supplemented by company training, making for a highly flexible and adaptable labour force.

The 1979 report by the Trades Union Congress, *Employment and Technology*, puts forward a suggestion which is already standard practice in Japan. It suggests that important innovations within an organization should be the subject of agreements between managements and employee representatives.

The job-destroying potential of new technology has been a subject of great concern to all trade unions. Technology agreements, as envisaged by the TUC, would involve early and comprehensive consultation with all concerned, and full access to information by unions. Without this, the introduction of new technology will be hindered.

This was endorsed by Mr James Prior, Secretary of State for Employment, when he addressed an Industrial Society conference last month. He said employers had to take the initiative to involve their employees much more in their work organization, and that comprehensive information had to be provided before major decisions were made. It was "important to develop a sense of common purpose" if we were to survive, and "this cannot occur without employee involvement".

He added that this would require a great deal of investment of trust, time and information from management—especially junior managers—but that there was no alternative. "Some managers may see wider employee involvement as a challenge to their traditional authority. But in reality there is no such challenge . . . . For a manager to imagine in this day and age that he can get what he wants by ordering people about, without any explanations, is simply unrealistic."

Yet this, according to some trade unionists, is exactly what happens when companies decide to start using new technology, and such an authoritarian approach is preventing the potential of office technology from being developed.

According to Mr Barrie Sherman of the white-collar trade union ASTMS, he may have to become an "unwelcome Luddite" when discussing the introduction of office technology, unless a larger number of technology agreements are reached and managements change their attitudes.

The potential for new technology in British offices appears to rest as much on industrial relations as it does on the ability of the manufacturers to provide hardware and software tailored to solving problems.

Lynda King Taylor
managing director,
LKT Manpower Services

Lynda King Taylor reports on the suppliers in the computer business and the impact of micro-electronics on labour forces.

Eric Fordham looks at items of office equipment and particularly word-processing

Too little effort to ensure that hardware fits the task

Using computer technology, a lie can travel half way round the world while the truth is putting on its shoes. This includes computer advertising. A sample of about 20 user companies indicated that many hardware suppliers, aided, by the media, were generally over optimistic about what technology could do in the user's business environment. There were bitter complaints about some suppliers' products and services.

"Cowboys with blue-chip names" was how one company director described certain manufacturers, and the general feeling was that although much effort had been put into the technology and hardware, little thought had been given to the ease of use of the equipment.

Many of the user companies felt that once the manufacturers had sold a box of technology they were little interested in whether the customer could use it properly. Salesmen were in the business of selling equipment and not systems, which gave many users the impression that the manufacturers felt little responsibility to their customers in making sure that the hardware fitted the task.

After-sales support, according to a spokesman from the International Word Processing Association (IWPA), "leaves much to be desired, with training and maintenance taking second place to selling. Training is very patchy and an obvious embarrassment to many manufacturers".

Although the IWPA was at pains to point out that some suppliers were better than others, the general opinion within this predominantly users' association was that many manufacturers were not interested in after-sales spuport. The IWPA, along with many of the companies in the sample, also felt that printers were still disappointingly slow and noisy, especially when related to big advances in text storage and manipulation by word processes.

By far the biggest problem for users concerns software which bridges the gap between hardware and user.

Mr Arthur Knight, director of systems development at Watney Mann Truman, part of the Grand Metropolitan Group, says he can get hardware into his organization overnight, but obtaining custom-built software and then testing the application system before letting it loose on the users, can take nine to 12 months. There is also the problem of incompatibility, with many of the suppliers paying little attention to linking systems to peripheral equipment such as telex punches, and photo-typesetting equipment.

For some suppliers, linking word processors together, is often difficult and getting one word processor to talk to another is often impossible as every supplier has different discs.

According to Mr Knight, the computer industry has a big problem in bridging the gap between hardware and user, but it is a problem which must be solved. He has to deal first with the manufacturer selling the equipment and then with a software house—which he feels results in huge overheads, on top of machine costs in employing programmers and technical systems staff.

The manufacturer usually assumes that the user has an army of technicians to ease the use of the hardware into the organization. This is certainly not the case, especially in medium-sized and small companies, and may well explain why so many of them are having trouble—particularly with micro-computer systems, for which smaller companies are attracted to buying cheap glossy hardware and inadequate software.

Kalamazoo sells a range of standard micro-computer systems for various kinds of business activity such as invoice and accounts procedures, stock management, payrolls, and aspects of sales promotion. Its customers have a choice of standard systems which are more cost effective than systems which are tailor made, and therefore it thinks the key to having satisfied customers is good systems design. Mr Peter Rex, the sales director at Kalamazoo, says he is in the business of selling systems and not hardware, and "when Kalamazoo has sold a system it has a continuing responsibility to its customers to provide after-installation service through training, hardware maintenance and systems support".

Thus systems rather than hardware approach is preferred by many trade unionists who are increasingly demanding more of a say in companies' choice of product. The hardware approach has often resulted in ad hoc equipment arriving in various parts of an organization without any long-term corporate strategy. Two trade unionists I talked to felt that many of the manufacturers' salesmen "tried to pull the wool over their eyes by attempting to sell piecemeal boxes with loads of features that really were not necessary". Then, "you have loads of boxes all over the place which do not like one another, cannot link to one another. Then the systems do not marry and the users and operators get frustrated—the whole thing becomes a mess".

The IWPA agrees that there are still too many unwanted features on products—for example, software refinements such as spelling checks. If one is having to proof-read documents anyway for grammatical sense, the spelling feature becomes unnecessary. The IWPA would like to see the costs of this type of gimmickry diverted into paying more attention to equipment design. Many users say it would be better to have something which links two photo-typesetters than a spelling check.

The users in the sample would like to see more progress towards producing a basic, relatively cheap word processor without any frills, and feel that there could then be a movement towards self-refinement in that features such as global search and exchange could be separate pieces of equipment, bought if required.

Manufacturers may well have to consider much more seriously these remarks by users and remember also that unions are striving to become much more involved and have an influence on the users' requirements.

Mr Stan Davison, assistant general secretary of the white-collar union ASTMS, said: "We are totally committed to industrial democracy and worker participation, and this is paramount in decisions employers make—for example—investment in technology. In our view it is vital that trade unions have an input in such investment decisions, and before they are made. This is particularly important in areas like a company's purchasing policy on machines and hardware, and we firmly believe in employees being informed and advised, of hardware and software before it arrives on the premises and, where possible, have a say in the choice of product."

A fight to prevent employees becoming scapegoats

The danger of the past was that men might become slaves; many people—trade unionists in particular—believe that the danger of the future is that men may become robots.

The effect that microelectronics will have on labour forces is both speculative and conflicting. The trade union Apex cautiously estimates that there will be a reduction of 250,000 clerical jobs by 1983, while the Manpower Services Commission in their 1980 *Manpower Review* adopt the more moderate view that even in the longer term they do not see micro-processors transforming the demand for labour, but rather as one factor in an uncertain environment.

Two reports introduced in 1979, *The Manpower Implications of Microelectronics Technology* (HMSO) and *The Strategic Impact of Intelligent Electronics in the US and Western Europe 1977-87* (Arthur D. Little, Management Consultants), offer a central message that the assimilation by British industry of new technology has been and may well continue to be, dangerously slow, and that over the next five to 10 years serious employment implications are far more likely to arise from too slow a rate of adoption.

Mr Clive Jenkins, general secretary of the Association of Scientific, Technical and Managerial Staff, has endorsed an unemployment trend by pointing out that the third generation of computers was made possible by integrated circuits. The effects of this change can be seen in a large-scale drop in employment, through, for example, the changeover from electro-mechanical telephone exchanges to semi-electronic exchanges. According to Mr Jenkins, this has been one of the factors in the loss over five years, of 33,000 jobs in Britain's telecommunications industry.

Other businessmen, and indeed a few trade unionists, believe that it takes time for innovations to be introduced and to spread throughout industry, but that a more rapid introduction of technology would certainly bring a sharp rise in productivity.

Some would see this as allowing the same level of output to be produced with fewer workers, with unemployment rising, and unions like Apex are adamant that their strength must be thrown into the fight to prevent employees becoming the scapegoats in the reckless implementation of computerized technology. Many managers would say that if an economic strategy were pursued, much higher levels of output could be produced by the same number of workers because of the increased productivity of capital equipment.

In my experience, new technology has always been used to increase competitiveness and productivity rather than to reduce the numbers employed, although the nature of work may change as we have seen, for example, in banking, with increased collection and analysis. However, I have also seen that the wrong, and often dictatorial, methods of introducing technological change have resulted in opportunities for improving business efficiency not always being realized. In the name of efficiency, management has been known to create "inefficiency" in the form of poor staff morale, bad industrial relations and a decline in motivation.

The way in which management develops its consultative machinery with employees, involving it much more in decisions that affect management itself, will have widespread implications on the trade union movement's attitudes towards technology, and ultimately on the speed at which microelectronics will enter business environments.

Professional people's skills have been affected, or even changed, by microelectronics. Mr Mike Cooley, a past-president of TASS (the technical and supervisory section of the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers) and a senior development engineer in the aerospace industry, has written in his book *The human/technology relationship: architect or bee?* — Langley Technical Services, Slough, 1980) that boredom caused by the intensity and monotony of manual work will also occur in intellectual work, and will cause seething industrial discontent. The author gives, as an instance, a mathematics graduate, subjected to work on a system carrying out immense computations, finding the task becoming alienating, fragmented and of an ever-increasing tempo.

The implications of this are that the human being tries to keep pace with the rate at which the computer can handle the quantitive data so as to judge the qualitative value. In doing so, the stress is enormous. The crude introduction of computers into designing could result in the decline in quality: systems need to enhance human beings rather than diminish them to a role subordinate to that of the machine.

A survey recently conducted by Opinion Research & Communication, London, about the introduction of new technology into industry showed that three quarters of the 1,000 employees interviewed believed the microelectronic revolution was likely to bring more strikes, and industrial disputes.

One way of preventing litigious climates within companies is to ensure that employees and their representatives are involved at all stages when the impact of technology on manpower, structures and skills is being discussed. At the Thames Water Authority, talks are being held between management and the unions on the introduction of new technology.

They are involved in drawing up terms of reference which will allow new applications and procedures to take place on a "properly planned basis", according to Mr John Holloway, the National Association of Local Government's official on the working party. He believes that too many organizations try to introduce technology on a "firefighting" basis rather than through planning. Unless the issues are discussed jointly, he feels it will be impossible to prevent conflict arising from loss of motivation among the labour force as a result of changing job contents and skills, as well as office structures.

The introduction of hardware into organizations entails offices having to be restructured. New groups of employees evolve and new social relationships have to be managed. Far too few companies approach the implications of this in a socio-technical way and departments are formed that become monolithic and anonymous.

Ar Arthur Andersen & Company, the international accountants, the word-processing department has been kept to a manageable size of 18 people working under a group leader who is responsible for their training as well as for maintaining efficient work flow.

Typewriters with memories changing old attitudes

At the start of the 1980s, word-processing is at last being viewed with some realism, not as the saviour of management, nor as the enemy of the secretary/typist. Word-processors are, however, slowly but surely changing the traditional attitudes to office work.

Managers familiar with keyboards are using office typewriters incorporating the most advanced technology to communicate with colleagues in distant continents while secretaries accustomed to traditional working methods are emerging as information managers using keyboard and screen to gain access to data banks, compile reports and prepare budgets.

The word-processor may come in all shapes and sizes, but is still basically a typewriters with a memory. The vast majority of word-procesors are installed to handle either increased volumes of text in the same time with the same labour force, or greatly to increase the speed of handling existing volumes of text.

Claims made for word processors have been criticized and it is true that a considerable mythology has built up around them. The potential user must learn to read between the lines of the brochures, advertisements and test claims by talking to other users.

It is important that management assessing the possible use of the system appreciates that to get the benefit of all the advantages some changes may need to be made in the present methods and style of operation. There are more than 30 manufacturers and sole agents of word-processing systems in Britain and at least twice that number of processing software houses ready to provide it to users who want to modify existing mini-computers. Also an increasing number of office equipment dealers are specializing in the supply of word-processing systems with the support of manufacturers who sell only via the trade.

Despite the considerable pressure to buy, the temptation to rush out and look at the systems available should be resisted. The potential user should define his requirement as closely as possible, working in consultation with every department likely to be involved. It is also well worthwhile at this stage talking to several of the big suppliers to get a better appreciation of the performance and facilities which are available.

It is also important that staff is fully involved in the market appraisal for a variety of reasons ranging from the ergonomic to the commonsense. Failure to inform staff will inevitably lead to rumour and dissatisfaction.

One of the biggest problems in selecting the right hardware is that technology is advancing so rapidly that processing power, operator facilities and versatility are being improved at a very fast rate. A typical example of this is that less than two years ago many of the main suppliers of word-processing systems saw no requirement for accounting software on what was essentially text-management hardware. Accounting facilities are now familiar options on contemporary word-processors.

Other examples of this development have been the introduction in recent weeks by two big suppliers, IBM and Rank Xerox. IBM has introduced the Displaywriter, a text-processing system which can check spelling against its own built-in 50,000-word electronic dictionary. The Displaywriter, available at prices from £5,000 upwards, highlights incorrect spelling in the lines of text shown on the screen.

IBM has also introduced the 5520 Administrative System, which combines text-processing and electronic document-distribution. This system can be connected to a number of other products such as an ink jet printer, information distributor, communicating typewriters and computers. Prices start at £46,000.

Rank Xerox (UK) has introduced a complete information-processing system, known as the Xerox 860, to carry out word-processing and a variety of other functions, including sorting and calculating, integrated accounting and stock control.

Word-processing can start with something much simpler, and it is worth looking at the electronic typewriter, which represents a considerable advance over the ordinary electric typewriter. Quieter operation, increased reliability correction facility and/or a small built-in memory are among the benefits which come with the Adler SE1010, the Olympia ES105 and ES110, and the Olivetti ET201 and ET221. These are all available at prices between £1,000 and £1,500.

A particularly interesting development in this part of the market is the Qyx, an intelligent typewriter available in any one of five levels of power and memory. What makes Qyx so attractive is that the product starting at a cost of about £1,250, can be upgraded in the office to the next level for the price of a new circuit board, memory or intelligence module, and the engineer's time.

There are, of course, systems available that incorporate special features. Typical of these are the Nexos systems, designed by Logica, which can be supplied with facilities for scientific or mathematical applications.

The number and variety of case studies proving the value of word-processing abound. Brunnings, the advertising agency, use a BDP 90-02 for originating personalized mailings. A large provincial solicitor's practice is using a shared logic J100 Jacquard system to handle both legal documents and accounts to improve efficiency so that much smaller accounts can be handled. City commodity brokers Coley and Harper use a Data Recall Diamond word-processor to manage the files and accounts which result from each day's deals. Partners and managers all use the system with equal flexibility.

Esso uses a number of Vydek installations to operate a form of electronic mail that takes documents from screen to screen across continents. The Sira Institute, a scientific research and development centre specializing in measurement technology, uses the Monotype 80 to compile scientific reports much faster than before and with greater flexibility.

Eric Fordham is editorial director, Business Equipment Digest.

Dragging towar[ds the] 20th century

It is often suggested that the offices of the large number of medium to small companies are still being dragged unwilling into the twentieth century. How true this is will continue to be debatable but in many organizations the office equipment has not changed in basic operation for more than 50 years. Even the furniture can offer the business little more than doubtful antique value.

Attitudes are only just beginning to change in the small to medium-sized business which still relies on shorthand for letters, slowly-typed invoices, handwritten ledgers for the cash-flow and crude communication devices.

A variety of simple, low cost, mechanical and now electronic aids have been available for years, but the problem has always been one of skill and determination. Management in the small business is part-time, with most of the energies being diverted to the company's main purpose, be it production, distribution, selling or service. This is why today the average office worker is supported by less than £2,000 worth of equipment while counterparts in manufacturing industry have the benefit of more than £10,000 worth of equipment per person.

One problem for the small business is in obtaining the return on the investment and the rationale of scale applies. The smaller and medium-sized business must invest in those areas which will afford a quick and certain return, areas which can be established by a simple investigation and job analysis.

Two of the most productive pieces of office equipment are the £250 desktop dictating machine and the £70 pocket notetaker. Either machine is relatively modest in price yet saves time and effort on such a scale that even a moderate user can recover the cost in a matter of months.

When the time involved in producing an average letter by shorthand is compared with machine dictation, the benefits of fewer man hours, greater accuracy and much improved flexibility are shown.

Quality is important in the machine selected. A notetaker like the £65 Philips 585 is designed for the purpose and not to be compared with a cheaper cassette player. To calculate the return on investment, take one secretary's hourly rate and estimate how many hours equals the price of the recorder and transcription unit.

Another piece of equipment which business has been slow to use is the telephone answering machine. Until recently this was available only on rental but a change of Post Office policy has now allowed purchase. The user should buy only approved equipment and avoid cheap models if unreliability is to be avoided.

The new Compur 385 from Agovox is small enough to sit under a standard telephone yet provides a range of facilities, including the use of a decode signal so that the user away from his office can ring in and have all recorded messages played back. The machine costs £750 outright, to £6.46 a week de[...] on contract.

By comparison th[...] fone 6A which also [...] simple means of c[...] the opening announ[...] records on to C60 a[...] tapes, has an option[...] ing-off announcemen[...] recording and a [...] facility so that the u[...] speak live to a calle[...] hand over to the [...] for recording. This [...] costs £3.05 to £3.30 [...] which compares we[...] answering services a[...] cost of keeping a [...] tionist on call.

In a different a[...] communications, the [...] ile transceiver can sa[...] siderable line time i[...] mitted printed or [...] reports or lists o[...] public telephone [...] The great benefit of [...] ile in the average [...] where reports are [...] over the telephone [...] not only is staff time [...] line reduced, but th[...] of accuracy of the [...] material is great[...] proved. A Survey p[...] in the pharmaceuti[...] dustry expects to [...] the capital cost of [...] simile system wit[...] months through sta[...] savings, line costs an[...] racy.

It is in the a[...] accountancy and cont[...] tems that high tec[...] has brought the bigg[...] ings. The mini-comp[...] all its forms has u[...] edly done more to [...] the pattern of busine[...] almost any other sin[...] duct.

All has not been [...] the data processing [...] but users who have [...] their objectives acr[...] and then made thei[...] tion with care have [...] to be pleased.

Typical is the [...] group of accountant[...] val, Bingham and C[...] had the choice of [...] employing two more [...] installing an acc[...] machine to handle [...] creased workload. [...] opted for an Olive[...] accounting machine [...] not only did th[...] required, but allow[...] group to offer cli[...] series of monthly [...] ment reports. This [...] have been impossibl[...] the previous manual [...]

Another example [...] mini-computer chang[...] nature of business [...] story of Organic [...] states, run by [...] Commander G[...] Green. Two small [...] 1100 computers opera[...] the dining room [...] Buckinghamshire [...] helps to ensure distr[...] of more than 150,00[...] of 6X organic man[...] customers all ove[...] country every year.

The mini-comput[...] usually acquired [...] more power to the a[...] and book-keeping [...] ment, but Martin [...] Freight of Farnborou[...] great difficulty recru[...] bookkeeper. As the [...] pany was in the freig[...] warding business the [...] lem was critical.

They invested £2,30[...] 32K Commodore Pe[...] computer with du[...] drive and traction [...] printer. The Pet no[...] dles sales and p[...] ledger accounts, [...] ment accounts and [...] ledgers. Information [...] tomers' accounts is a[...] to management at any [...]

David Felton reports on the position of the unions in the office technology revolution and **Nicholas Cole** discusses the importance of employees' perks

White collars in the front line

The upsurge in unemployment has acted both as a restraining influence and as a spur to white collar unions who see themselves as being in the front line of the office technology revolution.

Union negotiators are reluctant to enter into new technology agreements with companies the end result of which, they fear, could stretch unemployment queues even more. On the other hand they recognize the need for discussions on the introduction of new working methods at the earliest possible time.

It is estimated that about one third of the working population, or eight million people, are engaged in some kind of office work and the technological developments of the past few years have made it imperative that the unions should come to grips with the problem.

Union leaders are now trying to solve this dilemma which was highlighted by the recent decision of some white collar unions, notably the Association of Professional, Executive, Clerical and Computer Staff (Apex) to block the signing of new technology agreements in the engineering industry because of a dispute with employers about a reduction in working hours to maintain their differential over manual workers.

Despite this hiatus, Apex and several other unions have concluded a number of procedural agreements on the introduction of new technologies, particularly in the engineering and finance sectors.

A new impetus to a speedy introduction of new technology came recently when the TUC and CBI reached a joint understanding on the principles to be followed when negotiations start at company level.

The final statement was produced only after much "horse trading" between the two organizations and represents a major step forward, not only on the immediate question of modernizing British industry but also as an example of how the CBI and TUC can reach agreement on at least one fundamental issue.

The statement, presented to the annual Trades Union Congress at Brighton last month, is being examined by CBI member companies, who are thought to be hesitant about accepting such a wide-ranging guide.

It embodies many union demands covering conditions which they say have to be met before technology agreements can be signed. There should be full consultation with unions and employees before new machinery is installed, the statement says.

In a phrase dear to the hearts of union leaders it says: "Changes are also more easily carried out in an environment of rapid economic and employment growth and low inflation".

It is significant that the joint study was set up in January at a meeting of the National Economic Development Council, which was chaired by Mrs Margaret Thatcher, and indicates the high priority the Government attaches to getting technological change introduced as quickly as possible.

The statement recognizes that "forced redundancies should be avoided wherever possible", but Apex, which in recent years has tended to lead the trade union movement in terms of research and agreements with companies, has gone further in some agreements.

One such agreement, covering white collar workers at TI Accles and Pollock, reads: "There will be no redundancy as a direct result of the introduction of the [new] systems". Some companies would be reluctant to sign such a tight clause, but Apex is seeking wide procedural agreements before starting detailed negotiations on the introduction of specific systems.

The main thrust of the agreements is preservation of employment, although in detailed negotiations the union presses for additional payments for staff operating new machinery, which have so far been between £3 and £5 a week, and are usually linked to productivity improvements.

One main agreement signed by the union covers about 7,000 white collar workers at the Lucas Group and has led to a complicated network of research activity and cooperation with other unions, being established within the company.

Surprisingly, in view of the importance of the subject, there is no coordinated union machinery for research into the implications of new technologies. The TUC employment and technology committee meets regularly but this usually provides only a forum for unions to exchange information and experiences rather than initiating original research, which is being left to the "front line" unions.

Private industry appears to be taking a much stronger lead in negotiating new technology agreements, with electricity supply being the only major nationalized industry which has so far come to grips with the problem. A section of last year's pay agreements was devoted to a code of practice on automated and new equipment, which was considered by the unions, among which the National and Local Government Officers Association (Nalgo) is predominant, to be a stop-gap measure in the face of rapid technological change in the industry.

Talks are continuing with some urgency with public industries such as the National Coal Board, British Steel, and British Shipbuilders.

Unions are beginning to collate the "feedback" they are receiving from members who have experience of operating new technologies and many complain about the lack of job satisfaction.

A Rolls-Royce office worker, whose job included monitoring production line performance, said that before computers were installed she had daily contact with the shopfloor. But now, she told her union, she had a feeling of isolation with the computers removing the need for human contact.

Such problems as job satisfaction, feelings of isolation, effects on health, and safety implications are all issues which the union movement say should be considered in technology negotiations. But with the recession deepening they are unlikely to be eager to make any major initiatives which could lead to loss of jobs.

Marked rise in the fringe benefit

The Inbucon annual survey of executive salaries and fringe benefits, due out this month, will confirm not only the continuing upward trend in average remuneration levels (a 73.7 per cent net increase in the four-year period to July, 1979, resulting largely from the 1979 *tax concessions*) but also the sustained provision of employee benefits as an integral part of the total "reward package".

There has been an especially marked increase in the extent of company cars and group medical insurance, says Mr Nigel Bryant, head of Inbucon's salary research unit. Overall, these findings bear out the indicators contained in a 1978 British Institute of Management report of additions and improvements planned by almost half the firms surveyed.

This report, *Employee Benefits*, found that since 1973 48 per cent of companies had made reportedly "major additions/improvements" to benefit provisions, the changes mainly covering pensions, holiday entitlements, sick pay, medical insurance and company cars.

Improvements included the introduction of flexible working hours, reductions in the qualifying periods for long-service awards and holidays, and extensions to notice periods and retirement benefits. There was also considerable reduction in benefit differentials between staff and manual employees, and progress towards a "unistatus perk package".

However, entitlements varied widely from firm to firm, and between employee categories. This is still true, with managers as the main beneficiaries and larger companies providing more benefits to most employee categories than smaller companies.

Through the wish to protect living standards, and

The Rank-Xerox 9500 high-volume duplicator.

the mounting emphasis on tax-free or tax-efficient benefits, retirement pensions have become a major growth area, to the point where they are virtually "institutional", regarded by employees as an entitlement rather than a fringe benefit.

Surveys show that about 98 per cent of firms operate pension schemes, more than 70 per cent of them applicable to all employees. Most schemes are compulsory, contributory and with payments based on final salary.

While the majority also incorporate lump-sum death benefits and widows' pensions, few are index-linked; and although pensions are now frozen on transfer, not all build up to provide the "two thirds of final salary" benefits expected by many executives; hence the spread of "top hat" pensions.

As the steady growth of organizations such as BUPA, PPP and Western Provident demonstrates, free or discount-rate medical insurance covering private health care is another highly important security measure, still with much milage potential.

The most-coveted benefit of all remains the company car bought or leased, and run at no expense to the employee, who incurs only marginal increases in personal taxation. The growing allocation of business cars is among the principal methods of adding to income and reflecting individual status as well as corporate image.

In such a status-conscious country this is hardly surprising; nor is the lack of performance-related bonus schemes which, outside the computer industry, are as rare as house-purchase and share-incentive programmes.

"In Britain, we do not really expect the major part of a person's income to be related to what they achieve", comments Sir John Trelawny, a director of Korn Ferry International, the executive search consultants.

If the Government's economic strategy succeeds, achievement incentives could become as significant in Britain for motivation and reward purposes as in North America, where higher personal incomes after taxation allow greater discretionary spending power and less dependence on company welfare policies.

"Cafeteria" compensation, which enables people to choose the mix of pay and benefits best suited to their own circumstances, has failed to take off in Britain because of the administrative complexity involved, coupled with unfavourable tax law and interpretation by the Inland Revenue, and paternalistic fears of "employee irres*ponsibility*".

Consequently, the basic pattern of benefits does not alter, but their value to employees increases continually. They prove equally invaluable as an aid to staff recruitment and retention.

From the employer's point of view, however, their provision is today so expensive—constituting more than 30 per cent of payroll costs in larger companies, and adding an extra 40 per cent to some senior salary costs—that assessments of value will in future be far more rigorous before any new benefits are adopted.

Too often corporate generosity has forged a "golden chain" which turns high-fliers into bored and ineffective pension-servers. At *this level, moves tend to be* made for job satisfaction; money is just the excuse.

Lynda King Taylor reports on developments in computer staff training and **Eric Fordham** describes the use of the latest technology in the office

Extra help to end lack of skilled workers

The new Integrated Information System from Wang Laboratories, which has been designed to handle both data and word processing in a single system.

In January 1980 it was estimated by the Institute of Manpower Studies that Britain was short of 17,500 skilled software operators, particularly programmers.

This figure, requested by the National Economic Development Council electronic computers working party, suggests significant undertraining in computer occupations. Supporting evidence in the form of studies of local labour markets by the Department of Employment (DoE) and Manpower Services Commission (MSC) indicate that over the past few years there have been increasing shortages of skills, unlikely to be improved with existing training facilities.

For example, last year in an MSC labour study in South Yorkshire of the manufacturing sector, about half the firms felt that present arrangements would not meet future demands for skilled computer manpower, while a similar MSC study of engineering firms in Portsmouth found that 40 per cent of the companies considered their training facilities were not adequate to meet expected demands for microelectronic skills. A similar agreement appeared in studies in Reading, West Fife and the central region of Scotland.

According to Mr John Hyatt of the MSC, the main reason for the shortage lies with employers, as they do not train their existing manpower, preferring to "buy in" experienced computer skills rather than offer basic training. The MSC is, therefore, attempting to tackle this problem with three schemes; one concerned with unemployed 16 to 19-year-olds, known as Threshold, another through its Training Opportunities Scheme (TOPS), and a grant support programme. The grants programme is geared towards those employers suffering from the shortage of computer-skilled staff.

From September, 1980, the MSC is increasing and widening the range of the help it offers to employers who are prepared to provide training in computer programming and systems analysis for their employees on specified courses. The MSC grant support programme is part of an £11m joint computer occupations programme phased over three years, aimed at stimulating employers to train staff to certain standards of skills. The MSC offers six courses that attract grant support, ranging from basic programming for new entrants, lasting 42 weeks, to shorter courses of up to 24 weeks for real-time programmers, and six to 10 week courses for systems analysis training.

Various grants are available, for example. The entrants for the 42-week basic programming course spend 18 weeks at a college of further education and the balance of 24 weeks are spent with the sponsoring employer on planned practical and project work. The MSC will provide grant support of £1,500 per trainee for this course while other programmes offer a basic grant incentive to employers of £60 per trainee week for basic programming courses, £70 for real-time programmers and £80 for the systems analysis training modules.

This type of grant support programme does put an onus on employers to contribute to computer skills training, for, according to Mr John Hyatt, who is responsible for managing the programme, the Government is in no position to supply "gift-wrapped" skills to the market without some effort from employers.

The Threshold MSC-sponsored course consumes almost £3m of the £11m joint computer occupations programme. This scheme, which has been in operation since 1976, is designed to help unemployed people aged 16 to 19 who are attracted to data processing. The scheme is administered by the National Computing Centre (NCC) on behalf of the MSC which pays the fees and an allowance to the students which, from September 1980, is £26 a week. The NCC, local education authorities, and the MSC assist students to find a job at the end of their 42 weeks sandwich course.

In 1976, 220 students gained NCC Threshold certificates, and in 1980-81 more than 1,400 are hoping to gain the NCC qualification at one of 60 colleges operating the scheme. One student, Mr Colin Avery, left school in summer 1979 with a handful of CSEs and a couple of O levels, wanting to be a computer programmer.

He started the Threshold course last September and admits that "if it had not been for Threshold, he would have had no chance of becoming a programmer". Colin is now working as a programmer, however. One of the problems of the recession is that it is getting difficult to place some of the students. Employers have a snobbery about computer-skilled staff, and think that they should have degrees in science or technical subjects. This emphasis on qualifications appears to harden employers' prejudices, favouring the graduate against the NCC Thresholder.

The TOPS scheme offering training in computer skills will almost have doubled between 1978-79 and 1980-81. By the end of 1980, TOPS will be supporting 30 electronics courses for technicians, training 450 people a year. The MSC is aiming to provide some 4,000 training places in software computer occupations during 1980-81, which will be funded from the £11m budget.

This is an expensive programme, for apart from the TOPS allowance to students, almost £30 per trainee week minimum, the MSC has to pay their college fees which average £120 to £130 a week.

Some company staff would like to see this scheme extended, say from 4,000 training places to 8,000. This is an attractive argument, and an expensive one as far as government is concerned, especially as there is no onus on employers to contribute towards the finance, as with the grant support programme.

The training services division of the MSC opened its Office Training Centre (OTC) in 1977 at Croydon, to act as a central resource and catalyst in office training. Training in clerical and commercial skills makes up a third of all the training given under TOPS and the OTC is equipped with a range of office mach[...] including word-proc[...] facilities, which ensur[...] the trainees become fa[...] with the technology th[...] increasingly dominate[...] life in the 1980s.

As there are dif[...] levels of complexity [...] word processors, ther[...] limits to users being t[...] in a classroom enviro[...] like that at the OTC. [...] made computing exper[...] therefore, finally rest[...] employers.

They are frustrated [...] about the calibre of [...] available for training i[...] puter appreciation an[...] velopment. Watney L[...] part of the Grand Met[...] tan group, is introdu[...] new computerized ac[...] ing system which will [...] many of its staff [...] trained in computer u[...] jargon.

Many people are [...] awe of microelect[...] others slightly afraid, [...] because they do not ha[...] first idea how a con[...] works. Very few tr[...] aids are designed to [...] fear and dispel ign[...] however. Watney L[...] used the Video Arts c[...] film, *What is a Comp[...]* which it found an [...] medium for training, e[...] ing the relationship be[...] the central processin[...] for example and the c[...] ter's peripherals lik[...] video console or disc [...]

Mr Joseph White[...] regional accountant at [...] ney, London, used thi[...] as part of a further [...] tion programme for his [...] in an attempt to help [...] over the terminology " [...] they found to be the [...] daunting part of com[...] learning".

If the Government [...] MSC are hoping tha[...] ployers can do mor[...] themselves in providin[...] puter skills and app[...] tion for the British [...] force, there must be a [...] deal more effort put in [...] facilities and tools fo[...] their education. The [...] rule of science, known [...] "energy" balance, is [...] you get out what yo[...] in, which probably ex[...] why, in Britain, we hav[...] estimated shortage of [...] in software skills.

Electronic mail gets there faster

Offices are all about information management and it is well understood that the distribution of information is a key element in the role of the office. For many organizations the typed memo, the page from the duplicate book and the manila file are still good enough for their purposes but management teams involved in the fast-moving worlds of finance, travel and petrochemicals are turning to the latest developments in electronic mail to get the information where it is needed as fast as possible.

Electronic mail is based on the precept that the latest technology is used to transfer the communication as fast and as economically as possible over a range of distances to a variety of receiving stations which may be computer terminals, word processors, remote printers or facsimile transceivers. The principle of electronic mail is not new, indeed, familiar and traditional telex has been about for many years and has laid a good foundation for the latest developments.

Electronic mail will make use of a whole variety of new devices, and in particular, intelligent communicating copiers as well as communicating word processors and electronic typewriters. Electronic mail has, however, caught the attention of the administrator through the recent launch of the total system as part of the so-called electronic office. The philosophy of the system is that all forms of communication can be carried from desk terminal to desk terminal, stored electronically, forwarded or distributed on a departmental level or even international level and finally produced at the destination terminal on screen or in hard-copy printed form.

This is one of the most important markets of the *future and every major supplier* is in there with a variety of hardware permutations. Wang offers Integrated Information Systems, in which electronic mail is an important feature. Earlier this year, Ventek launched the Integrated Electronic Office systems based on the Datapoint Attached Resource Computer systems. A key feature is the processor-controlled Infoswitch, which directs the data to the right destinations.

The two major names in the business, IBM and Xerox, demonstrate the needs of the electronic mail system which must have both a high level means of distribution and advanced devices which fulfil a number of functions, such as duplicating, electronic addressing for simultaneous distribution and basic information processing.

Two further suppliers are expected to make significant contributions in different areas. One is the NEB subsidiary Nexos whose Delta system is planned as the heart and brains of an electronic mail system. The other is the Exxon subsidiary Qyx, whose intelligent communicating typewriter could be the typical desktop multi-function receiving station.

The variety of systems are almost all designed around the written communication as being the principal means of moving information rather than the human or computer-generated voice. Development is proceeding apace, however, with many examples of limited-vocabulary computers being used on airline reservations and vehicle parts ordering. Both are examples of high-technology electronic mail.

The role of the mini-computer in electronic mail has recently been developed by Computer Automation with the Naked Mini NM4 as the centre of the Automated Business Communication System. This system has been devised to handle message switching, store and forward telex, store and forward facsimile and communicating word processors as well as handling line printers and hand-printed data entry terminals. ABCS is designed to work in conjunction with mainframe computers, networks, data bases and radio transmission systems.

Another application of electronic mail is through the increased use of viewdata and its communications capability. The IVS-3 private viewdata system from Systems Designers stores and distributes information rapidly to all, or selected, viewdata users' organizations.

When a user enters his code or password the system informs him or her, via the screen, that there are messages awaiting attention. Anything which requires further consideration can be obtained in hard-copy form via remote or attached printers. For the smaller to medium-size business the commitment does not have to be total.

Many of the components used in electronic mail can be used in isolation. A good example is facsimile transmission systems, which have grown rapidly as the advantages of document facsimiles have been developed. Three basic types of systems are available, known as group I, group II and group III. The differences are related to speed of transmission, resolution and m[...] of transmission.

The question to [...] resolved by the pot[...] user relates to frequer[...] use, distances inv[...] degree of distribution, [...] patibility with other f[...] ile units and the le[...] resolution required a[...] receiving end. Many [...] processors now inclu[...] communications fa[...] which can be shared [...] interdepartmental [...] Here, a central file ca[...] reached from a numb[...] systems, or reports d[...] uted by the same m[...] Certainly the major b[...] of cutting costs, add[...] speed of distribution [...] economical storage, cac[...] major consideration [...] planning future faciliti[...]

In the small bu[...] even the humble tele[...] answering machine [...] not be overlooked. A[...] automated means of r[...] ing or passing out inf[...] tion it has few riva[...] grounds of cost or p[...] mance. The latest ve[...] now available for pur[...] from British Te[...] approved suppliers [...] Ansafone, Recordacall [...] Agavox, provide a ran[...] extra features incl[...] remote access, transcri[...] and switched recordi[...] higher capacity media.

Despite the growt[...] electronic communic[...] large quantities of inf[...] tion are still handle[...] traditional ways so it [...] sense to use the latest [...] such as the electronic [...] and franking equi[...] from Roneo Alcatel, [...] mated invoice mailing [...] tems from Pitney Bow[...] well as addressing sy[...] from Scriptomatic.

The lessons are ob[...] A penny overspent on [...] item of mail for a d[...] even a medium size o[...] zation would be as [...] as paying an employee [...] nothing all day. For [...] larger organization P[...] Bowes has just intro[...] the 6100 Mail Proc[...] which can speed the [...] patch of bulk mailings [...] speed of 200 envelop[...] minute.

Handling incoming m[...] just as important and [...] able. Guidance on techi[...] and mailroom planning [...] be obtained from Env[...] which also supplies [...] accessories such as me[...] sorting units and (t[...] essential letter bomb [...] tion device.

هكذا من الاصل

هكذا من الاصل

Nicholas Cole recounts the hunt for the perfect copier. **Eric Fordham** tells of the changing office

The choice has never been wider — or more complex

Discounting the use of cylinder seals to duplicate signatures on clay tablets *during the Babylonian era*, the search for a perfect method of document-copying has been in progress almost since the days of the early letter-presses and multiple writing machines, one of which Thomas Jefferson, President of the United States described as "the finest invention of the present age".

That perfection has yet to be achieved is one reason for the expenditure of such vast sums on research and development — more than $1m daily by the Rank Xerox Corporation alone — and also why such a disparate mix of chemical, electronic and mechanical engineering is found in today's copiers.

"At the present stage of development, technology is problematical", Mr David Gestetner, joint chairman of Gestetner Holdings, says. The firm is scheduled soon to celebrate its centenary, as the last exclusively office equipment company and the only completely British firm manufacturing and selling its own design of copier.

The new Gestetner machines launched this summer comprise only a portion of the total range of about 150 models now available from 25 individual home and overseas suppliers, notably American and Japanese, providing a choice that has never been wider—or more complex.

With copy volume expanding at between 20 and 25 per cent annually throughout the world, manufacturers are confident of the continued growth of paper-based information systems, and the copier market is not expected to reach a peak in Britain until 1985.

Rank Xerox (UK), the market leader, whose revenues rose 20 per cent to £244m last year in the face of intensive competition, believes that the market is fairly well split between "wet" and "dry" electrostatic processes, whereby the image to be copied is transferred through direct or indirect photo-conduction to plain or coated paper.

Recent refinements include flash-fusing for more efficient toner fixing, the advent of fibre optics—a system using glass-fibre strands to transmit an image, instead of the conventional lens-and-mirror devices—and the widening use of microprocessor control. Another innovation has been machines which diagnose their own faults.

Crucial though such developments are in marketing strategy, and the striving for product reliability, "the customer is not interested in how a machine works, he is interested in good copies", Mr David Gestetner points out.

Bad copy quality and frequent breakdowns are the main reasons why more than a third of the 300 users surveyed in the latest issue of *Better Buys for Business* intend to change their copier.

"Copiers can inspire devotion or despair", the magazine observes, adding that "those with the most problems were often using their copier at too high a volume" and that the key to satisfaction lies in deciding how many copies you are likely to need per month, and making your reprographic rental or purchase accordingly (not forgetting that without proper control, up to 35 per cent of copy *volume will be staff personal materials*).

After-sales service is a vital factor. Rank Xerox, now marking its twenty-first year with five new plain paper copiers spanning the price spectrum, see this as one of its chief marketing strengths. It offers a nation-wide contract service through its 1,600 service engineers.

Making machines "more simple and foolproof" is more practicable than educating customers to correct usage, Nashua Copycat says. Along with other Japanese manufacturers, including Mitsubishi and Toshiba, they have become strong contenders in the formerly neglected low-to-middle volume sectors.

One outcome of the highly professional Japanese approach to manufacturing and marketing has been a steady reduction of retail prices, with price battles evident between certain competing models, and some dealers offering discounts up to 45 per cent.

Tighter control of dealers, and direct sales giving manufacturers better control over their market position are likely to be growing features.

Predictions about the future for stencil and offset duplicating vary according to source. Their death-knell has been sounded, some say, by more efficient technology in the new breed of plain paper copiers.

The Xerox 9500 high volume duplicator is an outstanding example. The independent American Dataquest organization hails it as a major breakthrough, giving copy quality comparable with metal plate offset printing.

Gestetner, 54 per cent of whose revenues derive from stencil, sees this as probably a slowly eroding market—but still a very large and very profitable one. The offset market is considered to be larger still, but made up of fewer customers.

Developing an equivalent to the Xerox 9300 would cost an estimated $250m. Continued investment in research and development, albeit at more modest levels, will be essential for any manufacturer who is to *be a serious challenger in* any sector.

Of equal importance will be a wide-ranging awareness of market trends and demands, and an ability to meet them as effectively as the Japanese and Americans have done.

Advances like the "intelligent" copier-printer capable of making copies from soft as well as hard originals (it can receive and send information via telephone lines, magnetic card or floppy discs, and print using laser or fibre optic technology) are significant.

Yet the need remains for simple, low-cost, easy-to-use copiers that are both efficient and durable. We are en route to the electronic office, but light years away yet from the paperless office. The only people making profits out of that are the market consultants and researchers who write reports on it.

Now working conditions have to be adapted to the computer

Offices are changing. Salary and rental increases, recruitment costs and the need to retain talent are all resulting in a new kind of office.

As the central processing unit for that vital business commodity, information, the office too is being organized on the lines of the manufacturing unit with similar levels of investment and support.

In recent years the flow of information, much of it contributed by computer, has increased enormously but there has been little reduction in the volume of paper despite the expectation of the "paperless office".

The increased use of electronic high technology equipment has done more than change working methods. Large computer systems demanding controlled environmental conditions have led to the air conditioned office. The increasing use of visual display units, digital switching systems and microprocessor-based copiers have involved the training and use of highly-skilled staff who expect appropriate working conditions.

The now well proved technique of facility planning involves carrying out a detailed investigation of working methods, the defined requirement of the new facility and the total space and support facilities to be used.

For a time the problem with this approach was that many of the components such as furniture systems, power supplies, ventilation and lighting were not available in suitable form. The result was compromise and ensuing planning failures.

Today the fast-changing needs of the modern office are being met by a wide range of both domestic and imported office furniture systems, and the work station concept is generally accepted. Such systems now cater for the increased use of electronic hardware in the office by including cable ducts or wire managers and all the appropriate sockets and fittings for power and communications at each work station.

The rapidly increasing use of the computer terminal or VDU has also led to the introduction of a variety of specialized VDU working units of which the Mines and West Utopia and the NKR Team Data are good examples. The need for such units was set by the requirements for screens and keyboards to be at different heights and angles for optimum operator comfort.

The use of the special VDU work station was also established by the number of senior and middle management terminal users whose work required as well the more conventional work station fittings of writing surface, local file storage and communications. The purpose-designed terminal stand complies with the present office planning rule of providing for a high level of flexibility in layout.

The latest systems furniture, however, is designed to meet the needs of the "electronic office" and it is now up to the office facility planner to ensure that layout and environmental facilities match the need.

Various surveys have been carried out to indicate trends. A Louis Harris survey in the United States for Steelcase Strafor, the office furniture manufacturers, showed how important acoustic privacy was rated by users. The survey put the ability to concentrate without noise or other distractions as the single most important factor in doing the job well.

This is supported by case *studies of open-plan offices* where noise distraction and acoustic privacy can be key issues and it is significant that several open environment offices in London use what is called "white noise" generated by small amplifiers to limit voice travel.

Some of these conclusions are supported by surveys carried out by Space Planning Services, the office planners, whose recent survey of office use found also that noise privacy was a leading source of dispute in office design. Space use was a contributory factor, a large number of offices providing space on an overall ratio of 100sq ft or less per head, leading to overcrowding and poor productivity.

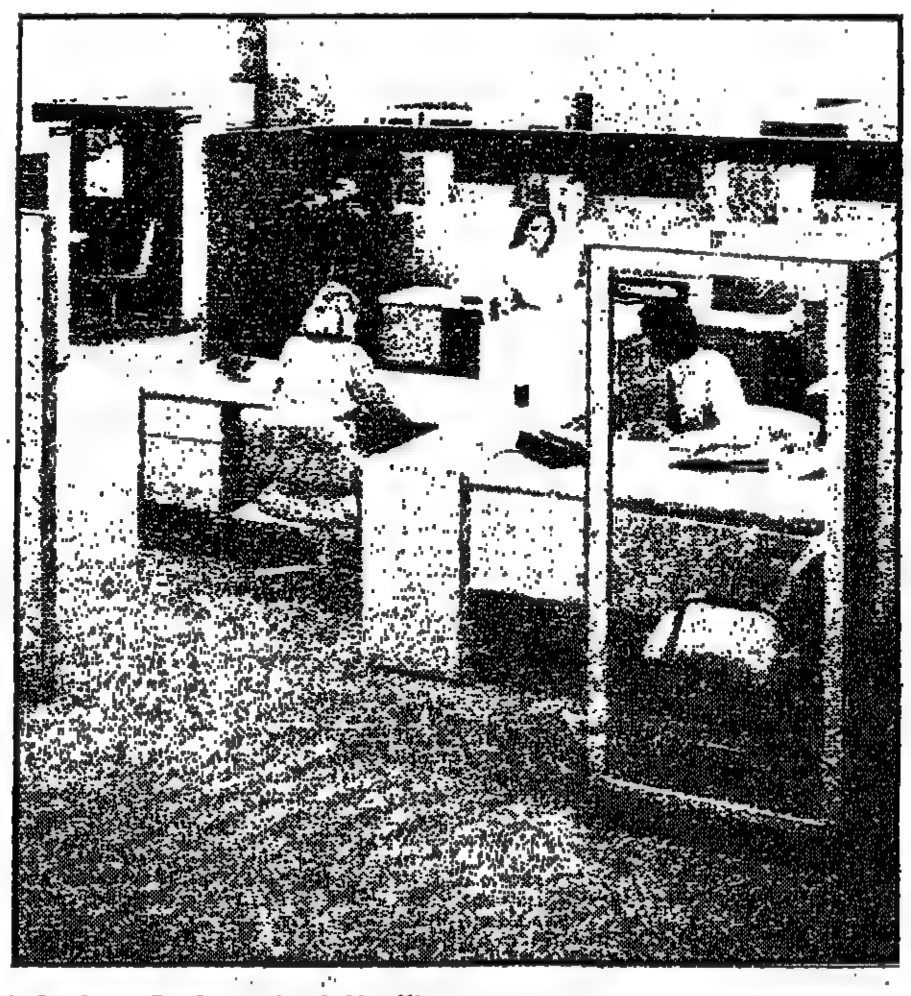
Another area of controversy is air conditioning. Opinion has swung both ways on this issue and ultimate choice depends on many factors, including the quality of the exterior environment and the nature of the work done in the office. Air conditioning in days of high energy costs can prove expensive but is offset by factors which include improved productivity and lower interior maintenance costs. In some cases it can make possible an office project otherwise untenable because of dirt or noise from road, rail or airport near by.

Business managements planning new facilities are still nervous, however, of systems furniture because of the committal to product this may mean. For this reason, recent developments such as the Sisk furniture programme and the Discovery range are designed to be much more flexible and remain compatible with existing traditional furniture ranges.

Choice inevitably revolves round cost and while some systems look expensive the cost per work station and the number of work stations in a given area can prove decisive. Leading suppliers of word processing systems, Vydec UK, recently opted for the Discovery System for their offices and showroom in the City of London.

The Discovery System was chosen for its compatibility with the Vydec word processors and the Qyx intelligent typewriters. The cost of a *complete work station of* aboout 150 sq ft for both furniture and electronic hardware is about £21,191 of which the furniture and seating represents £3,692.

For many organizations looking at premises alternative to the currently quoted £23 per sq ft in the City of London the prospect of conversion can appear very attractive. Organized Office Designs, the office planners, converted a group of former *quartermaster-sergeants' cottages* and a former public house in Windsor into an effective group headquarters complex for Rockware Glass. This was a project very different from the £4.5m purpose-designed administrative building for Roche Products at Welwyn planned by OOD which won the Office of the Year award in 1979.



A Steelcase Strafor series 9000 office system.

Peter Jay

The poison in the presidential chalice

In a month's time "the great rancid American public", as the late columnist Stewart Alsop used to call it, will decide who for the next four years is to hold the proverbially "most powerful office in the world". And the world will look on, agreed on that premise if on nothing else.

Yet, it is utterly false. Like the man in *Catch 22*, who was *the richest* farmer in his state, because "he did not grow more alfalfa than anyone else", the President of the United States *does not have more power* than anyone else in the world. That is, there is more power that he is supposed to have but does not have, than there is power that anyone else is supposed to have, but does not.

The illusion to the contrary comes in two typical forms: the American sentimental belief in the limitless *potential of the* heroic personality; and the European insistence on reading into American politics our own system of parliaments and parties. The overwhelming historical testimony to the essential *impotence of* the presidency still fails to dissipate the hypnotic power of these two myths.

Nothing, therefore, could be more timely than the publication (in the United States) of Godfrey Hodgson's excellent new study of the presidency*. While President Carter and *Governor Reagan* strive for the supreme prize—and Mr Anderson does his inadvertent best to ensure that any popular preference for Mr Carter leads none the less to the election *of Mr Reagan—Hodgson* coldly analyses the true chemistry of the poison in the chalice they seek.

"The paradox of the presidency" he writes, "is simply stated—if hard to resolve. Never has any one office had so much power as the President of the United States possesses. Never has so powerful a leader been so impotent to do what he wants to do, what he is pledged to do, what he is expected to do, and what he knows he must do".

In diagnosing the weakness of the office Hodgson brings some urgently needed historical perspective to the fashionable disparagement of President Carter's performance: "Jimmy Carter *has failed to make the presidency* work. But he has fared no worse than Eisenhower or Kennedy or Johnson, far better than Nixon, better than Ford". He points out that any "President cannot seriously hope to persuade the Congress to pass more than a wretched fragment of his legislative programme, itself carefully tailored down from what he would have liked to see voted into law in a perfect world."

Meg Greenfield of The Washington Post, perhaps the sanest and most reflective of contemporary observers of American politics, recently complained that the age of instant analysis has almost completely forfeited any sense of "collective memory". Hodgson needs to remind us that "in the whole of the twentieth century there have been *only three relatively brief periods* when the Government of the United States overcame the handicaps imposed by the Constitution and worked sweetly to produce rapid and necessary change, only three periods when innovative and capable Presidents worked creatively with a co-operative majority in Congress to achieve a significant body of legislative reform and social action . . . Woodrow Wilson's first term . . . FDR's first term . . . Lyndon Johnson between 1964 and 1966"

Even in foreign policy, where from Woodrow Wilson to Nixon the White House wrested for itself some freedom of action that the Constitution never intended, the Congressional shackles have—thanks to Vietnam and Watergate—been relocked; and the world's leading statesman, as for example over Salt, is left "to call spirits from the vasty deeps" of *Capitol Hill*, spirits which will not come when he does call for them.

President Carter: an "unusually good record".

These and other realities of the institution give the lie both to the instinctive American belief that, if you put the sheriff's badge on a good enough guy, he will clean up the town and to the European presumption that any elected head of *government must thereby command* a parliament and a party which will enable him (or her) to accomplish his (or her) programme. The President packs no sixshooter; and senators and congressmen owe nothing to President or party, since they know that they owe their election to their individual abilities, not least to raise the funds that will buy the TV and radio spots which win primaries and elections.

A president, in truth, has only one *important power*, apart from patronage; and that is a unique command of public attention—what Theodore Roosevelt called "a bully pulpit". But in an age when everyone has joined the ranks of the special interests, when minorities are the majority, when organization and fund-raising have taken the place of *debate and rabble-rousing, it* requires a triumph of faith over experience to suppose that even a much more gifted and less fastidious spellbinder than Jimmy Carter could easily or normally mobilize "the general will" of "ordinary citizens" to override the obstacles to necessary or desirable action.

For example, as Hodgson rightly notices, "there are few other countries in the world, if any, where the executive could find itself so powerless in a matter so central as the strategic judgment at the heart of its own budget". And the same goes for every other important—and many unimportant—decisions; the money supply, international treaties, overseas intervention, energy conservation, even the appointment of Federal judges.

The damage done by the failure to appreciate the narrow *limits of presidential power* is enormous. It seriously hampers the United States' relations with other countries, who *persistently believe* that the President cannot be trying sincerely to fulfil his promises or that he is incompetent. Worse still, by setting an impossible standard for each new president and then judging him contemptuously for failing to measure up to it, Americans and others alike so belittle the reputation of the individual holder of the office that his one real power—the power to give an influential lead at home and abroad—is itself fatally impaired.

If, for example, it were appreciated, as Hodgson's careful analysis reminds us, that Mr Carter's record for effective action is unusually good by the standards of the past 60 years—and that at a time when the constraints of Congress, pressure groups, energy and other resource scarcities and diminishing American global power are narrower than ever before—his reputation would stand higher, as it deserves to. And that itself would enable him to accomplish much more of what it is reasonable to hope from any President.

But it will be hard indeed; for whoever is elected next month, to start by educating the public and *the world in the impotence of his* office in the wake of an election conducted on the traditional make-believe assumption that the President disposes the power of an absolute monarch or at least of an European Prime Minister.

**All Things to all Men—The False Promise of the Modern American Presidency*, by Godfrey Hodgson, published by Simon and Schuster, price $12.95.

Lord Allen, chairman of the Gaming Board (left) and Victor Lowndes of Playboy.

The two men at the gaming table

"The fair name of British casinos has been besmirched"—rather quaint words about an ultra-modern industry, but coming from the chairman of the Gaming Board, not to be taken lightly. With four casinos formerly owned by Ladbrokes shut down (Ladbrokes Club, Hertford Club, Park Tower, Park Lane), three more in the Coral Group facing closure (*Curzon House, International* Sporting Club, Palm Beach), and a test case concerning the Victoria Club, now owned by Playboy, opening today, the outlook for the citizen who wants to gamble is not as bright as it was.

It looks indeed as if the big *spending days of the late-70s* are over. Not simply that there are fewer casinos in London to play in, but that with the onset of a recession, people have less money to gamble. Coupled with the very serious falling off, from the casinos' point of view, of the high rollers from Iran *and Saudi Arabia, for political* reasons, and easier access in foreign resorts, the remaining casinos may find the going harder. Still, people will always want to gamble and the central question now facing the industry is how to restore its fair name.

Two very different personalities now dominate the gaming scene in Britain. Lord Allen, Chairman of the Gaming Board for Great Britain, restrained in manner as befits a former Home Office civil servant, played a big part in framing the Gaming Act of 1968. Not a man given to the tables himself, he has nevertheless a wide experience of gaming in different countries. By contrast, Mr Victor Lowndes, chairman of Playboy in London, is something of a swashbuckler. Reputed to be the highest paid executive in the country, with an income estimated at around £250,000 a year, he lives a free-wheeling life in his clubs and his country mansion next to the training school for the Playboy bunnies. Lord Allen receives a part-time salary at the board of £3,200.

In Lord Allen's view, the 1968 Act has proved reasonably successful, though it is time to consider a few changes. The resolute action shown by the authorities, that is the dawn raids by the police, and the firmness of the courts, is bound to have a beneficial effect on the conduct of casinos. "I get the impression the casino operators are being particularly scrupulous," he says. In addition, the board itself has a team of 40 inspectors whose task it is to watch out for cheating or other twisting of rules.

For Mr Lowndes, the outlook is not so rosy. "We don't see a clear-cut policy, it's not defined," he complains. The industry is becoming too precarious to attract highly qualified personnel, he says.

"We want to appear to the world not as an ugly caterpillar *but a beautiful butterfly*," Mr Lowndes says, waxing lyrical. He feels particularly aggrieved that in the Victoria Club hearing, Playboy has not been able to appear under its own colours, but in the name of the discredited ownership, from whom it acquired the business. The *state of the industry in general* has caused Mr Lowndes to revise, somewhat drastically, the stock speech he used to give entitled "Britain's lessons for America".

Probably the essential difference between Lord Allen and Mr Lowndes, though they do agree *on the need for strong* control of the industry, can narrowed down to the key iss of what sanction should taken against casinos which found to be behaving imp perly. As Lord Allen observ if people are determined cheat, it takes a long time find them out. There will, almost goes with saying, alw be malpractices of one kind another both in the operati of casinos and among playe This is simply part of hum nature.

All the same, it might se a very hard sanction that L brokes, for whatever reas were put out of a busin which was earning the grou profit of £25m a year. The l *of revenue*, the loss of jobs, t loss of amenities was very c siderable. Other busines might in comparable situati have been fined a substant sum, but not be shut down. this, the traditional answer given that the gaming indus is a special case which must *social reasons* be very carefu controlled.

The Gaming Board is c cerned that if a casino mana ment is found to be not fit conduct its business, it sho not be allowed to sell out a handsome sum to new own The premises should be *qualified for a period of yea* in its view.

Mr Lowndes, who is a fou er member of the Brit Casino Association, mainta that if a bank manager caught embezzling funds, y don't shut down the bank. T Victoria Club case is import *because it will show which vi* prevails with the Knightsbri Crown Court.

What one misses in all t argument now going on, a this lacuna is typical of gami legislation down the ages, is interests of the gambler. tween the upper mill of t *official authorities laying do* the law and the lower mill big business making a f profit, the position of ordinary people who want play gambling games is usua ground away.

Why shouldn't people go and gamble, instead of havi to wait *48 hours to join* "club"? They can en straight away, if signed in a guest, anyway. Surely forei visitors could go in without delay? Why shouldn't playe be able to redeem their chequ if they are lucky enough win, instead of having to lea their cheques behind? W shouldn't they write one cheq at the end of the night, inste of leaving, say, two or three the course of an evening? W should there be only two sl machines (a survival of the r for tennis clubs and such li if people want to play slot And why on earth should th Board allow the operators take up to 29 per cent on sl which makes it just about t *most worst return to the punt* anywhere in the world?

For that matter w shouldn't grown up people allowed to buy a drink at t table? Are British casin superior to those in Fran because other forms of ent tainment are prohibited here But I go too far. *In a mome* someone will complain that am arguing that gambling oug to be enjoyable.

David Spani

The Gambler's Pocket Book David Spanier is published Mitchell Beazley on October 2 price £3.95.

Lord Chalfont's monthl column will appear tomorro

Eric Heffer

Not quite the halcyon days

No matter from what view or vantage point one looks at this year's Labour Party conference, *it was an almost unbelievable*, remarkable, fascinating exciting conference. The Labour Party is not deceased and cannot be written off as some would believe. The debate on the economy, education, the EEC, disarmament, as well as those on constitutional issues were vibrant *and full of passionate* determination. It was a privilege to have been present.

These days, however, despite what *I have just said, I cannot* say that I really enjoyed Labour's conference. There was a time when I did. Those were the halcyon days of being a runner-up and not actually a member of the National Executive Committee. Going to conference now, as a member of that much maligned body, entails sitting under TV lights, worrying about making speeches from the platform and attending NEC meetings. Not that I am really complaining as I am greatly honoured by being a member of the NEC and this year it was a truly historic conference.

I am particularly pleased to have been elected by the constituency Labour Party, as NEC members in that section go through a reselection process every year. They are first *nominated* and later on constituency parties throughout the country decide who their delegates should vote for.

That is the very principle which the constituency parties in particular wish to apply to the way in which the leader of the party is elected.

There is of course the example of the German Social Democratic Party which has two leaders—"two popes scenario" as Peter Jenkins described it in *The Guardian* last Thursday. One elected by the party as a whole, the other strictly by the parliamentary party. *Up to now*, that idea has not commended itself to the British Labour Party, and in my view it would be a bad thing if an attempt were made to foist this system on the party.

Yet this is what some right-wing Labour Party members and political commentators are suggesting. They argue that we should follow the German example, as this, they say, would solve Labour's leadership dilemma. I fear it would only make things worse and the Parliamentary Labour Party would become even more divorced from the party in the country than it is now.

The special conference that is to take place in January must in my view have only one constitutional amendment before it. Between now and January there must be widespread consultation and discussion between party and trade union leaders so as to arrive at an agreed sensible proposition that will meet the desires of the rank-and-file membership, as voiced last week. This *special conference* must not be used as a means to secure by backstair methods, a type of electoral college which would be narrow and elitist.

At one stage last week it was reported that Jim Callaghan intended to urge the Parliamentary Labour Party to elect a Parliamentary leader in addition to the leader elected *by the wider franchise if conference* were to agree to a system which would have put the parliamentarians in a minority.

If Jim Callaghan had done that, it would have been a recipe for disaster and could have led to a total split between the *Parliamentary Labour Party* and the party in the country. However Jim Callaghan's short speech on Thursday, to which I responded, clearly indicated that he was looking for a solution based upon the decision of conference.

As I predicted, some harsh things were said at *Blackpool* last week and what was said in the heat of the moment, will not, I trust, be translated into propositions which could make matters worse.

Let me advise those who have indulged in emotional outbursts "to cool it". The Labour Party is more important than any individuals, whether they are the present leaders or those *seeking to become leaders*.

In July of this year Labour's NEC passed a unanimous resolution calling for unity around the policy statement agreed at the June special conference. Jim Callaghan's speech on Tuesday last week was very much in line with that resolution, even *though he accepted that there* were serious differences on constitutional and political questions. The truth is Labour's unity cannot be based on any particular individuals or groups terms. Nor can it be imposed by political blackmail.

For example there cannot be total agreement on nuclear *disarmament*, on Britain's withdrawal from the EEC or even on the way the party should tackle Heseltine's cuts. Those differences of opinion however ought not to lead to splits and threats of resignations.

Democracy surely implies acceptance of the views of the majority, while at the same time protecting the right of *the minority to change those* views by persuasive argument —Mrs Williams, Dr Owen and Bill Rodgers please note.

Labour's conference decided that Britain should withdraw from the EEC, that all nuclear weapons should be removed from British soil and that there should be an all out attack on the Tory Government. Those policies were carried with enthusiasm. So, despite the arguments, despite the conflict Labour is in good heart and as Jim Callaghan said the Labour Party is very much alive.

Constituency party delegates, in fact all delegates, were not downhearted and are more determined than ever to put an end to Thatcherism. That was the real mood of Labour's conference and the constitutional arguments were an important part of the fight against Toryism.

The author is Labour MP for Liverpool, Walton

Oil and the Gulf: why we must keep our heads

War in the Gulf has long been a deep seated fear of western leaders, and for good reason. When Iraq invaded Iran, eight per cent of the non-communist world's oil supplies were instantly put at risk, if the con*flict spread there was* the additional possibility that the narrow Straits of Hormuz, the gateway to the Gulf, would be closed, cutting off one half of internationally traded oil overnight.

It is against just such terrible possibilities that the West has paid ever *increasing prices for* oil over the past 18 months to build up stocks to record levels, sufficient now for more than 100 days of consumption and equal to between 110 and 120 days of imports.

In the Middle East, little can be predicted with any certainty, but as the war has progressed it has become ever less likely that either side will close the Straits of Hormuz, indeed, both *Iran and Iraq* have committed themselves to keeping the Gulf open. Worries remain. An attempt by Iraq to return to Arab rule the islands of the United Arab Emirates seized by the Shah nine years ago, and the constant anxiety created by the nature of the regime in Iran, leaves a chance that the West might still be drawn into a conflict in which it really has no part. But that chance has receded rather than advanced.

It seems, then, *that the worst* the West has to face has already happened.

Before the war began, Iran's production had slipped back to less than a quarter of output under the Shah, Iraq with its 3.5m barrels a day had become the second largest producer in the *Organization of Petroleum* Exporting Countries, and now that has gone too.

Ironically the crisis of prices and supply following the revolution in Iran, has averted a crisis now. Conservation and recession has cut back demand so much *that the West is using less oil* than was ever thought possible. Stocks are such that there can be no possible shortages in any large consuming country this year. The problem is not one of supply, but of price.

Just because the West has the oil to cope with the shortages created by the war, it does not mean that governments and companies will, of their own accord, refrain from panic *buying. The story of the aftermath* of the Iranian revolution is one of rising prices in the face of falling consumption, of bidding for stocks which were not required at the time.

Initially prices were forced up by companies and countries greatly dependent on Iran for the oil. British Petroleum lost 40 per cent of its supplies, the Japanese a similar proportion of their imports. The multi*nationals were replaced* as sellers of crude oil by the producing countries' own oil companies and the resulting dislocation was sufficient to push prices up 150 per cent.

The situation now is similar in one important respect: the spread of supply losses is *uneven. France has lost 23 per* cent of its imports, Brazil 45 per cent, Italy 18 per cent, Spain 25 per cent, while the impact on the United States is negligible. Developing countries such as India, Syria, Bangladesh and Pakistan and communist countries including Rumania, Bulgaria and the Soviet Union, have been badly hit.

Some countries, therefore, are much better placed than others. All can manage without shortages for some time but those most dependent on the lost supplies will get increas*ingly nervous the longer* the war continues. International cooperation over oil deliveries could prevent aggressive buying from pushing up the price again, but the evidence of the last 21 months is that national interest in these circumstances tends to outweigh the common *good*.

One problem is that it is still not at all clear how bad the damage to the Iran and Iraq oil fields and export terminals is. The evidence there is, however, is not specially encouraging. One of Iraq's two main pipelines to the Mediterranean is *expected* to take a month to repair, not the week which was originally forecast. Damage to installations on Iraq's Kirkuk fields seems to be responsible for the shutting down of the other Mediterranean pipeline. *The Times* correspondent has written of extensive damage to the oil port of Al Faw and has reported an Iraqi describing the crucial terminals of Al Bakr and Khor al-Amaya as severely damaged. Damage has been reported to Iran's oilfields, and its terminal at Kharg island has been put out of action.

It may be that all these installations can be repaired in a matter of weeks. Pressure on prices is, in any case, lessened by the decision of Saudi Arabia to raise its production last week by 900,000 barrels a day to a new average peak of 10.4m barrels a day. The agreement by a majority of the Organization of *Petroleum Exporting Countries* at Vienna a fortnight ago to reduce output by 10 per cent on October 1 has not been put into effect and some members may be following Saudi Arabia's lead in increasing exports.

Saudi Arabia may have been influenced in its decision to raise *production by the United States'* sending of the four radar planes to add to the Kingdom's defence knowledge, but the overriding motive was probably to keep alive the prospects of introducing an automatic system of regular small rises in the price of oil.

The prestige of its oil minister, Shaik Ahmed Zaki Yamani, rests on its success, but it has already run into trouble with only 10 out of the 13 Opec members agreeing to the proposed details of the mechanism in Vienna, and no guarantee that the differences could be ironed out before the second summit meeting of Opec Heads of State planned for Baghdad in early November. The summit now looks very unlikely to take place.

The split in Opec has been widened by the war between two of its members, and a rise in free spot market prices would threaten the fragile move towards pricing unity and the prospects of ever bringing in the automatic pricing system. Saudi Arabia is doing what it can to stop that happening.

But if Iran and Iraq stay out of production there will still be a steady draw down of stocks in western countries during the fourth quarter. If there had been no increase in production then, by the beginning of next year the cushion that has been built up would have been largely eroded and stocks would have been getting close to the level that they were at the start of 1979, which proved insufficient to prevent prices rising.

Increases in Opec output give more breathing space for Iraq and Iran to start up exports again, but as soon as storage begins to be emptied, there is *pressure to build up* supplies again. The Iraq/Iran war will have increased, not lessened anxiety over the stability of the Middle East, and the longer the conflict goes on, the more that will be the case. From the point of view of the consumer, a decision by Opec to reduce output to reduce a surplus is different in kind, and far less worrying, than the loss of supplies perforce by war.

In an attempt to prevent the pressure for new supplies exploding into another round of oil prices, causing further damage to western economies and increasing the debts of the third world, the international Energy Agency has urged companies and state buying organization to refrain from bidding up prices of "free" cargoes on the spot market, and its governments have committed themselves to meeting the loss of oil from Iran and Iraq by drawing on stocks and not searching for new sources of supply. The process will be monitored constantly and consultations will take place on ways of easing the position of those countries most badly hurt by the war.

To make this effective, the IEA will need to twist company and government's arms to supply non-members of the club, such as India and Brazil, so that they refrain from replenishing their own supplies at high cost, and coordinate the usage of stocks so that its own members which have lost an important source of supply, do not have to reduce their own stocks to dangerously low levels while other countries are still swimming in oil.

The price of oil is already close to the cost of many alternative sources of energy, there is everything to gain from international cooperation to prevent its going any higher.

Nicholas Hirst

Energy correspondent

DIARY OF A SOFT, MYSTERIOUS LAND

When I ended my narrative last week I was stepping with my wife and son on to the railway platform at Merida, the capital of Mexico's Yucatan peninsula, after a hungry 38-hour train *journey from Mexico City*. We went straight from the station to hire a car for 10 days of touring the Mayan ruins and the white beaches.

The two main Mayan centres are at Uxmal and Chichen Itza, within a hundred-mile radius of Merida. Both have about a *half dozen pleasant, modern* lodging houses near the ruins and we were to spend our first night at Uxmal.

The temperatures regularly get in the 90s in summer in Yucatan and when we arrived at Uxmal it was too hot to clamber up tall pyramids.

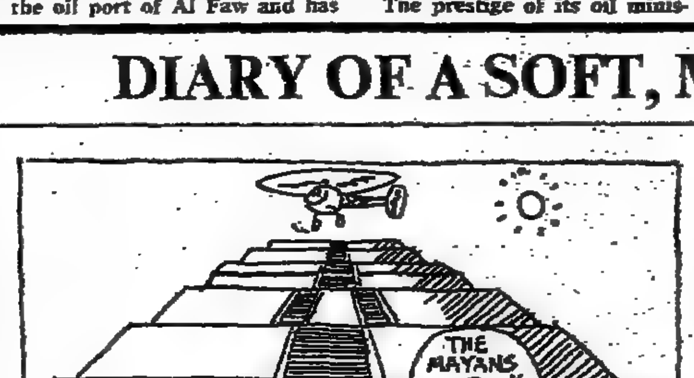
This worked out well because it meant that our first sight of the ruins would be at the sound and light show, late that evening. Cunning beams of varying colours highlight the intricate and bafflingly carved patterns on the walls of the ruins. Even the ridiculous banal commentary could not entirely detract from the splendour.

I can see the difficulty in writing a script for a sound and light show on a building whose history is largely unknown. In Egypt in Nasser's time I remember seeing a display at an old fort, where they solved the problem with an outpouring of spirited anti-British post-Suez invective, but this was clearly not an option for the Mexicans here.

The commentary at Uxmal was based on the hypothesis that the Mayans abandoned the city in about 900 AD—as they mysteriously abandoned all their local settlements—because of a lack of rain.

Nobody is certain why the Mayan civilization collapsed so suddenly, without going through the period of decadence which most cultures endure before their end. My own theory is that they may *simply* have become tired climbing all those antiquated buildings in the heat.

By the time we arrived for our climbing session next morning, at around eight o'clock, the temperature was already zooming into the 80s. Still, we bravely scrambled up the impossibly steep sides of the monuments. (Or at least the other two did. I have to confess that I *failed* to make it to the top of the highest one.)



Between Uxmal and Chichen Itza we spent a few days at Merida, a charming city with magnificent Spanish colonial architecture and lovely hotels built around courtyards. The temperature here stays at about 100 degrees for much of the summer and the atmosphere is appropriately sleepy.

It is entirely apt that its main industry should be the manufacture of hammocks. Vendors sidle up slyly to offer them in the streets, as though hawking filthy postcards in Port Said.

The food in the Yucatan is different from that elsewhere in Mexico. The chillie pepper is used in side dressings, rather that built into the dishes themselves. One of the chief delicacies is chicken pibil, baked in a banana leaf and wonderfully aromatic.

There seemed few tourists in Merida in any event and the night we chose to go was the start of the monsoon season. Many inches of rain fell in a matter of hours. The narrow streets flooded quickly and our rented Volkswagen had to swoosh waist-high through water to take us to the restaurant, a short distance from the city centre.

When we got there we discovered that nobody else had battled the elements. The rather large restaurant, whose tables were sheltered but surrounded an open-air dance floor, was deserted except for a staff of about a dozen, sitting morosely watching the rain fall on the scaled-down reproduction of the main monument at Chichen Itza which forms the backdrop.

They were surprised to see us but solemnly showed us to a table and presented us with a giant menu. As we were choosing, a baby deer came and perused the menu with us—a vicious little joke in a restaurant specializing in venison.

We chose and ate quite well, all things considered. Mercifully, we had nearly finished before we hit cabaret time, in which a musical trio came and conscientiously thumped out ethnic music, piercing the damp and empty air.

Loud music is a hazard of dining in the Yucatan. The next day we drove to Progreso, a port some 20 miles from Merida, to have lunch in a fish restaurant *warmly* recommended in the Penguin guide. But we had left the book in an ice cream parlour (the ice creams, by the way, are another delight, in imaginative tropical flavours) and none of us could remember the names.

We asked around and were lured to a place on the beach where, as soon as we sat down, a five-piece band began banging out music amplified to the limit of endurance. They *appeared* to be conducting some kind of rivalry with another open-air restaurant nearby, which also featured a noisy band.

Our final few days were spent at Cancun, a newly-created resort on the Caribbean coast. Here we were introduced to snorkelling and, I suppose like thousands before me, I wondered *as soon as I had* taken my first masked dive why I had not done it before. The water was so clear, the sand so white that you could see every tiny bit of marine life: a real revelation.

Mexicans are the victim of a national slander centred on the use of the word "*manana*" (tomorrow) to denote a lack of urgency in their character. We did not hear the word used *until the penultimate day of* our visit.

We had taken the car ferry over to an island some three miles off Cancun. When we came to catch the last ferry home a man on the jetty waved at us. The ferry had broken down.

I asked when it would be restored. "*Manana*" he said, then gestured to indicate that this was what Americans call a ballpark estimate. Mayb *manana*, maybe the next da who knows?

Since we were returning t New York the next day we ha to take the passenger ferry bac and break the news to Avis th their car was stranded. Th man shrugged. "It sometime happens", he sighed.

We had, as you may hav gathered from my last thre Monday columns, a *smashin* holiday. Without wishing espec ally to *hinder the touris* industry of the country wher I reside, I would suggest tha the growing numbers of Britis tourists heading out to Miam which I find rather dull, migh turn their noses farther sout and try the Yucatan.

It is a warm and soft country The extra air fare has to be se off against substantially lowe prices once you are there. W shall certainly return, no *manana* but not, I hope, befor too long.

Michael Leapmar

هكذا من الأصل

TIMES PAST THE TIMES

New Printing House Square, London, WC1X 8EZ. Telephone: 01-837 1234

SPECTRE OF ANTI-SEMITISM

The bombing of the Rue Copernic synagogue during the Sabbath Eve service last Friday, is the most serious development so far in the recent recrudescense of anti-semitism in France. Since the daubing of synagogue walls in Paris and Grenoble three years ago neo-nazis have undertaken a series of acts of violence against French Jews which have included the bombing and machine-gunning of many religious and communal institutions.

Anti-Semitism in France has had an unfortunately long history. Its intensity among important strata of the French Establishment surfaced in the Dreyfus case at the end of the last century. During the Vichy regime, French officialdom collaborated readily and even enthusiastically with the Nazis in rounding up some 100,000 French Jews for deportation to the death camps. General de Gaulle himself gave some political respectability to anti-Semitism by making public anti-Jewish remarks in 1967. It is hardly surprising, therefore that the right wing radical groups in France should have determined to advance their cause by appealing to deep rooted traditional prejudices and by employing a historic scapegoat.

The thought is indeed terrifying that less than 40 years after the horrors of Belsen, Auschwitz, Dachau and Treblinka, anti-semitism should again be stirring in Europe. Although the organized strength of the overtly anti-semitic groups appears to be small (it is estimated that the activists in the organization responsible for last Friday's bombing number no more than a hundred), it is cause for considerable concern that their activities are on the increase. Moreover, it requires little imagination to appreciate the profound reaction anti-semitism evokes in Jews, some who are themselves survivors of the Nazi terror, and many more still mourning members of their families who fell victim. In Israel the official reaction has been sharp and angry.

Anti-semitic incidents have been reported elsewhere in Europe though nowhere else on the scale perpetrated recently in France. In many countries dissemination of obscene anti-semitic publications are permitted to fan racial hatred while a concerted campaign seeks to advance the Nazi cause by denying its crimes and, in particular, the reality of the holocaust. Less disturbing, though more publicized are the frequent incidents of swastika-daubing on Jewish buildings in Germany and Britain which appear to be the work of young delinquents rather than political organizations.

These manifestations of prejudice and violence, major and minor, are not directed exclusively against the Jews. The mobilization of ancient prejudices and the encouragement of suspicion of strangers are instruments by which extremists can attack and undermine our tolerant and democratic societies. Elsewhere in Europe neo-fascists are attacking other targets but with the same objective. In Bologna and Munich they were innocent holidaymakers. Elsewhere, coloured minorities offer better dividends to the fomenters of race hatred than do the Jews. Mr Alain De Rothchild, the lay leader of French Jewry, expressed that view succinctly when he said after the synagogue bombing: "It is not just the Jews, but democracy in France which is at risk".

If democracy in the West is not to be at risk the response to this assault dare not employ similar tactics to those of the aggressors and fall into the trap of violence. Already some calls for vigilantism have been heard and a member of Israel's parliament has sought to organise "security squads" to be sent to protect Jewish communities in European countries. That offer has been properly and forthrightly rejected by responsible Jewish leadership including the Board of Deputies of British Jews.

The corollary to this rejection is that the police and security services must provide effective protection and act energetically to seek out the malefactors. This course has been urged on the French authorities by Jewish leaders during recent months, but the response hitherto has been condemned as "the strategy of inattention". It is to be hoped that President Giscard d'Estaing's promise of a thorough police investigation will be forcefully implemented.

It would be an overstatement that anti-semitism in Europe has reached crisis proportions. But the bombings in France this weekend are a warning that Europe is not immune to fascism and that vigilance and strong action are required to prevent its spread.

THE GREEK–TURKISH AGENDA

The military regime which took power in Turkey just over three weeks ago has on the whole made a good start in its war against terrorism of both left and right. But there have also been signs of good intentions in Ankara in the field of foreign policy, which means above all Turkey's relations with Greece.

There have been innumerable difficulties between the two neighbours and NATO partners since the Turkish invasion of Cyprus in 1974. However, shortly after taking power on September 12, the Turkish generals announced that "all pending issues between Greece and ourselves" could be settled "in a just manner through bilateral talks held with good will and constructively". In any other context this might sound anodyne, but in the context of Greek-Turkish relations, it offered a ray of hope. The Greeks had in any case already set the tone. The Foreign Minister, Mr Constantin Mitsotakis, noted that Greece had, initially at least, "responded positively to the wish expressed by the Turkish side for the continuation of the Greek-Turkish dialogue".

Yesterday's meeting in New York between Mr Mitsotakis and his Turkish counterpart, Mr Ilter Turkmen, was a part of that dialogue. But the problems are clearly immense. First among them is the question of rights under and over the Aegean Sea. Until Greece's partial withdrawal from NATO in 1974, the airspace above the Aegean was held to be in Greek hands. After 1974, Turkey demanded its share of control. The issue was to some extent resolved in February this year, when Turkey abandoned its claim to control flights in the Eastern Aegean, and Greece lifted its ban on flights through airspace it had previously held to be "unsafe". But shortly afterwards Greece intercepted Turkish fighters taking part in a NATO exercise and complained it had not been notified of the flight plans. The airspace issue thus remains alive, as does the question of exploration rights on the continental shelf under the Aegean Sea. There are thought to be sizable oil deposits under the sea bed, so that more is at stake than territorial rights. The Greeks have proposed international arbitration, and regard Turkish acceptance of this idea as a test of good faith.

Simmering alongside the Aegean question is Greece's prospective re-integration into the NATO military structure. Athens has been seeking full re-entry into NATO for at least four years, but has always run into Turkish objections, not least over the Aegean issue. The NATO Supreme Commander in Europe, General Bernard Rogers, has suggested that this and other outstanding matters might be settled after Greece's re-entry, rather than before. However, Greece has brought the NATO issue to a head by threatening to close down the American bases at present on Greek soil unless the Americans put pressure on Turkey to make concessions. This is calculated to force a resolution of the NATO issue, so that the present Greek Government can make a clear-cut pro-NATO stand against its left wing, anti-NATO opponents in next year's general election.

It would be a pity if considerations of domestic politics in Greece were to put further at risk whatever chance there is of building on hopes of a "constructive approach" following the Turkish coup d'etat. Both sides must also know that the need for a reinforcement of NATO's Southern flank is paramount at a time when the Middle East is in turmoil, political alignments are shifting, and the Soviet Union stands poised to take advantage wherever possible.

Quite apart from strategic considerations, moreover, failure to make progress has serious implications for the people of Cyprus, whose island is the third and in many ways most tragic of the items on the Greek-Turkish agenda. Earlier this month talks between Greek and Turkish Cypriots resumed after a break of over a year, under United Nations auspices. Settlement will be a long and tortuous process. But the resumption of inter-communal talks at this level offers the best chance for some time of a real discussion of the issues of division of territory and the possible forms of a federal constitution. To have the leaders of the two Cypriot communities sitting again at the same table is in itself an achievement, and must not be frittered away.

David Wood

Tragedy that lurks behind wild farce

There were not simply moments but veritably hours of wild farce during the Labour Party's Blackpool conference. Not least the sequence of events from Monday to Wednesday. For on Monday, Mr Wedgwood Benn proposed that the next Labour government should leap to rescue the country from all its troubles within a few days by rushing through three Bills extending nationalization, renouncing the Treaty of Accession to the EEC, and abolishing the House of Lords.

Yet wait. On Tuesday, the party's trade union paymasters followed Mr Benn on the platform to declare Labour hopelessly bankrupt, and incapable yet of running its own financial affairs. Then on Wednesday Mr Norman Atkinson, the left-wing party treasurer, confessed that Labour must work to "cash limits" for all the world in the tones of Sir Geoffrey Howe. *Non sequitur* became heaped upon *non sequitur*, one mad fallacy upon another. The Carey Street party wants to take over everything except responsibility for its own solvency.

Much sport may be made out of such populist absurdities, and no doubt will be made at the Conservative Conference opening in Brighton tomorrow. It is almost irresistibly tempting to join in, but behind all the Blackpool farce looms a tragedy that compels seriousness touched with near despair. After all, this party of alternative government reached two enormous decisions.

It voted without rational discussion for leaving the European Community. It voted emotionally for unilateral and multilateral nuclear disarmament in terms that would make United Kingdom membership of Nato questionable, if not useless.

Nobody need doubt that Mrs Thatcher and the Conservative rank and file will call up the ghost of Ernest Bevin to deal justly with the dangerous nonsense of paralysing Nato at this, of all times. At least next Friday there is a motion down for debate welcoming government action in building up the United Kingdom's defences and applauding Mrs Thatcher's determination to play a full part within Nato. United Kingdom membership of the Community, however, is promised no warm advocacy or defence at all.

The political tactics are obvious. A strong tide of public opinion runs against Europeanism in Britain, partly because of Mrs Thatcher's own year-long campaign to correct disproportionate budgetary contributions. She had the personal success of winning two-thirds of the full loaf she insisted on, and party managers as well as platform would rather leave the issue of Community membership there for the present.

The only relevant EEC motion on the conference agenda merely reviews policy on food and agriculture, and, in particular, the need for better marketing and exporting of British food products to Europe. (Such exports statistically have been part of the success story.) The explicit defence of Europeanism could go by default. Why should ministers swim untimely against a flood-tide of public opinion?

In such circumstances, I feel obliged to reject the advice of Westminster friends in both main parties by setting down some doubtless dreary facts about Europeanism, if no more may be achieved than to put the Labour Conference decision into some perspective. Only Dr David Owen, the former Foreign Secretary, briefly glanced at the main point when he said that 43 per cent of United Kingdom exports went to the Community last year, and that even excluding oil exports, the figure was 39 per cent.

Consequently we are talking, seven years after United Kingdom entry, about a fundamental change in the pattern of United Kingdom trade with the outside world. Dr Owen got booed for his pains, and I am prepared for the same democratic treatment by inviting trade union readers to go rather deeper into the details. After all the Labour Conference slogan was "Peace, Jobs and Freedom", and when we talk about the Community we now talk about all three.

Let us talk *ad hominem* to the workers. Let us concentrate on jobs, as reflected into the changing ratio of exports and imports to the other eight, using a mixture of Whitehall and European Commission statistics.

Well over 40 per cent of United Kingdom trade is now with the eight other member countries of the EEC. During the first six months of 1980, 43 per cent of the United Kingdom's visible exports went to them, and 41 per cent of United Kingdom imports came from them. The United Kingdom's biggest export market today is West Germany, and all the countries of the eight, except the small Duchy of Luxembourg, are numbered among our 10 biggest markets.

Do oil exports explain it? No. Oil helps to imrove the United Kingdom's trade ratio within the Community, but if you leave it out of account the other eight now provide 39 per cent of the total market for British exporters. In the year 1979, British manufactured goods selling in the Community stood at 82 per cent of imports, and if motor vehicles are left out of account, the figure rises to 91 per cent. If you like, the motor vehicle industry has failed the nation as a Community exporter. The enlargement within the Community of the United Kingdom market has worked where industry and business has shown ability to exploit the opportunity of entry.

There is, of course, a case against membership. Since entry in 1973 the United Kingdom has been in deficit on its trade balance with the other eight—a deficit that in 1979 stood at £2.8 billion. Nevertheless, on visible trade the United Kingdom shows a better performance with the other eight than with the rest of the world, and exports to them are rising more quickly than to the rest of the world. In 1979, the United Kingdom's deficit on visible trade with the rest of the world increased by £1.8 billion; within the Community the deficit remained virtually unchanged.

In short, it is not enough for Mr Benn and the Labour Conference to indulge an emotional spasm, and throw all the blame for the United Kingdom's ecoonmic difficulties on Community membership, much as they throw blame for their ugly image on the mirror the media holds up to them. As the anti-Europeanist, Peter Shore, warned conference in a balanced aside: "Withdrawal is not going to be easy. It is right for David Owen to remind this conference of the trade involved." Not to say the slogan "Peace, Jobs, and Freedom".

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Alternatives to domestic rating

From the General Secretary of the Inland Revenue Staff Federation

Sir, The Conservative Party Conference will shortly be looking at the party's record and the way ahead, with some backbenchers conscious of the electoral attractions in the abolition of domestic rating, but many others apprehensive of the possible alternatives.

As long ago as 1974 the Prime Minister in opposition pledged the abolition of domestic rates, admittedly not within the life of a Parliament, but six years have elapsed and 18 months in office have produced a resounding silence on the problem. We know that a working party of officials has been sifting through possible alternatives and that after this lapse of time they must have reported, but can only assume by the silence that their findings bring the commitment no nearer to fulfilment than did the report of the Layfield Committee before them.

Are the Government still seriously suggesting that an alternative source of revenue can be found for the £3,000m produced by domestic rating without giving a boost to the inflation rate as did the increase in VAT to pay for income tax reductions? Is there a way of painlessly removing this sort of sum from the population leaving the citizen with a smile on his face?

While the Government continues with the present basis of domestic rating with its known shortcomings, it might be difficult to argue there should be a revaluation. The question is, however, unanswerable for the non-domestic sector with seven years elapsed since the last revaluation showing rental values for shops in prime positions having increased from 3 to 6 times, but the increase of premises occupied by small businesses rarely exceeding twice. With a similar story for factories and the complete picture heightened by regional variations accentuated by depressed areas, it must surely be recognized that inactivity due to an outdated unrealisable commitment does harm not only to those paying the rates, but to the credibility of the rating system to which the Government remain wedded openly in part and silently to the remainder for want of an acceptable alternative.

Is it not time that the Government acknowledged its difficulties and realized the need to update this creaking machine by revaluing the non-domestic sector? Moreover, for the sake of confidence in local taxation and accountability as a whole, domestic property should be revalued. If in the longer term the overall picture of national taxation is so rosy (though current evidence points to precisely the opposite prognosis) the Government can return to the whole question of local authority finance afresh, but in the short term no informed commentator can doubt the urgent need for a revaluation.

Meanwhile, surely their energies would be better employed in looking for a realistic basis and at the approach to assessment of domestic property for rates by trying to eliminate the charge that rates are a tax on improvement and by ensuring that those unable to pay are adequately relieved through an updated rate rebate scheme.

With almost all the rest of the world wedded to a property tax of one sort or another it must be time that the Government accepted the realities of the situation and removed rating from the political arena by ensuring that our system of assessment and revaluation is such that aided by the latest technological advances could produce revaluations at not greater than three yearly intervals, giving a buoyant, realistic and accountable base on which a substantial portion of local authority expenditure can be based.

The danger is not that the baby will be thrown out with the bath water, but rather that it will perish before the plug is pulled due to lack of care and attention for its well being, and when at some time in the future the baby is required to do a mansize job it will be incapable of being revived.

Yours faithfully,
TONY CHRISTOPHER,
Inland Revenue Staff Federation,
7 St George's Square, SW1.

Threat to Victorian glory

From the Reverend James Bentley

Sir, Your Art Critic, John Russell Taylor, deserves much praise for drawing attention (September 30) to the proposed demolition of All Saints' Church, Jesus Lane, Cambridge. Cambridge City Council has perspicaciously turned down proposals that would have destroyed much of this nineteenth-century masterpiece; but it is not yet saved.

To describe all the glories of All Saints' in a letter is not possible. Leaving aside its outstanding architectural qualities, the interior is remarkable for the painted walls and ceilings which were decorated in their entirety by C. E. Kempe to the exquisite designs of the architect, G. F. Bodley. Much of the stained glass is by Kempe, and the east window was done by no less than three great Victorians: William Morris, Burne Jones and Ford Maddox Brown. (Members of the Morris entourage acted as models for the figures.) In the south nave aisle is glass by Philip Webb. Bodley designed fine curtains for the church, as well as the beautiful wooden pulpit, decorated with the colours of Jesus College.

All Saints' is particularly at risk because of years of neglect and because it is no longer a parish church; but it is impossible to believe that, situated where it is, a suitable use cannot be found for the building, as well as money to restore its original beauty. The authorities might consider the example of another Bodley masterpiece, St John the Baptist, Tuebrook, Liverpool, where, in a far less prosperous city than Cambridge, the interior has been magnificently restored almost entirely because of the determination of the incumbent supported by his parishioners.

Yours faithfully,
JAMES BENTLEY,
3 Savile House,
Eton College,
Windsor,
Berkshire.

After the Labour Party conference

From the Honorary Secretary of the Social Democratic Alliance

Sir, It must now be recognized that there has been an irreversible shift of power within the Labour Party away from ordinary Labour voters and moderate MPs at the Labour Party Conference. The Social Democratic Alliance will therefore go ahead with plans to oppose official Labour candidates at the next general election who support the extremist decisions approved in Blackpool.

All SDA candidates are agreed. The decisions in favour of unilateral disarmament and peremptory and unconditional withdrawal from the EEC set the seal on the consolidation of Left-wing control over our party and more than fulfilled the conditions we had previously laid down for fielding candidates. We do not see why Labour voters should have to vote Conservative to ensure the defence of their country and its place in the western family of nations.

However, the week's defeat for moderation was so extensive that it is now our intention to fight the first suitable by-election entered by a Left-wing Labour candidate supporting the new official line. Indeed, we hope to prepare our organization well enough to field real Labour candidates against National Executive Committee-backed extremists in all suitable by-elections prior to the next general election.

Moderates in the Parliamentary Labour Party must be deeply depressed just now. It is clear that James Callaghan is the last truly moderate Leader of the Party. Denis Healey cannot now hope to succeed to the leadership. No one can any longer seriously offer the prospect of successfully fighting back within the present party structure. Any such attempt is clearly hopeless.

Those who come to believe, as we do, that the only hope of defeating the extremist takeover of the Labour Party lies in the court of last resort—appealing to the electorate—will, we hope, join with us. As we have already promised, we will seek to defend and support honourable Labour MPs who fall victim to the great purge about to begin and who want to fight back. We have already made that pledge to Neville Sandelson, MP.

But we also hope that by showing our resolve to fight back with our own candidates, having prepared for and warned against these eventualities for a very long time as the only significant grassroots organization in the Centre, we can encourage moderate leaders in the PLP to join in the struggle to ensure that millions of Labour voters deserted by the Labour Party will not be disenfranchised.

In this way, it may also be possible to encourage leaders like Roy Jenkins to return to British political life and play their part in this crucial and difficult task. Those of us who see ourselves in the tradition of Attlee, Bevin and Gaitskell need all the help we can get.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS EDEN,
Social Democratic Alliance,
PO Box 100, N6.

From Monsieur Thierry Naudin

Sir, It is rather amazing to hear that Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn's diatribes at Blackpool have been stamped as "leftist fascism".

I would say that the Labour letting minority rather has adopted the good old Stalinist strategy: shifting power inside the party from people who really are representative (the Shadow Cabinet MPs) to non-elected *apparatchiki*; putting forth a demagogic programme that seems deliberately designed to paralyse the Labour Party and keep it for many years in Opposition for lack of appeal to a majority of people; neutralizing Britain and isolating it from all its traditional and natural partners, both political and economic.

This is exactly the sort of strategy the French Communist Party now has reverted to. They call it "intensifying the class struggle" and "*aggraver les contradictions*", while it only contributes to consolidate the "bourgeoisie".

Mr Anthony Wedgwood Benn is only a few steps away from becoming a British Marchais.

Yours faithfully,
TH. NAUDIN,
13 square Gabriel Fauré,
75017 Paris,
France.

From Mr G. W. Hoon

Sir, It is quite misleading for your correspondent Edmund Esdaile (October 2) to suggest that "England constitutionally is and has always been tripartite", implying that there is some fixed and unaltering structure at the heart of the English Constitution.

The laws, conventions and practices which form the English Constitution have as their most striking, distinctive and some would say admirable feature a flexibility which has promoted change both within the various institutions of the legislature and between them. As a result the balance of power between the Sovereign, the Lords and the Commons has fluctuated over the centuries in response to changing political realities. Indeed it was these alterations which led Bagehot to identify the distinction between the efficient and dignified elements in the Constitution.

The abolition of the House of Lords can be seen as part of this process of modifying political relationships in accordance with political realities. A hereditary institution is quite out of keeping with modern conceptions of democracy and as such should be recognized for what it is: a dignified but no longer efficient part of the Constitution.

Yours faithfully,
G. W. HOON,
15 Moor Park Villas,
Leeds.

Conference reporting

From Mrs Barbara Castle, MEP for Greater Manchester, North (Labour)

Sir, I am not the only one to be astonished by your Political Correspondent's report (October 3) of my meeting in Blackpool last Thursday on Britain's membership of the EEC. Members of the audience remember as clearly as I do that I spent half an hour explaining why I thought the European Community was incapable of reforming itself and that therefore Britain would be forced to withdraw.

In answer to a question I said that I was sorry that the motion for withdrawal had been taken at this year's conference rather than next year's, when the case for withdrawal would have been overwhelmingly demonstrated by the crisis I believe will engulf the Community during the next few months. To present this as my being "strongly opposed" to the decision to debate the motion without the qualifying background I gave the audience is either bad reporting or bad sub-editing. I am sure you would wish to put the record straight.

Yours,
BARBARA CASTLE,
2 Queen Anne's Gate, SW1.

Loans for students

From the Principal of Waltham Forest College

Sir, On Monday, September 22, your Education Correspondent reported on Dr Rhodes Boyson's research into student loan schemes and the objections to this by the National Union of Students. There seems to be a general belief that all students get grants—in fact only those on degree or near-equivalent courses get mandatory awards, whilst some others at post-GCE advanced level get discretionary awards, depending upon the prosperity of the local authority. The vast majority—mostly in further education—get nothing at all and are lucky to get a minor award from their local authority to cover the cost of books and fares. The letter from the Cambridge Students' Union President (September 24) proves my point—he talks of a philosophy of education for all, but forgets the disfranchised non-degree sector.

That large slice of the post-school education service known as further education, mostly covering 16-65-year-olds in non-degree work, is too often forgotten in grants and financial allocations, as I have said before in your columns. Also they represent the trainees for that bright new British industrial renaissance we hear about.

Right now students are streaming through technical college doors, having washed dishes or served in bars during the vacation to pay their fees. They then continue to work evenings and weekends during the academic year to feed themselves. They are better off on the dole—at least the Manpower Services Commission may pay them to join a Youth Opportunities Programme Course (but not one leading to a qualification) or pay them £23.50 per week to sit next to Nellie in an office as part of "work experience".

The student wanting a business, social or technical qualification outside the undergraduate system has to finance everything him or herself—which is increasingly difficult today when part-time jobs are hard to find and parents are out of work. Just give them the *chance* to get a loan! A change to a student loan system might also encourage undergraduates to pass examinations rather than drop out at no cost to themselves.

We in further education support the idea and hope that Dr Rhodes Boyson will do so too, and include further education students.

Yours faithfully,
J. B. FULLER, Principal,
Waltham Forest College,
Forest Road, E17.
September 25.

A place for exorcism

From Canon John Griffin

Sir, I have the greatest sympathy for Mr Heppner (September 30), and I was once similarly bewildered, for those whom the Christian Church commissions to this specialized ministry to the disturbed are honest and reasonable persons. However, since it is the ministers' intuitive (Extra Sensory Perception) faculties that are employed diagnostically, and these faculties reside in their subconscious, the subconscious must needs communicate with the conscious department of their mind via a code conveying a meaningful pattern of signals: these are likely to be visual, aural or olfactory, and the interpretation of these images is dependent upon the background thinking and reading of each individual which, automatically, will have programmed his subconscious with the code of symbols it employs. That persons with a Biblical or mediaeval theological background interpret these ESP encounters in terms of demons, does not invalidate the objective reality of the encounter because there are many others who are not thus endowed by nature, or do not accept such a system of thinking.

The mechanism of what is traditionally termed "possession"—of places and objects as well as of persons—resides in the capacity of the human mind to project powerful mental forces into persons, animals and objects, which may impose a variety of schizophrenia. While it is certainly the case that our ESP faculties both transmit and receive these energies (good and pleasant ones as well as evil and nasty), and do so at a subliminal level, a great many persons normally are insufficiently sensitive to be affected consciously; but I would not affirm that anyone was absolutely immune to their influence. Albeit of human origin, such a force can be devilish.

Occultists know a great deal more about this mechanism than do most psychiatrists and Christian ministers; for, having discovered how powerful these mental energies are, they have learnt how to train and employ them for their own purposes: sometimes to inflict "possession".

Yours faithfully,
JOHN GRIFFIN,
3 Church Street,
Hadleigh,
Suffolk.
September 30.

A voice for the Third World

From Mr Evan Luard

Sir, You rightly point out in your leading article (October 1) that "the developing world will have to have a bigger say in the decision making process" in the International Monetary Fund and that it would be "unrealistic and counter-productive for the West to try to stop it". A refusal to accept that principle would of course alienate developing countries still further from the Fund, whose importance many in the West wish to enhance.

The matter is highly relevant to the issue on which the recent Special Session of the General Assembly broke down: the demand that the World Bank and the IMF should be brought under the general oversight of the United Nations. This demand among the poor countries stems directly from their feeling that both institutions, despite some shift in control in recent years, are largely dominated by the rich (which at present control over 60 per cent of the votes in each body). Though votes are rarely taken in either agency, the balance of power and influence tends to reflect the voting-power known to be available in the last resort.

The aim would be not to give to poor countries a decisive majority (such as their numbers might justify) but to establish a rough equality in votes so that decisions reflect a genuine balance of interest. With the entry of China and the increase in votes already granted to the oil-producers, it is not a major change in distribution that is required to do this. It could be effected fairly easily by an adjustment in the distribution of quotas in the Fund at the next quota increase and a change in the criteria on which votes are based in the Bank.

Such a change is in the interests of those Western countries (including Britain) concerned at the demand to place both bodies under the supervision of the United Nations. So long as the two continue to appear Western-dominated that demand will persist. It would be far less powerful if voting power was more evenly shared.

Yours faithfully,
EVAN LUARD,
Oxfam,
274 Banbury Road,
Oxford.
October 2.

Surviving ice houses

From Mr D. B. Hague

Sir, Although now ruined, the ice house at Hafod, near here, is said to have supplied Aberystwyth Hospital with ice in the early years of this century.

The effectiveness of straw as an insulator is well illustrated by the following event related to me by a Pembrokeshire farmer. An early threshing of oats had been interrupted by a severe snowstorm. When work stopped the corn rick was covered but the straw rick left open.

Next morning they did not bother to throw off the snow, but merely continued building the straw on top. Late in the summer, when the straw rick was being cut, they found the deposit of snow in much the same state as when they had last seen it.

Yours faithfully,
DOUGLAS B. HAGUE,
Royal Commission on Ancient and Historical Monuments in Wales,
Edleston House,
Queen's Road,
Aberystwyth,
Dyfed.
September 24.

Aircraft to 'kill' tanks

From Mr Grahame Leman

Sir, Tanks should be met, not by small aircraft, but by small parties of anti-tank infantrymen, armed with a man-portable AT missile, deployed, redeployed, and kept supplied by low-flying helicopters.

From the point of view of the opposing tank commander, any bush, ditch, or fold in the ground, anywhere he might move, could conceal one man with a cheap weapon who can destroy his expensive tanks and their crews.

Developed tactics of this sort could be expected to have the same impact on tank effectiveness as the small Sam devices have had on close air support effectiveness.

Yours faithfully,
GRAHAME LEMAN,
11 Shakespeare Road, W3.

Special circumstances

From Mr N. C. Chaudhuri

Sir, Mr John Aspinall's opinion, in his letter published today (October 1), that in his experience only one tiger in 12 has been found to have "an untrustworthy character", reminds me of the considered judgment of F. W. Champion, the pioneer of photographing tigers in the wild in India, which he set down on page 63 of his book *With A Camera in Tiger-Land*.

"I hold," he wrote, "that, under ordinary circumstances, the jungle tiger of the United Provinces is not in any way dangerous. The exceptions are:
(a) If he has been wounded.
(b) If he anticipates attack, or the loss of his food when he is hungry.
(c) If it is during the breeding season.
(d) If it is a tigress with cubs."

And this view of Champion has, in its turn, always reminded me of the injunction of our sacred law that we Hindus are not permitted to utter a falsehood without sinning except in the following circumstances:
1 To secure an advantageous match.
2 To lure a woman to sexual intercourse.
3 To save one's own life.
4 To prevent total loss of wealth: and
5 To save a Brahmin. (Vasistha Dharma-Sastra, XVI, 35; Mahabharata VIII, 3436).

Surely, in both cases, any opinion for or against would be highly speculative.

Yours etc.
N. C. CHAUDHURI,
41 Harefields,
Oxford.

COURT CIRCULAR

BALMORAL CASTLE
October 4: The Prince of Wales, Colonel-in-Chief, this afternoon attended a Regimental Reunion of The Gordon Highlanders at Crathes Castle, near Banchory, Aberdeenshire.

Major John Winter was in attendance.

October 5: Divine Service was held in Crathie Parish Church this morning.

The Reverend Keith Angus preached the sermon.

The Hon Mark MacGuigan (Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada) and the Hon John Roberts (Minister of State for Science and Technology and Minister of State for the Environment, Canada) had the honour of being received by The Queen this morning.

The Prince of Wales, attended by Major John Winter, was present at the Jubilee Service of the Society of Friends of Dunblane Cathedral at Dunblane, Perthshire, this morning.

KENSINGTON PALACE
October 4: The Duchess of Gloucester, Commandant-in-Chief, St John Ambulance Brigade in Wales, The Most Venerable Order of the Hospital of St John in Jerusalem, carried out engagements in Cardiff and Newport today.

Her Royal Highness travelled in an aircraft of The Queen's Flight.

The Hon Mrs Munro was in attendance.

A memorial service for Viscount Dilhorne will be held at the Temple Church on Tuesday, October 14, 1980, at 4.45 pm.

Birthdays today

Mr Melvyn Bragg, 41; the Marquess of Bristol, 65; Sir Athelstan Carde, 77; Mrs Barbara Castle, 69; Lord Justice Donaldson, 60; Dr Thor Heyerdahl, 66; Mr Duncan Stirling, 81; Major-General C. H. Tarver, 72.

Christening

The infant son of the Hon Hugh and Mrs Fraser was christened Raoul Alastair Joseph by Father John Agnew in Fordell Castle Chapel, by Dunfermline, Fife, on Sunday. The godparents are Mr Nicholas Fairbairn, QC, MP, Mr George Wightman and Mr Grattan de Courcy Wheeler, Princess Corsini, Mrs Robert Cathery (for whom Mrs R. C. Lempriere-Robin stood proxy), Mrs Steven Bols and the Hon Laura Mackay (for whom Lady Lovat stood proxy).

Today's engagements

The Duke and Duchess of Gloucester attend a concert given by Commonwealth Philharmonic Orchestra Trust at Westminster Abbey; attend reception at New Zealand House, London, 6.55.

Lunchtime music: St Lawrence Jewry, piano, 1; Sacred songs, St Andrew-by-the-Wardrobe, 1.15; Organ, City Temple, 1.15.

Talks: The alphabet, British Museum, 11.30; English girls, by Sargent, Whistler, Steer, Sickert, Tate Gallery, 1.

Luncheon

High Sheriffs of North Yorkshire, West Yorkshire and Humberside

The Lord Lieutenant of North Yorkshire and the Marchioness of Normanby attended a luncheon given by the High Sheriff of North Yorkshire and Mrs Peter Terry, the High Sheriff of West Yorkshire and Mrs Robert Owthwaite and the High Sheriff of Humberside and Mrs Richard Bellamy at the Assembly Rooms after the annual service held in York Minster yesterday for the North Eastern Circuit. The Lord Mayor and Lady Mayoress of York and Lord Justice Lawton were present. Other guests included:

Mr Justice and Lady Davies, Mr Justice and Lady Jupp, Mr Justice and Lady Bingham, the Dean of York and Mrs Jasper, High Sheriffs of other counties in the North-east and the Sheriff of the City of York with their ladies, the GOC North East District and Mrs Baker, Air Vice-Marshal and Mrs M. W. P. Knight, the Circuit Administrator and Mrs Whittington, the Rev G. R. Wakefield, who preached the sermon in the Minster, and Mrs Wakefield, the Chief Constable of North Yorkshire and Mrs Henshaw, the Chief Constable of Humberside and Mrs Hall, Judge Bennett (Recorder of York) and other circuit judges, Queen's Counsel, presidents of law societies in the North-east, recorders and junior counsel with their ladies.

Dinners

Indian Christian Organization

The Deputy High Commissioner for India and Mrs Singh, Bishop and Mrs Leslie Newbigin and Mr David Ennals, MP, and Mrs Ennals, were the chief guests at the annual dinner of the Indian Christian Organization, held at the Mahatma Gandhi Hall, W1, on Saturday. Mr Rupert George presided.

Wales and Chester Circuit

The Wales and Chester Circuit held a dinner at Gray's Inn on Saturday, October 4, in honour of Lord Justice Watkins, VC. Among those present were:

Lord Elwyn-Jones, Lord Edmund-Davies, Mr Justice Mars-Jones, Mr Justice Wien, Mr Justice Phillips, Mr Justice Waterhouse, Sir Geoffrey Howe, QC, MP, Lord Hooson, QC, Mr Esyr Lewis, QC (leader), Mr John Roch, QC (treasurer) and Mr Geoffrey Kilfoil (junior).

25 years ago

From The Times of Thursday, Oct 6, 1955

Future of the Saar

M Faure and Dr Adenauer met yesterday to see if there was anything they could do to stop the Saar statute from being smashed on the rocks. Time is perilously short. On October 23 the people of the Saar are due to vote on the statute. It offers them a large measure of self-government and a voice in European councils but precludes the return of the territory to Germany unless there is a change of mind in the dim and distant days when a peace treaty may be signed with Germany. All the indications have been that the pro-German parties will carry the day on October 23 and the statute will be thrown out.

Evangelism more than an empty wrangle in the wilderness

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Nearly a thousand members of various churches returned home from Nottingham last week after taking part in a "national assembly on evangelism", with most of them apparently unsure how successful it had been but satisfied that something had happened that ought to have happened.

An instant programme for the conversion of England had not emerged, as some had hoped it would; but nor had the assembly suffocated under the combined weight of conflicting expectations and hesitations, of which there were many.

The National Initiative on Evangelism, the inter-denominational sponsoring body of the meeting, has had a slightly uncomfortable existence since its conception, and the assembly, as its main event of the year, was bound to attract the same ambivalence.

It was not hard to find senior staff members at Church House or the British Council of Churches prepared to say, off the record, that they thought the Nottingham assembly was an "exercise in fantasy", and that they would not dream of going near it. Those who did attend, even those with reservations, seemed to find something constructive to say about it afterwards.

The inspiration behind the National Initiative on Evangelism came from a group of churchmen, including the former Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr (now Lord) Coggan, who thought the time right for a joint effort by all the main churches to "take the Gospel to the people".

Some wanted a great revivalist gathering as the centrepiece of a spectacular year of crusading activity, with much door-to-door canvassing, and leaflet distribution. Some were appalled at the very thought. The assembly was designed as a compromise; it was to be national, and large, but not so much evangelistic as a time and place to discuss evangelism.

It was clear from the start that there was no common mind as to what evangelism was, exactly. For some, Christianizing Britain is a matter of working to improve race relations, say, or campaigning against the injustice of unemployment. At the other extreme the emphasis is on church numerical growth, through individual one-by-one conversion.

Those of the latter persuasion are inclined to be impatient with the former, and vice versa. If the latter predominated at Nottingham, that was because the underlying ideas of the assembly were more compatible with their ambition, and the assembly was, to them, more attractive and useful.

For this mostly evangelical constituency the remarkable (for a minority, also disturbing) aspect of Nottingham was the visible presence of Roman Catholics. But it seemed to work, and evangelicals afterwards were talking about finding common ground where they had not expected it.

A visit by the Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Robert Runcie, was interrupted by three anti-Catholic demonstrators, led by Pastor Jack Glass of Glasgow, protesting at the Pope's visit in 1982; the assembly rallied to Dr Runcie against this intrusion in a manner that, it is said, did more for Evangelical-Catholic relations than any number of speeches and commissions could have done.

The assembly did at least clear some of the ground. Those who differ about the nature of evangelism, or "evangelization", a word now passing into general church use, are clearer where the disagreements lie.

It had been assumed by the more evangelically minded that the only issues raised by the desire to evangelize were issues of organization and method. The content of the message to be spread was, for them, already settled; it was "Biblical Christianity", as found in the pages of the Bible, taken if not literally than at least at face value.

At Nottingham they heard why some think there is no such simple answer, and the content of the message has to be discerned with much effort in each situation, with the Bible as a source but not a textbook.

On the other hand, the non-evangelical component at Nottingham could not but come away moved by the eagerness and energy of the others, and perhaps may yet be inspired to think that evangelization cannot wait forever while the thinking goes on.

Purely negative criticism of evangelical over-simplification offers nothing in its place, no alternative, bright vision to strive for or goal to commit one's life to. Both sides, therefore, were in a position to learn, and to change a little if prepared to.

Somewhere at the beginning the project was an insight by Dr Coggan, as he then was, on the relationship between evangelism and ecumenism.

If ecumenical dialogue between different Christian traditions could only become a trialogue, with the unevangelized Mr Western Everyman as the active third party to the debate, not only would the churches then rediscover what they had to say and how to say it, but they would also, in so doing, see each other's insights and meanings in a truer light. Mere convergence of jargon means very little, nothing at all to those outside the Christian club.

But in struggling to communicate their understanding of the Christian gospel to Mr Everyman, speaking in a language of ideas and words that he could really hear, they would reveal it afresh to themselves and to each other, and be inspired by this new shared knowledge. If those at the Nottingham assembly learnt that, however unintentionally, then it will not be forgotten too quickly.

Appointments in the Forces

Royal Navy

[illegible]

Forthcoming marriages

Mr N. G. Cole and Miss S. J. Brampton

The engagement is announced between Nigel, eldest son of Mr D. G. Cole, of Buckhurst Hill, and Mrs R. A. May, of Chigwell, Essex, and Sally, only daughter of Mr and Mrs R. R. Brampton, of Sunbury, Surrey.

Mr A. B. Griffiths and Mrs J. J. E. Hopcraft

The engagement is announced between Antony, son of Mr D. S. Griffiths and the late Mrs Griffiths, of Clive, near Shrewsbury, and Anna, wife of the late Jeremy Hopcraft and daughter of Captain C. B. Fetherston-Dilke, Royal Navy, and Mrs Fetherston-Dilke, of Maxstoke Castle, Coleshill, Warwickshire.

Mr N. H. Geddes and Miss M. Fulton

The engagement is announced between Neil, only son of Mr and Mrs W. G. Geddes, of Alexandria, Virginia, United States, and Margaret, youngest daughter of Mr G. G. Fulton and the late Mrs Fulton, of Troon Ayrshire.

Mr S. Hawken and Miss H. Craig

The engagement is announced between Simon, younger son of Mr R. H. Hawken, of Winkfield, Berkshire and Mrs J. P. Hawken, of Chorleywood, Hertfordshire, and Hilary, younger daughter of Dr and Mrs J. J. G. Craig, of Parktown, Johannesburg.

Mr T. J. Highton and Miss G. R. Sharpe

The engagement is announced between Timothy John, younger son of Mr and Mrs Basil Highton, of Willow Farm, Wattlefield, Norfolk, and Gillian Rozelle, younger daughter of Mr and Mrs Terence Fenton Sharpe, of Retford, Nottinghamshire.

Mr F. R. O'Sullivan and Dr D. G. Wellesley

The engagement is announced between Finian Rory, youngest son of Mr and Mrs John J. O'Sullivan, of Loughton, Essex, and Diana Gay, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs Robin Wellesley, of Edenbridge, Kent.

Mr P. Selby and Miss D. P. Davis

The engagement is announced between Peter, second son of Mr and Mrs P. G. F. Selby, of Herne Bay, Kent, and Dona, younger daughter of Mr and Mr H. M. Davis, of Camberley, Surrey.

Mr F. Toye and Miss J. Skinner

The engagement is announced between Francis, son of Dr and Mrs D. K. M. Toye, of Edgbaston, Birmingham, and Joanna, only daughter of Mr and Mrs O. J. Skinner, of Solihull, West Midlands.

Marriages

Mr J. P. W. Holloway and Miss E. J. C. Ormrod

The marriage took place on Saturday at St Mary's Church, Ruabon, between Mr Julian Holloway, younger son of Mr and Mrs A. G. W. Holloway, of Boscobel, Minchinhampton, Gloucestershire, and Miss Emma Ormrod, elder daughter of Major Peter and the Hon Mrs Ormrod, of Pen-y-Lan, Ruabon, Wrexham, Clwyd. The Rev T. W. Pritchard officiated.

The bride, who was given away by her father, wore a gown of cream satin and silk organza. Her veil was held in place by a diamond tiara. Alice Holloway, Alice Graham-Palmer, Vanessa Tyrell-Kenyon, Claud Musker, Rupert Musker and Matthew Bell attended her. Mr Paul Parsons was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride, and the honeymoon is being spent abroad.

Mr M. G. Palin and Miss E. A. Halliday Croom

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Church of St John the Evangelist, Edinburgh, between Mr Michael Gurdon Palin, son of Mr and Mrs Anthony Palin, of Springfort Down, Stoke Bishop, Bristol, and Miss Elizabeth Ann Halliday Croom, daughter of Sir John and Lady Croom, of Succoth Avenue, Edinburgh. The Rev Malcolm Clark and Canon Aeneas Mackintosh officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Eleanor Goss and Alastair Evans. Mr Stephen Waley-Cohen was best man.

A reception was held at the New Club, Edinburgh.

Mr L. J. Dowley and Miss S. Hamilton-Fairley

The marriage took place on Saturday at the Priory Church of St Bartholomew-the-Great, West Smithfield, between Mr Justin Dowley, eldest son of Mr and Mrs L. E. Dowley, of Great Bowden, Market Harborough, Leicestershire, and Miss Sarah Hamilton-Fairley, second daughter of the late Professor G. Hamilton-Fairley and of Mrs Hamilton-Fairley, of Chepstow Place, London. The Bishop of Kensington, the Rev M. E. Corbould and the Rev M. A. Brown officiated.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her brother, Mr Geoffrey Hamilton-Fairley, wore a gown of ivory silk and a full veil held in place by a headdress of fresh flowers. She was attended by Miss Diana Hamilton-Fairley, Miss Fiona Hamilton-Fairley and Miss Claire Dowley. Captain Richard Shirreff was best man.

A reception was held at Butchers' Hall and the honeymoon will be spent in St Lucia.

Mr E. Dawe and Mrs R. E. C. Timbrell

The marriage took place quietly on October 3, in the Queen's Chapel of the Savoy of Mr Edward Dawe and Mrs Patricia Timbrell, widow of Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. C. Timbrell.

Mr S. C. de Boinville and Miss S. Magill

The marriage took place on October 4 at St Catherine's, Wolverton, Hampshire, of Mr Simon Chastel de Boinville and Miss Shaunagh Magill.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Phillippa Magill, Annabelle Knowles, Katie Barker, Jenny Stewart and Thomas and Charles Allison. Mr Philip Black was best man.

A reception was held at the home of the bride, Mulberry Hill, Baughurst, Hampshire.

Dr N. Mercer and Dr K. Hearn

The marriage took place on Saturday, September 27, in Christ's Chapel of Alleyn's College of God's Gift at Dulwich, between Dr Nigel Mercer, younger son of Mr and Mrs E. R. Mercer, of Letcombe Regis, and Dr Kim Hearn, eldest daughter of Mr and Mrs F. C. Hearn, of Earlsfield, London SW18. The Rev A. Hogg officiated. The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Miss Karen Hearn. Captain Nicolas Mercer was best man.

Mr C. G. V. Stevens and Miss D. S. Dove

The marriage took place on Saturday, October 4, at St Nicholas's, Longparish, Hampshire, between Mr Charles Stevens, son of Mr Jocelyn Stevens, Testbourne, Longparish, Hampshire, and of Mrs Jane Stevens, 48 Chelsea Park Gardens, London, and Miss Delphine Dove, daughter of Mr and Mrs John Dove, The Orchards, Wroughton, Wiltshire. The Rev J. H. N. Llewelyn officiated, assisted by the Rev F. Lapham.

The bride, who was given in marriage by her father, was attended by Melinda Stevens, Nicola Sheffield, Jessica de Rothschild, Anna and Isabella Norman, Carey, Joanna, Petra and Brocas Burrows. Mr Oliver Leatham was best man.

A reception was held at Laverstoke House, Whitchurch, Hampshire. The honeymoon will be spent abroad.

Student drama festival

The National Student Drama Festival will take place for the next two years at Hull, with the 1981 festival running from April 9 to 15. The founder sponsor of the festival is The Sunday Times.

Service luncheon

ATS Dinner Club

The annual luncheon of the ATS Dinner Club was held on Saturday at the Bloomsbury Centre Hotel. The chairman, Miss M. L. Nicoll, presided. The president, Brigadier Dame Mary Tyrwhitt, and the vice-presidents, Brigadier Dame Mary Railton and Miss V. K. Stead, were among those present.

Service dinner

Waggon Club

Members of the Waggon Club entertained their ladies at dinner on Saturday in the Royal Corps of Transport Headquarters Mess, Aldershot. Major-General W. Bate, president, was in the chair.

Latest wills

Mr Boyd Alexander, of Streatley, Berkshire, the scholar and researcher, and leading expert on William Beckford, left estate valued at £603,511 net.

Other estates include (net, before tax paid, tax not disclosed):

Holyoake, Mr Victor Gordon, of Desborough, Northamptonshire, draper £188,636

Tropp, Mr Neville, of Hadley Wood, Hertfordshire, chartered accountant £187,866

Premium bond winners

Winning numbers in the weekly draw for £100,000, £50,000 and £25,000 Premium Savings Bond prizes, announced on Saturday, were: £100,000, 14PP 855678 (winner lives in Essex); £50,000, 11YW 235598 (Plymouth); £25,000, 10KF 119711 (Newham, London).

Latest pamphlets

Palmer's artistic origins in the Old Kent Road

Samuel Palmer in Palmer Country, by Raymond Lister (with topographical notes by A. K. Astbury). To earlier volumes on Constable and the Brontës, this publisher has now added a timely, in view of the centenary of Palmer's death next year, a uniform edition on the artist, Samuel Palmer, and the countryside that played a part in his art. Born just off the Old Kent Road, Palmer's early life was solitary which made him introspective and dreamy, but laid the foundation on which his art was built. Early influences on his life were his father and Mary Ward, his nurse, who implanted his love of the Bible and poetry. It was his mother who encouraged him to become a painter and he sold his first painting, a landscape, when he was only 14. John Linnell, whose daughter he later married, and William Blake were the main influences on his art.

London did not suit his tender health and he moved to Shoreham, in the Darent Valley of Kent, where he was the centre of a circle of young artists. The death of his eldest son at the age of 19 was a great tragedy in his life from which he never fully recovered. After that traumatic event he lived in Redhill, where he died in 1881 and was buried in a quiet corner of Reigate churchyard.

This guide, which contains fine illustrations of Palmer's work, describes the areas and the buildings associated with the painter, together with a useful map.

Hugh Tempest Radford, East Bergholt, Colchester. £1.25 (postage 21p).

The following details were omitted from a report on Saturday on the pamphlet, *Keats House Guide*, by Christina M. Gee:

London Borough of Camden Libraries and Arts Department, Keats House, Wentworth Place, Keats Grove, Hampstead, London NW3. 50p (postage 13½p).

Cyril Bainbridge

Tylers' and Bricklayers' Company

The following officers of the Tylers and Bricklayers Company have been elected for the ensuing year: Master, Mr H. B. G. Montgomery; Upper Warden, Mr P. J. Fuller; Renter Warden, Mr H. W. F. Fuller.

US finding Art Nouveau a little passé this year

By Geraldine Norman
Sale Room Correspondent

The United States collectors' craze for Art Nouveau and Art Deco works, a feature of the market last season, seemed to be running out of steam in New York on Saturday. Christie's offered a three-session sale of rarities heavy on avant-garde design of the inter-war years, but 34 per cent of the £493,970 total was unsold.

Nevertheless, there were some high prices. Two Tiffany lamps reached the $60,000 (£25,000) mark; a laburnum floor lamp made the top price at $67,000 (estimate $55,000 to $75,000) or £27,916, selling to a New York private collector. The star piece, however, a unique peacock leaded glass, gilt-bronze and mosaic table lamp was unsold.

The French designers held their own with a pair of Jean Dunand seven-leaf screens lacquered with flamingos standing in a lily pond, at $60,000 (£25,000). A burled ash dining room suite designed by E. J. Ruhlmann about 1925 made $55,000 (estimate $35,000 to $45,000) or £22,916, and a Ruhlmann palissander pedestal desk made $31,000 (estimate $9,000-$13,000) or £12,916.

Lalique glass proved difficult to sell. A whole session was devoted to it and Christie's said that pieces had been taken in for sale back in May at present valuations before the market began to slip.

Another session was wholly devoted to futuristic furniture from the home built at Long Beach by Mr and Mrs Glendon Allvine in 1929. The pieces were consigned by the dealer, de Lorenzo. They totalled £40,541, with 40 per cent unsold.

The most expensive item to find a buyer was a three-leaf screen lacquered with a geometric design in black, silver and red by Donald Deskey, at $13,000 (estimate $8,000 to $10,000) or £5,416.

An extraordinary double bed and dressing table designed by Paul Poiret in gold and silver leaf and turquoise green, expected to be the stars, failed to find buyers.

Sotheby's New York sale of fine Chinese snuff bottles on Friday made £145,460 with 10 per cent unsold. Mostly of the nineteenth century, the bottles are collected for rarity of design.

There were some rare pieces but prices did not always match expectation. A Qianlong snuff bottle with enamel decorations, from the Peking Palace workshops, showing a maiden in a landscape, made the top price at $19,000 (estimate $14,000 to $18,000) or £7,980; another enamel bottle, with a maiden in a medallion, brought $18,000 (estimate $21,000 to $25,000) or £7,560, and a clear glass bottle of similar period painted with medallions of chrysanthemums and lotus plants made $9,500 (estimate $14,000 to $18,000) or £3,990.

The two Friday sessions of the house sale in Pennsylvania of the late Helen Janssen Wetzel's collection were devoted to English pottery, American glass and American furniture, with every lot sold sold and a total of £166,080.

The American passion for yellow glazed pottery was again underlined, with a Staffordshire earthenware tea service of 1820-30 at $3,700 (estimate $2,000 to $3,000) or £1,550. The top price of the day was $7,750 (estimate $5,000 to $8,000) or £3,256 for a Pennsylvania carved and painted pine corner cupboard of 1820-30.

British bridge teams hope for late gains

From a Bridge Correspondent
Valkenburg, Oct 5

At the start of the second week's play in the sixth Bridge Teams Olympiad in Valkenburg, both British teams are still in contention for a medal and both have some ground to make up.

The open team, who are eighth in their qualifying pool of 29 teams, have consistently had the worst of their matches against the higher ranked teams, while the British ladies, who are in fifth place, have won or drawn against all the other top teams but have failed to capitalize against the weaker teams, losing points, and even matches, to some of the tail-enders.

The British men have come back into the reckoning over the past three days, their performance being marred only by a disappointing performance against Canada. They lost, 20—0, largely as a result of two consecutive boards at an early stage of the match.

The young Northern pair, Forrester and Smolski, who in general have given an excellent account of themselves, failed to reach an easy grand slam, bid in the other room. On the next board they bid and failed to make a wildly optimistic grand slam, which was played in a small slam at the other table.

After seven days' play it is still difficult to spot the eight semi-finalists in the open series. In pool B, Norway and France seem certain of their places and in pool A, Brazil are the only team who seem sure to qualify.

Both British teams have met almost all the other well placed teams in their segment and in theory should improve their position in the closing days.

Ladies' series leaders after round 18: Italy 2[illegible], US 2[illegible], Ireland 242, Great Britain 255, Sweden 253, Denmark 251. Pool A leaders after round 20: Netherlands 288, Denmark 284, Brazil 279, Turkey 271, Argentina 267, Sweden 263.5, Taiwan 256, Great Britain 247. Pool B leaders after round 20: Norway 310, France 298, US 2[illegible], Indonesia 272, Australia 258, Germany 255, Poland 255, Pakistan 246.

University news

London

Appointments

GOLDSMITHS' COLLEGE: Lectures: communication studies, J. Braybon; production (Laban Centre), J. C. R. Cameron; mathematics, J. R. Donnison; R. A. Sugden; music, S. W. McVeigh; social anthropology, N. Nelson; sociology, C. Ramarangolu; community and youth work, C. Tulloch; chemistry, G. B. Young.

Aberdeen

Grant

Scottish Home and Health Department: £57,972 to Professor Ian MacGillivray and Dr Marion Hall, department of obstetrics and gynaecology, to continue studies in antenatal care.

Church news

Appointments

[illegible]

Science report

Medicine: Tuberculosis comparisons

By Our Medical Correspondent

Thirty years after the introduction of effective drug treatment for tuberculosis more than 7,000 new cases are still diagnosed each year in England and Wales. Doctors have a statutory duty to notify all such cases to medical officers for environmental health. A survey by the Medical Research Council Tuberculosis and Chest Diseases Unit has shown that just over half those so notified in 1978-79 were white; most of the remainder were of Indian, Pakistani, or Bangladeshi ethnic origin.

More than half the patients with lung disease had tubercle bacilli in their sputum and the proportion was higher (73 per cent) in white patients than in those from the Indian subcontinent (57 per cent).

When the notifications of people with the disease were expressed per 100,000 of the population, the annual rate for whites was 7.9, compared with 31.5 for patients of West Indian origin, 277 for those from India, and 241 for those from Pakistan and Bangladesh.

The rates for children showed the same variations: tuberculosis of the lungs affected three per 100,000 white children, 63 per 100,000 children of Indian subcontinent ethnic origin born in Britain, and 114 per 100,000 of those born abroad.

Part of the explanation of the high notification rates in people from the Indian subcontinent may be that they are diagnosed early, and sometimes on suspicion only; and there may also be ethnic differences in natural resistance to tuberculosis. In general people of Indian, Pakistani or Bangladeshi origin tend to congregate in certain cities. They are closely supervised by the medical services, and they cooperate well with programmes of detection and treatment.

The high risk group in the white population is made up mostly of middle-aged and elderly men, often homeless or alcoholic, says the report. Special and intensified efforts are needed to detect and treat these patients, a high proportion of whom are coughing up tubercle bacilli.

Source: *British Medical Journal*, October 4, 1980, 895.

OBITUARY

SIR CONRAD CORFIELD

Ending of princely rule in India

Sir Conrad Corfield, KCIE, CSI, MC, died on October 3 at the age of 87.

He entered the Indian Civil Service in 1920 and held an exceptional variety of posts in the Indian Foreign and Political Department during the last quarter of a century of British Administration of the sub-continent.

Conrad Laurence Corfield was born on August 15, 1893, the son of the Rev Egerton Corfield, MA, Rector of Finchampstead, Berkshire. He was educated at St Lawrence College of which he later became a Governor. In the First World War he served with the 1st Cambridgeshire Regiment on the Western Front with the rank of captain and gained the MC. In 1920 he was in the first batch of candidates for the Indian Civil Service and his brief probation was spent at St Catherine's College, Cambridge. He was captain of the University hockey team and played in the England hockey international.

After initial district training in the Punjab Corfield moved to Delhi in May, 1921, to be Assistant Private Secretary to the Viceroy, then Lord Reading, and held the position for 18 months. He returned to the Punjab for District work, and in 1925 was selected to join the Foreign and Political Department of the Government of India. His first appointment was that of Secretary to the Agent for the Governor General in the Western India States. Next he was transferred to the North West Frontier Province as Assistant to the Political Agent in Kalat. At the end of 1928 he had been transferred in the same capacity to the Rajputana States. Three years later he was given charge of the Political Agency in the Southern States of Central India and Malwa. This was no more than a prelude to his transfer to Hyderabad as Secretary to the Resident in the Nizam's Dominions. In the spring of 1932 he was sent to Rewa to help in correcting some acts of maladministration by the Ruler, and was made Vice-President of the State Council. He came home toward the close of 1932 to serve as Adviser to the Delegation for that State at the third session of the Indian Round-table Conference. In 1934 Corfield was appointed Joint Secretary of the Foreign and Political Department under Lord Willingdon and afterwards Lord Linlithgow. In 1938 he became Resident in Jaipur, and in 1940 was transferred in the same capacity to the Punjab States.

It was from this background of wide experience of "Indian India" that Corfield was ca[…] to Delhi in 1945 to succeed Francis Wylie in the ne[…] designated post of Polit[…] Adviser to the Crown Re[…]sentative, Lord Wavell, [...] change of nomenclature [...] designed to assist in nego[…]tions between the Viceroy [...] the Ruling Princes of India [...] to their future in a [...] governing India. Corfield [...] the offical link between [...] Viceroy and the Chambe[…] Princes. The intimation of [...] British Cabinet Mission in [...] that suzerainty so long held [...] the British Sovereign would [...] be transferred to any succe[…] government accorded with [...] hopes of Corfield and m[…] other experienced Poli[…] Officers. He made no secre[…] his regret that the Mahara[…] Bikaner had accepted mem[…]ship of the Constituent As[…]bly as he felt that this [...] weakened the bargaining po[…] of the Chamber of Princes.

There were not wanting t[…] in the senior ranks of [...] Indian Political Service wi[…] long experience of the [...] continent, in that Lord Mo[…]batten for all his distinctio[…] war was perhaps less [...] grounded. Mountbatten [...] prone to accept too easily [...] Nehru told him, not exclu[…] Nehru's own idee fixe (bor[…] his Kashmiri background). [...] the whole of the IPS [...] opposed to the cession of [...] Princes to the "New" In[…] This was by no means the c[…] in fact some had wo[…] extremely hard—and Corf[…] was one—advising the Pri[…] to accede to the "old" fed[…] idea.

But in the end hopes of [...] form of federation in w[…] the Princes would partici[…] were frustrated, and w[…] power was transferred f[…] British hands in August [...] Mr Nehru's Government [...]sued with determination [...] policy of absorbing the Pri[…]doms into the general pat[…] of the Indian Union and [...]sonal rule came to an [...] When in the Spring of [...] Wavell was recalled home [...] Mountbatten took his place [...] Viceroy, Corfield continued [...] the post of Political Advise[…] the Crown Representative u[…] power was transferred in [...] following August. Corfield [...] made a CIE in 1937, a CSI [...] 1942 and KCIE in 1945. Retu[…]ing home he became Presid[…] of the Wokingham Divi[…] Conservative Association. [...] was also Chairman of the [...] John's Council for Berkshire.

He married in 1922 Phy[…] Bethe, daughter of the [...] L. P. E. Pugh, KC, and they [...] a son and a daughter.

Herr Gerhard Weissenberg, the Austrian minister of Social Affairs died in Vienna on October 1. He was 60.

Millicent Lady Bagot, wi[…] of the eighth Lord Bagot, d[…] on September 30 at the age [...] 81.

THE ARTS

Northern Ballet
Sadler's Wells

John Percival

The second programme of Northern Ballet Theatre's season at Sadler's Wells is much livelier than the first and would surely have made a better introduction to the London season. It comprises their adaptation of *Coppelia*, first given three Christmasses ago and popular with their audiences ever since, coupled with a revival of Walter Gore's *Eaters of Darkness*, a characteristically dramatic creation by one of the most unjustly neglected British choreographers.

The stars of Coppelia are Peter Clegg, who was jointly responsible with Robert de Warren for the staging and also plays Dr Coppelius, and Christopher Tadman-Robins, who directs the company's own small orchestra in an engaging account of Delibes's score. The Dance of the Hours, played in this version as an interlude between the scenes of Act II, brought particularly stylish playing.

Clegg's portrayal of the old toymaker (who is shown as a puppet master and a clog dancer too in this Lancastrian version of the ballet) breaks no new ground but gives both depth and sparkle to a traditional reading. The rest of the cast rely more on enthusiasm than either virtuosity or style, and where new choreography has been incorporated it does not show a great deal of musical sensibility.

Walter Gore's widow, Paula Hinton, has revived *Eaters of Darkness* and plays the role he created for her, of a sane woman committed to a madhouse and driven out of her mind by her life there. Gore used fragmented dances to suggest madness in a way that is convincing without any pretence of realism. The total effect is frankly melodramatic but tremendously thrilling theatre.

Violence and insane behaviour are shown feeding upon themselves so that the tension gradually grows throughout the ballet. Hinton's performance in the central role is the main point of the production, a kind of dance-acting you do not often see nowadays, powerfully wholehearted but controlled in every detail to make an overwhelming impression. The rest of the cast respond admirably to her example, with Machael Souter outstanding as a gentle victim who is provoked into defending Hinton and dies for it.

The St. Urbain's boy who's come a long way

Mordecai Richler is the Canadian novelist. There are others, of course, but although Margaret Atwood is acquiring a genuine international reputation most of them are no more than what Richler himself sardonically describes as "world-famous in Canada". *Macleans*, the Canadian news-weekly, calls him "our most celebrated international novelist", adding that when any foreign magazine wants a piece about Canada it turns automatically to Mordecai. His new book, Joshua Then and Now, his first novel in nine years, has been prominently reviewed here. But in *New York the Times's Sunday* edition gave it three whole pages (mostly rude), while in Canada itself the book has dominated the best-seller list *since early summer, and has the* sort of cultural significance that only a new Greene might have here, or perhaps, a Patrick White in Australia. As Mrs Bronfman, wife of the fabulously wealthy boss of the Seagram liquor empire once remarked to Richler:

"You've come a long way for a St Urbain's boy."

To which he, entirely characteristically, replied:

"Well, you've come a long way for a bootlegger's wife."

I met him the other day at the Ritz in Montreal which is, beyond dispute, the best place to meet him. "The incomparable Ritz" he writes in *Joshua*, *where once impeccably schooled brokers could conspire over malt whiskies and dishes of smoked almonds to send a dubious mining stock soaring and where in halcyon days even the doormen, an appraiser born, could make him feel Jewy.*

Nowadays he saunters in and out as if he were born to it, making a daily five o'clock pilgrimage to the subterranean Maritime Bar where such frightful picaresque scenes are evoked in the new novel. There, after work, he drinks a Glenfiddich or Glenlivet or Chivas *or two, smokes his evil smell*ing little cigars and shreds reputations with splendidly mordant and acerbic gossip.

"They hate him," he explained, discussing a favourite topic, the pathetically short-lived premiership of Joe Clark, leader of the Progressive Conservative Party; "No gravy train." According to Richler, Clark's supporters were salivating at the thought of all the patronage he was going to dole out but, typically, Clark never got round to giving jobs to the boys. "One lawyer out West finally heard he was going to be made a judge," said Richler, "*so he flew a planeload* of his friends down to Montana and hired a whole hotel to celebrate. Well, they're up late drinking and this guy *comes in, and he says* 'Are you Canadian?' They say 'Yeah', and he says 'Your government just got defeated. There's going to be an election'." Celebrations duly ceased. Clark had left it too late. The lawyer never got his judgeship after all.

That's a typical Richler story and in good Jewish style he likes one-liners too. "During the campaign," he said, "the kids were coming back from school with jokes like 'What were the best four years of Joe Clark's life?' 'Grade Three'. And 'which of the two Father Christmases is Joe Clark?' 'The one holding the Easter egg'. It was terrible."

Like his quasi-Canadian friend Brian Moore, Richler's nationality and base are somewhat confused. He was born in Montreal 49 years ago where, on insalubrious St Urbain, his father was a scrap merchant. Montreal is where his roots are. He now owns a smart apartment on Sherbrooke right opposite the Ritz and is an avid supporter of the Canadiens at hockey and the Expos at baseball. But for 18 years he opted out of Canada and lived in London, frequenting "The French" in Soho, writing for the *New Statesman*, sending the British up in his last novel, *St Urbain's Horseman*, and becoming sufficiently anglicized to do the final re-write on the screenplay of *Room at the Top*. Not so very surprising perhaps that when Roland Michener presented him with the Governor-General's Award for Literature he was moved to inquire "*Etes-vous canadien ?*".

A few years ago he moved back to Canada, though he has retained ownership of his house on Kingston Hill. In the summers he and the family (wife Florence, and five children) live in their house on Lake Memphremagog in the Eastern Townships down by the Vermont border. "That's home now," he says, adding that he doesn't think he can stand another Montreal winter. He feels cold and isolated there and besides he has fallen in love with New York. Every third Thursday he flies down there to sit on the panel of the Book of the Month Club. He has friends there. He enjoys hanging out in Costello's, the bar frequented by Fleet Street correspondents.

"Sure I have friends here," he says, a shade wistfully, "I have people I play poker with, people I shoot pool with. Some of them are newspapermen. But I don't really know any writers here." And then, even more wistfully, "It's what happens in London and New York that matters."

When I left him, a small crumpled, mole-like figure, after a gossipy dinner concluded with huge "Double Remys", he was off to London to promote the book, see old friends ("What's Mark Boxer doing these days? Is Peter Crookston still running *The Observer Magazine*? And Alan Brien? Bernard Levin?") and somehow avoid being too shell-shocked by London prices. From London to Paris and then the Loire. "Unfortunately we don't have any friends with chateaux on the Loire," he says, and this is a pity in more ways than one, for they would be excellent grist for his *novelist's mill. Finally back to* Montreal to resume his ambivalent relationship with his native land. It will be sad if he opts out again, for Canada needs, even if it resents, his astringent tongue.

Tim Heald

Mordecai Richler — Photograph by Barry Beattie

Theatrical fervour of orchestral playing

Der Ring das Nibelungen
Covent Garden

Paul Griffiths

Whatever the *Ring* may mean, it is certainly not about patriotism. Yet we may be forgiven some pride that last week's cycle was the most British presentation of the tetralogy given at Covent Garden for a very long time, with Alberto Remedios's Siegfried joined now by the Brünnhilde of Gwyneth Jones and the Wotan-Wanderer of Norman Bailey. And with the stalls area packed with promenaders to ignite the house's enthusiasm, it was also an intensely exciting festival occasion, though this generally had more to do with the orchestra under Sir Colin Davis than it had with the cast, whatever their national origins.

As William Mann found at the earlier cycle, Mr Remedios, the first British Siegfried at Covent Garden since 1935, was tentative and cautious in his name opera, which may explain why Miss Jones was here not so effective, the great love duet failing to set the sparks flying and falling into a trickle of brief encounters. But elsewhere this was a very moving Brünnhilde. The tendency to flare in her voice she skilfully contrived to add youthful ardour to her contributions in the second act of *Die Walküre* and then to tighten her shame and indignation in the middle act of Göterdämmerung, acted with supreme success in the grand manner.

In the final scene of this act she achieved a clarity of vision to remind us that Brünnhilde is Erda's daughter as much as Wotan's, while earlier in the opera, on her rock with Mr Remedios's now stronger Siegfried, she was demure, even, despite the events of the night before, maidenly. All was set for an Immolation of unusual emotional range and power which Miss Jones did not fail to supply.

Equally memorable were her farewell dealings with Mr Bailey, a Wotan with whom she had not appeared on this stage before. Comely of voice here, she was answered gently, carressingly by a god who fittingly chose this moment to be most warmly human. Otherwise this was a Wotan in twilight from the first, his voice often neutral in colour yet magnificently expressive in response to the sound and meaning of his words. Manifestly so sensitive and intelligent, he needed no Erda to tell him of doom to come, and his gloomy calm in *Das Rheingold* emphasized still more the panache of Robert Tear's flip witty Loge, dominating this opera and grounding the whole cycle on a cosmic jape.

The only other newcomers to the cast, apart from Miss Jones and Mr Bailey, were Paul Crook as Mime and Patricia Payne as Erda. *Mr Crook* missed no trick of voice or acting to give us a highly coloured picture of the dwarf smith as elder Steptoe, foolish and mean but not at all *sinister*. *Miss Payne* was not perfectly at home in the lowest register and so could not make the earth goddess quite so orotund as she should be.

For the rest, Peter Hofmann and Jeannine Altmeyer were again an outstandingly appealing Volsung pair, Yvonne Minton was a Fricka with a mind to match that of her new partner, and the dark side of the world was represented with great force, malignity and truth by Rolf Kühne's Alberich and Fritz Hübner's Hagen.

But what seized attention throughout the four evenings was the theatrical fervour of the orchestral playing. Sir Colin's approach was fresh, eager and direct and yet a profound knowledge of the score was attested by his careful pointing of cross-references, his ability to make every instrument sound even in the densest textures: never before have I been aware how important, for example, the piccolo is in the *Ring* to signal alarm, exultation or hollow glory. Gotz Friedrich has said with some justice that his production situates the work not in some mythological wonderland of Valhalla and Nibelheim but on the stage of Covent Garden. And still more dazzlingly did it emerge on this occasion from the pit.

Lone Star/Private Wars
Bush

Ned Chaillet

How nice it would be to call James McLure's two short plays pure entertainment, but they are far from pure despite being entertaining for every minute of their length. They are a wonderfully funny pair of plays that first came to prominence at a festival in Kentucky two years ago before *moving* into New York and finally crossing the Atlantic to the perfectly suited stage of the Bush Theatre. Yet their roots are in that troublesome bit of *history known as the Vietnam* war.

Or, closer to the Texan language of *Lone Star*, the "Vietnam war", that military *adventure that brought only* one hero back to the town of Maynard, Texas. Roy, sitting in the open sky behind Angel's *Bar, is busy fulfilling his* promise to himself to take popcorn, a case of beer and candy bars out under the sky and drink to his own return. It *takes his brother*, Ray, *to* remind him that he has been doing that for two years.

There is little more to the play than that, since it is all conversation, comedy and some moderately dire revelations about rampant infidelity and the demolition of a pink Thunderbird convertible that is the dearest remaining thing to Roy's heart, but Mr McLure turns his phrases with such wit and friendly surprise that hardly a moment of it is less than delightful.

More of the same sort of irritated enjoyment infuses the second play, *Private Wars*, *which is set without editorial* comment in a veteran's hospital and features a psychotic, castrated flasher, a wounded rich *boy and a soldier dedicated to* the repair of a radio. Mr McLure knows the mismatched camaraderie of the army very well, and his plays are the *cheerful side of recognized* tragedy, no less deep for being rich in humour.

The production given by Simon Stokes is free of many of the difficulties usually accompanying performances of American plays, though not entirely free of ragged accents. In a handsome setting inspired by the American flag and designed by Grant Hicks, three good actors capture the rhythms of the comedy with David Hayman and Kevin Elyot contrasting nicely with their roles in the two plays and Nicholas Farrell outstanding in *Private Wars*, an obsessive fixer still overcoming his father's clumsiness.

Jo-Ann Kelly
White Lion

Robert Shelton

What are a bunch of apparently urbane musicians and pub-crawlers doing at an obscure twist of the Thames listening to some remarkable rootsy American music being brought back to life? Call it a revival meeting.

Jo-Ann Kelly, a gamine singer of rhythm and blues, country blues, soul, New Orleans funk, boogie, cajun and gospel music, was front and centre. She dresses modestly in jumper and jeans, looking as if she would be more bewildered than content with success. About a year ago, she assembled a gutsy little band called The Second Line. It is named after those New Orleans musicians who scourge the cemetery blues with happy romping street music on the way home after the funeral.

The metaphor works very well in Britain today, where there has been a broad upsurge of revivalism of the blues and kindred forms by The Blues Band, Q-Tips, Dexy's Midnight Runners, Nine Below Zero and On Into The Night.

Miss Kelly, a sister of Dave Kelly, the slide-guitar wizard of The Blues Band, has been around London's folk music scene for years, re-creating a galaxy of styles, from her first model, Memphis Minnie, and onwards. She has now found her vehicle with a pungent little pick-up band, which helps her frame her supple, expository, meditative, and always evocative singing.

She was supported strongly by the quixotic, sandpaper-voiced pianist/accordionist Geraint Watkins, from Juice on the Loose, the group sharing the bill.

For me, Jo-Ann Kelly could be a major rediscovery of the season. She appears a bit too diffident until she has caught the full attention of her band, her audience and her material. But when she does, she soars.

Her best vehicles appear to be "Sweet Home, Chicago", "Feeling Worried", and "Feel Like Breading Up Somebody's Home". In these she takes off on some flights that are not only daring in technique, but brilliant evocations of a time-honoured tradition.

Miss Kelly has had an underground reputation for years, but she now seems poised to travel the express toward a wider audience which the turning wheel of pop fashion has certainly prepared for her.

Maurizio Pollini
Festival Hall

Max Harrison

Maurizio Pollini's programme on Friday night consisted of three works that, in Cortot's phrase, demanded a player who was both musician and virtuoso. Furthermore, they made the demand in different, almost mutually exclusive ways and that was because each composer had invented, or discovered, an altogether new way of writing for the instrument. It was a measure of Mr Pollini's greatness as a *pianistic interpreter that he* was about equally responsive to all three.

In Chopin's preludes he emphasized as few can the extraordinary combination of unity and variety which that collection possesses. Number one was a brief preliminary exploration, number two was a fleeting moment of desolation and number four conveyed a mood of infinite sadness.

Perhaps the accents and fast tempo of number 12 were insisted on to the point where little of the piece's character emerged, but usually the opposite was the case. Number eight, for instance, was stormily troubled yet resolutely clear, and the changes of emotional atmosphere in number 15 were marvellously contrived.

Almost everything, in fact, was so vivid, and if number 17 began too forthrightly, by the time Mr Pollini reached the final page the effect of fragments of melody sounding through the haze which arose from the low, repeated softly booming A flats was beautiful.

After Chopin preludes came some by Debussy, six from the first of his two books. Here the range of colour, the variety of touch, displayed by Mr Pollini was astonishing, but more significant was that each piece had the indecipherable clarity of a dream. The extremes were marked by the exquisitely insubstantial *Voiles* and by *Ce qu'a vu le vent de l'ouest*, which was a memorable eruption of violence. *Des pas sur la neige* suggested desolation again, but it was portrayed by means different from those of Chopin's A minor prelude.

In Stravinsky's *Petroushka* movements much was made of the tension between that music's original orchestral setting and the new pianistic circumstances in which the composer placed it. Here pianistic colour was so bright at times as almost to be garish, and the entire performance had an almost explosive rhythmic vitality.

Hinge and Bracket

Dr Evadne Hinge and Dame Hilda Bracket will return to the West End on October 22 after an absence of five years. They will open at the Globe Theatre *for a limited season* in a new show, presented by Michael Codron, entitled *Hinge and Bracket at the Globe*.

Benson & Hedges Music Festival
Snape Maltings

William Mann

In this fourth year of the Benson & Hedges competition for young concert singers, held in conjunction with Aldeburgh Festival, the Gold Award was made on Saturday to Henry Herford, a British baritone, who is 33 and hitherto best known perhaps for his work with Glyndebourne Touring Opera.

Sir Peter Pears and his fellow-judges, who this year included Galina Vishnevkaya, Nancy Evans, Hugues Cuénod, and Gerhard Hüsch, had listened to 38 contestants from 12 countries, and had whittled them down to four finalists who, for the first time in the competition's annals, were all British. The second prize was divided equally between two other baritones, Christopher Underwood and Glyn Davenport, the remaining award going to the soprano Lynda Russell. All four singers are quite well-known for their work in opera or concert, so there was no question of the discovery of a new star.

Herford's voice was best controlled in three Ravel songs, less steady in German or English items. Where he excelled was in firm, instant identification with each piece, three of Ravel's wildfowl, six of Butterworth's Shropshire rustics as filtered through A. E. Housman's verse. He was much helped by Roger Vignoles's all-capable, sensitive piano playing. So was Davenport by his partner, Graham Johnson (they are fellow Songmakers in the Almanac), most evidently in Wolf's infinitely testing "Grenzen der Menschheit", a *serious, ambitious interpretation* which constantly promised to emerge from under the covers over the singer's voice. Those covers, badly blown in Beethoven, were tactfully but effectively lifted in Ravel's Don Quixote songs, revealing about half the possibilities of the music, and of the voice.

Underwood probably has the most beautiful baritone of these three, and least natural ability to act with his voice, though his sheer musicality is remarkable, including a real feeling for French poetical diction. None of them was in such healthy, communicative voice as Lynda Russell, who began with a blazing, dramatic account of Purcell's "The Blessed Virgin's Expostulation", clean in divisions, steady of line (likewise in Schubert's notoriously testing "Nach und Träume"), very moving. She gave a brilliant account (excellently supported by her pianist Andrew Ball) of "Der Musensohn", then proceeded to songs by Fauré, each individually voiced and characterized succinctly, and a Rodrigo group, full of charm and acumen, boldly delivered even to caricature and regional brogue. Hers was the highest standard of vocal art that we *heard on Saturday afternoon*, and on that evidence she appeared to deserve the first prize.

"Too English *a soprano for foreign judges*", commented a friend. He was right, as the verdict went, but the judges, in reaching their decision, were surely influenced by the finalists' achievements in earlier stages; they also had to reach a corporate decision. Each of us, in any case, apprehends voices differently, by sympathetic vibration with the instrument inside the executant's body, unlike other instruments which are, so to say, pieces of musical furniture to be manipulated by an outsider.

THEATRES

CINEMAS

ART GALLERIES

Stock Exchange Prices

Capitalization and week's change

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Sept 29. Dealings End, Oct 10. § Contango Day, Oct 13. Settlement Day, Oct 20

§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days

(Current market price multiplied by the number of shares in issue for the stock quoted)

BRITISH FUNDS

SHORTS

Stock outstanding £	Stock			Price last Friday	Ch'ge on week	Int only Yield	Gross Red Yield
200m	Exch	13%	1980	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.043	15.165
600m	Treas	11½%	1981	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.587	14.018
453m	Treas	3½%	1979-81	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.632	14.025
936m	Treas	9¼%	1981	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.324	13.640
800m	Exch	8¼%	1981	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.543	13.566
300m	Exch	[illegible]	1981	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.788	13.327
600m	Exch	3%	1981	[illegible]	..	3.209	11.017
600m	Exch	[illegible]	1981	[illegible]	..	12.846	13.400
[illegible]	Treas	[illegible]	1980-82	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.948	12.819
400m	Treas	3%	1982	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.289	9.605
600m	Treas	14%	1982	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.776	12.753
500m	Treas	[illegible]	1982	[illegible]	[illegible]	8.683	12.923
1000m	Exch	[illegible]	1982	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.897	13.115
[illegible]	Exch	[illegible]	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.447	12.565
600m	Exch	3%	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.578	10.876
1500m	Treas	[illegible]	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.183	12.746
[illegible]	Treas	[illegible]	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	9.980	12.425
[illegible]	Exch	[illegible]	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.383	13.116
[illegible]	Exch	[illegible]	1983	[illegible]	[illegible]	10.774	12.802
[illegible]	Fund	[illegible]	1982-84	[illegible]	[illegible]	6.488	11.173
[illegible]	Exch	[illegible]	1984	[illegible]	[illegible]	11.717	12.724
[illegible]	Exch	[illegible]	1984	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.601	12.933
[illegible]	Exch	3%	1984	[illegible]	[illegible]	3.854	10.583
1050m	Treas	[illegible]	1984	[illegible]	[illegible]	12.253	12.670
[illegible]	Treas	[illegible]	1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	13.906	12.573
600m	Treas	[illegible]	1985	[illegible]	[illegible]	4.174	10.906

MEDIUMS

LONGS

COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN

LOCAL AUTHORITIES

DOLLAR STOCKS

BANKS AND DISCOUNTS

BREWERIES AND DISTILLERIES

COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL

A—B

C—E

F—H

I—L

M—N

O—S

T—Z

FINANCIAL TRUSTS

INSURANCE

INVESTMENT TRUSTS

SHIPPING

MINES

OIL

PROPERTY

RUBBER

TEA

MISCELLANEOUS

هكذا من الاصل

THE TIMES
BUSINESS NEWS

■ **Stock Markets**
FT Index 479.3
FT Gilts 70.76

■ **Sterling**
\$2.3890
Index 75.8

■ **Dollar**
Index 83.4
DM1.8105

■ **Gold**
\$663.50

■ **Money**
3-mth sterling 15⅛-15⅞
3-mth Euro-\$ 13⅜-13⅞
6-mth Euro-\$ 13⅝-13⅞
Friday's close

TUC to reject pay dialogue with Government

By Patricia Tisdall and David Felton

Trade union leaders will reject attempts by the Government to open pay discussions at today's meeting of the National Economic Development Council. It is also unlikely that the TUC's meeting on Friday with Mrs Margaret Thatcher will pave the way for union participation in an economic forum with the Government and the Confederation of British Industry.

It is understood that Sir Geoffrey Howe, Chancellor of the Exchequer, *will submit a* paper on pay to the NEDC meeting. It differs only marginally from the one which the TUC refused to debate at the last council meeting in August.

The Chancellor's paper is one of three submitted to the meeting under a general macro-economic discussion heading. It *deals in broad terms with earnings* and the consequences of high pay settlements on prices, unemployment and unit labour costs. There is, however, a covering note dealing with other factors and this is *thought to refer to the effects* the world recession, monetary restraint and structural decline are having on the British economy.

Despite this attempt to mollify the six TUC representatives on the NEDC, union leaders are in no mood to open a discussion with the Government on possible wage restraint at a time of ever-increasing unemployment and refusal by ministers to countenance changes in their economic policy.

The TUC representatives *intend to limit their remarks to* an attack on the Government's policies. Mr David Basnett, chairman of the TUC's influential economic committee, said last night: "I think we will say a few things to each other and that will be it."

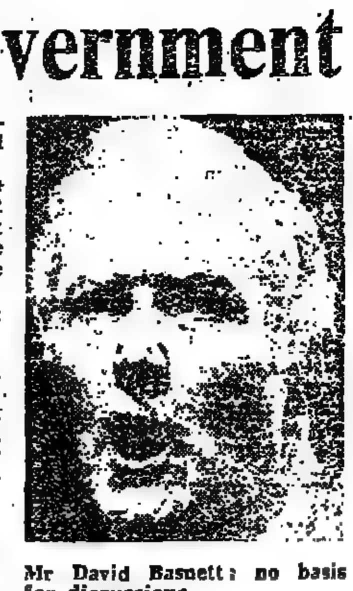
Mr Basnett, general secretary of the General and Municipal Workers Union, said: "I don't know of any basis for discussion with the Government. Quite to the contrary, they have rebuffed all opportunities of talks with their adherence to their economic policy."

He expected TUC leaders to spell out what they consider the reasons for the present "home-made depression"—strict monetary control, a high exchange rate for the pound and cuts in public expenditure.

"*You can't talk about pay in* isolation and certainly you can't talk about it with a Government which refuses to discuss the changes which we believe are necessary," he said.

At today's meeting the first item to be discussed is again the impact of North Sea oil. Mr Geoffrey Chandler, the director general of the National Economic Office, is to open the discussion with a paper examining whether the existence of oil *revenues should cause* changes to be made in the Government's policies.

The third paper due to be submitted to the meeting comes from the CBI and deals with company profitability.



Mr David Basnett: no basis for discussions.

BSC threatens steel price war unless production cuts are agreed

From Peter Hill
Industrial Editor
Madrid, Oct 5

Plans for a major assault on the European steel market involving aggressive price cutting have been drawn up by the British Steel Corporation. The strategy could cost the beleaguered corporation an estimated £100m, but represents a calculated gamble in a bid to restore order to Europe's crisis-ridden steel industry.

Mr Ian MacGregor, BSC chairman, has given notice to his European competitors and to Viscount Etienne Davignon, EEC Industry Commissioner, that the price cutting plan will be implemented at the end of this month unless the split between the steelmakers and the Commission, over proposed production cuts designed to stabilize the market, is resolved.

BSC is losing an estimated £20m a week, and 10 days ago received a £400m cash injection from the Government, lifting its total funding this year to nearly £1,000m. The corporation has identified key markets for its attack.

Mr MacGregor is angered by the disarray in Europe and worried by the surge in steel imports to Britain—up to £1,100m in the first eight months of this year against £780m in the same period last year. He is aiming to attack Europe's market for hot rolled coil, the so-called strip mill product which accounts for about 40 per cent of total EEC steel production, and is the area most affected by price cutting.

Widely used in industry—the motor industry is a major customer — foreign-produced coil is being sold in the United Kingdom at around £120 a tonne, well below list prices, and if BSC goes ahead cuts of between £5-£10 a tonne on those levels are in prospect.

Mr MacGregor, who is in Madrid for the International Iron and Steel Institute annual conference, said here today: "You ain't seen nothing yet—there will be mayhem." The corporation chairman has been maintaining close contact with senior Commission officials including Mr Roy Jenkins, the Commission president.

The BSC moves follow weeks of bitter wrangling among Europe's steelmen over the Commission's proposal to restore order in the market and to persuade companies to cut capacity. The crisis is now so grave that the majority of steelmakers are pressing the Commission to invoke hitherto unused interventionist powers available under the Treaty of Paris, which established the European Coal and Steel Community 30 years ago.

This would involve imposition of compulsory production quotas, and strict quotas on imports of steel to the community. Activation of this controversial measure could have serious political implications both within the EEC and in Europe's links with its major trading partners.

At Tuesday's regular monthly Council of Ministers' meeting in Luxembourg, ministers will be asked to consider the present *impasse between the steel industry* and the commission. The view of most steel industry leaders is that ministers will defer any decision to allow time for further talks to secure voluntary agreement to the 13 per cent output reduction which the Commission wants.

BSC has strongly advocated invoking the Paris Treaty powers which would expose companies which overproduced to heavy fines. Steelmakers in France, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg support this, but German and to a lesser extent Italian steel companies have expressed strong opposition.

British support: The British Government will support the European Commission if it decides to bring in production quotas to restore the balance of supply and demand on the European steel market. (Peter Norman writes from Brussels).

But officials made clear that *Britain would not take the* initiative in the Council of Ministers meeting

Tories plan North Sea bonds offer for public

By Nicholas Hirst
Energy Correspondent

Mr David Howell, Secretary of State for Energy, is to announce at the Conservative Party Conference this week plans to issue a new type of investment which will enable the public to buy *an interest in revenues from the* North Sea.

The bonds, probably to be known as reserve interest stocks, will be offered in the British National Oil Corporation in amounts sufficiently small to attract the widest possible participation.

But they will not amount to an equity holding in the state-owned corporation. After months of study, the Government has been forced to concede that it is not possible at present to sell shares in the corporation because of technical difficulties in sorting out the continuing relationship between BNOC and private oil companies.

Mr Howell had originally wanted to offer at least 25 per cent of the North Sea assets of the corporation for sale to the public, possibly increasing this to a majority stake at a later date.

Hopes that it may be possible *to arrange a sale of equity in the* corporation have not been dropped altogether. The minister's statement this week will *leave the possibility that shares* may be offered in the future, although few believe it will happen.

Conservative backbenchers are unlikely to be happy with the announcement. A significant number believe that BNOC should, as far as possible, be turned to private ownership and will be disappointed at what in their eyes is a second-best solution.

The Government, however, *believes that BNOC is valuable* to obtain security of supply of oil. It has the right to buy 51 per cent of all oil produced offshore.

The limited offer of bonds linked to profit is in reality a form of loan stock, similar to index-linked certificates for pensioners.

Mr David Howell: plans for public stake in North Sea.

Brokers forecast tax increases in tough Budget next spring

By John Whitmore
Financial Correspondent

The Government may have to introduce a tough Budget next spring, raising income tax *and taking up to £5,000m out* of the economy, according to stockbroker James Capel.

The broking firm, which has fed its assumptions on the economy into the Treasury's forecasting model, predicts that the public sector borrowing requirement could reach £11,000m in this financial year and £12,000m in 1981-82. The latter figure, it says, would require that the Chancellor takes some £5,000m out of the economy if he is to pursue policies consistent with the Government's medium-term strategy.

In fact, Capel reckons that it would be difficult for the Chancellor to take more than £3,000m out by way of tax increases and further public spending cuts. In that case, the prospect would be for only a relatively slow fall in interest rates over the medium term.

Another firm, Phillips & Drew, forecasts that the annual rate of monetary growth will probably remain above 15 per cent to the end of 1980, easing back to slightly under 15 per cent by next April. It predicts that the Government will stick to its present 7 to 11 per cent monetary growth target, but raise this February's "base" to a level that effectively allows monetary growth to be 5 to 6 per cent higher than originally intended.

The broking firm suggests that the Government *is faced* with its present problems because of the incompatibility of policy objectives. It argues that the demand for money was bound to rise sharply after the decision to raise VAT and retain the Clegg Commission.

Had the Government attempted to implement the 7 to 11 per cent target rigidly, the result would have been a still larger number of bankruptcies and redundancies.

Phillips & Drew goes on to suggest that, since monetary policy has not acted through a squeeze on the real money supply, it has had its deflationary impact by the way in which high nominal interest rates have lifted the exchange rate and squeezed corporate liquidity.

Monetary control: Intense Treasury and Bank of England work to produce final options for improving monetary control techniques will continue over the rest of this month. Although Treasury *officials* deny that Downing Street has left them only three weeks to come up with an acceptable plan, the Prime Minister is known to be keen for some early decision.

The Government *is obviously* extremely anxious to rebuild confidence in its monetary policy, and particularly to make it clear that it has the instruments to make the policy effective. It may well feel that it needs to say something firm on the future of monetary control methods when it announces its new monetary targets in mid-November.

Professor Alan Walters, who is due to become the Prime Minister's personal economic adviser in the new year, has made it clear that he has an open mind about methods of monetary control. He has suggested that the important thing is to make sure that, which ever method is chosen, the mechanism is made to work.

At the heart of the present debate is the issue of how interest rates should be determined—by the markets or by ministers and officials. Many hard-line monetarists suggest that the authorities should concentrate solely on regulating the size of the banking system's cash holdings, leaving the market to determine the appropriate level of interest rates needed to *achieve this objective.*

Mrs Thatcher is thought to have considerable sympathy with this idea. But many in the City find this paradoxical when it appeared to be largely government resistance that prevented *interest rates going still higher* earlier this year.

IN BRIEF

UK domestic appliance makers face crisis

Britain's ailing white goods industry is on an irreversible course to disaster, according to Mr *Lamberto Mazza*, president of Zanussi, the Italian producer which has captured around 18 per cent of the United Kingdom domestic appliance market in less than a decade. With 15 per cent overcapacity in Europe *rationalization was unavoidable* and Britain, with the oldest and most obsolete plants, had to be the prime victim.

Mr Mazza said that he would resist pressure for his group to take over the ailing Indesit *group. British producers fear* that, unless a rescue deal is arranged, liquidation might be the only alternative for Indesit. This might lead to the sudden release of a stockpile of appliances, rumoured to be worth *over £60m, on to European* markets, particularly Britain.

Hunterston threat

A vote among the 900 workforce on strike at the marine platform construction yard at Hunterston, Ayrshire, has been inconclusive. There was a narrow majority in favour of a return to work but the boilermakers, who are at the centre of the dispute, have refused. It now seems likely that Phillips Petroleum and Chicago Bridge and Iron will pull out of their £60m project.

Saudi production

Shaikh Ahmed Zaki Yamani, Saudi Arabia's oil minister, has confirmed that his country will raise oil production to help offset the loss of exports from Iran and Iraq. But he said the amount of the increase would depend on how badly the world oil market was affected.

Last lap for MGB

BL is to end production of the MGB sports car on October 24 and on the same day 650 workers at the Abingdon factory, near Oxford, will be made redundant. A further 50 employees will lose their jobs when work on the final batch of cars is completed.

Lawyers in industry

Lawyers working in industry have had their salaries increased by 24.6 per cent this year. The average salary, including extras, is £15,842, according to a survey published by Chambers & Partners.

Beer rise protests

British Breweries have been flooded with calls from licensees, managers and customers telling them that putting up prices is not the way to halt falling sales. In the last two months most major breweries have raised prices by as much as 5p a pint. Consumption has dropped by about 14 per cent over the same period.

House price forecast

House prices could rise by 25 to 30 per cent next spring and the first signs of an upturn in the economy will "set the ball rolling", says the National Network of Estate Agents. Houses, it reckons, are better investments than gold, silver, stocks or shares.

£1m energy saved

Ford of Britain's manufacturing and assembly plants have achieved savings in energy worth £1m in the past 12 months after the establishment of plant energy conservation committees. The company's Dagenham plants alone achieved savings worth £500,000.

US car sales

Domestic sales for the three large American car manufacturers—General Motors, Ford and Chrysler — dropped by nearly 20 per cent in September compared with the same month last year.

THE POUND

	Bank buys	Bank sells
Australia \$	2.07	2.00
Austria Sch	31.85	30.15
Belgium Fr	72.00	68.50
Canada \$	2.85	2.77
Denmark Kr	13.75	13.20
Finland Mkk	9.10	8.70
France Fr	10.35	9.90
Germany DM	4.48	4.27
Greece Dr	105.00	99.00
Hongkong \$	12.10	11.60
Ireland Pd	1.18	1.14
Italy Lir	2160.00	2045.00
Japan Yn	519.00	494.00
Netherlands Gld	4.86	4.64
Norway Kr	12.00	11.50
Portugal Esc	122.00	116.00
South Africa Rd	2.17	2.05
Spain Pta	178.50	171.00
Sweden Kr	10.27	9.82
Switzerland Fr	4.07	3.87
USA \$	2.44	2.37
Yugoslavia Dnr	75.00	71.00

Rates for small denomination bank notes only, as supplied by Barclays Bank International Ltd. Different rates apply to travellers cheques and other foreign currency business.

Furniture dumping protest to EEC

By Derek Harris
Commercial Editor

Britain's £2,000m-a-year furniture industry, faced with rising imports and a declining home market, is to take an anti-dumping case against East German manufacturers to the European Commission.

The British Furniture Manufacturers Federated Associations sees the case as urgent because of the steep rise in East German imports in the first seven months of this year. There was a 62 per cent increase, compared with the same period last year.

Total imports now account for 19 per cent of the British market, compared with 17 per cent last year, and the Furniture Industry Research Association has forecast imports at 21 per cent by the end of the year.

The BFMFA has prepared its case for Brussels by citing costs of some dining furniture, but a wide range of East German furniture is being landed in Britain, it is claimed, at less than the cost of production.

The BFMFA wants to achieve what it regards as fair price competition either by agreement with the East Germans or if necessary by the imposition of countervailing duties. A restriction in the volume of imports is not being *sought.*

So far it has not been possible to put together an anti-dumping case against Taiwan furniture imports which are also a growing source of anxiety to British manufacturers. But Taiwan imports, which now span the whole range of hard furniture, are being carefully monitored.

An increasing amount of cut-price imports could be the last straw for some of Britain's 1,200 furniture manufacturers. Plummeting shop sales have caused increasing short-time working and redundancies in the industry.

Deliveries to the shops have declined increasingly this year because of heavy overstocking by retailers. In July, deliveries were down 20 per cent on the same month last year, according to the research association.

British Shipbuilders to unveil group's strategy for revival

By Our Industrial Editor

Senior executives of British *Shipbuilders will be given* details of the corporation's revival plans at a seminar in Newcastle upon Tyne tomorrow.

Mr Robert Atkinson, the chairman and chief executive of BS, will outline the changes *in the state corporation's* management and organizational structure which will form the basic framework of the plan.

His presentation to the industry's senior managers is set against the background of the *Government's expected approval* to advance further funds to BS in the current financial year to meet the corporation's estimated £60m overshoot on its £120m external financing limit this year.

The extra cash aid would be provided from the Government's Countingencies Fund in advance of a winter supplementary estimate.

The corporation's plans have been discussed by ministers and a statement on additional funding is expected to be made before Parliament resumes. The Government has already announced that it is shelving proposals to hive-off the the specialist warship builders in the face of opposition from the BS board and has recognized that some of the factors which have led BS to seek more cash were outside the corporation's control.

Mr Atkinson, who took over as chairman in July, has already taken steps to produce savings in the corporation's overheads. The London office is being run down, which together with other cuts will produce savings of about £3m. Operations are to be decentralized with headquarters functions being concentrated on the corporation's Newcastle office and divisions being established for merchant shipbuilding, warship building, general engineering, ship repairing and offshore work.

On a number of issues the new chairman finds his policies much in line with those of the Technical, Administrative and Supervisory Staffs. The union has called for increased government aid to enable BS to exploit the expected market upturn, and a positive "buy British" *policy by British shipowners*, government departments and nationalized industries.

The union has also called for money to be provided for essential investment, a national maritime policy, introduction of a scrap-and-build scheme and an expansion of industrial democracy.

IMF may have to tackle £4,500m debt mountain

Brazil, banking's best customer

Bankers are divided over whether or not Brazil will have to go to the International Monetary *Fund for a loan in 1981.* Even after cutting its foreign exchange reserves, the Brazilian "external financing" need next year will be at least \$10,700 (£4,514m).

The more Brazil borrows, the more wary the commercial bankers are becoming. Brazil already owes the banks around \$55,000m. Bankers are becoming a little worried, and as a result, Brazil is having to pay more for its cash—around 1½ to 1¾ per cent above the London interbank rate according to Herr Wilfried Guth, head of the Deutsche Bank.

A move to the IMF by Brazil would have to be handled with great skill and care. Any rumours hinting that Brazil could possibly default on its vast debts could panic banking authorities and bank shareholders. Some official IMF lending to Brazil might, *however*, make American bank supervisors sleep a little easier —United States banks account for 36 per cent of Brazil's foreign debt.

The official list of those attending last week's IMF meeting here indicated that the size of delegation was related to the size of the nation's debt. Brazil's delegation was by far the largest. The 128 members of its official delegation included senior executives based in Brazil for such companies as Massey-Ferguson, Xerox, Citibank, Fiat, Volkswagen and Mercedes-Benz.

The conference proved to be the best possible place to mount a full assault on the world's commercial bankers. Those bankers taking the gloomiest view of Brazil's finances demanded that they should not be quoted by name *for saying anything* bad about a nation which happens to have a relationship with almost every bank.

One banker who seems to be cheerful about Brazil is Mr William Bolin, head of Latin American operations for the Bank of America. He said Brazil's ability to raise more than \$10,000m next year would depend upon its economic policies. The country had managed to change policies quickly when it became necessary, he pointed out.

A major problem is the stigma attached to going to the IMF. Up to now, Brazil could obtain so little cash from the fund relative to its needs that its leaders never had any interest in subjecting themselves to IMF loan conditions.

New IMF decisions to lend up to 600 per cent of quotas and the prospect of quota increases going ahead soon gives Brazil the chance to raise as much as \$8,000m from the fund.

In one banker's opinion, "to make a Brazil financing go smoothly and help the fund, it might be useful if some special arrangements were also made *between Brazil, the IMF and* the industrial countries". He added that a large infusion of official funds, from a variety of sources including, perhaps the West German central bank, the IMF and the United States *Treasury, might serve to re*assure the bankers.

Brazil is already paying a high price for its money, and even Mr Bolin admits that next year it may have to pay as much as 2 per cent above the interbank rate *for five-year cash.* Brazil's ability to draw on a large official credit line would undoubtedly enhance its credit standing with commercial banks.

The problem is essentially one of cash flow. There is a feeling that within a few years Brazilian industry will be exporting on a substantial scale, thanks largely to foreign financed investment, and that its external debts will be far more manageable. But reaching that happy state of affairs will take time, during which Brazil will have to borrow and borrow.

Bankers see the Brazilian debt mountain rising swiftly so long as Brazil fails to curb its inflation rate. Bank of America sees Brazil's inflation rate rising by 50 per cent next year, after 64.8 per cent this year.

If the Brazilian authorities adopt tough deflationary policies on their own, they might just squeeze through next year on new bank loans. But Brazil's credit rating will drop unless it acts on inflation. Bankers may become more cautious. Brazil may have to turn to the IMF and would, no doubt, be told that the condition for a loan is a tight austerity programme. Either way, Brazil will have to face its inflation difficulties.

The best solution would be for the IMF and Brazil's authorities to get together soon and plan their future cooperation. In this way Brazil could draw on the fund before a crisis arises, the bank supervisors would have less to worry about, and the IMF's loan conditions could be less severe.

Frank Vogl
in Washington

Dutch tread into an accounting minefield

An ambitious draft accounting Bill has been introduced in the Dutch Parliament which, if passed in its present form, will put The Netherlands in the forefront of countries requiring—or allowing—some form of actual-value accounting.

The country's accountancy profession has been for many decades a vocal advocate of actual-value accounting in financial reporting, but the Dutch business world has not been so enthusiastic. Except for a few large companies such as Philips, Dutch financial reporting practice shows a fairly modest application of the actual-value basis. Moreover, where it is applied, it is done in a piecemeal and inconsistent fashion from company to company.

The Dutch seem to have been overtaken by the events of the last decade, notably those in Britain where general theories have been translated into a concrete inflation accounting standard (SSAP 16) to guarantee relative comparability in actual-value application among companies.

Such a standard is not an excessive luxury since actual-value accounting systems entail many judgmental features, opening a Pandora's box of subjectivity according to those who see objectivity as a prime feature of financial reporting.

Business world has not been enthusiastic

Although agreed in principle on some form of actual-value accounting (the broad term of reference used in the draft Bill—chosen, obviously, to accommodate most current value, current cost and other specific price-level accounting practices) the Dutch have never been able to agree on a uniform application. In fact, as the draft Bill requires that the question of application be dealt with in a special governmental decree, the actual issue—a usable standard—will still hang fire even should the Bill pass parliament.

The effect of the proposal, introduced in an effort to align Dutch accounting legislation with that of the EEC Fourth Directive, will be considerable, however. It requires all companies with limited liability to include "actual-value accounting" in their accounts if, and as far as, book value is not immaterially lower than actual value.

In the present inflationary environment, this will affect most companies. Moreover, for companies falling under this heading, if application of historic cost would obscure a true and fair view of the financial position and results of operations, actual values will have to be included in the prime accounts rather than as supplementary information in the explanatory notes.

This not only far exceeds the present implementation of actual-value accounting in The Netherlands, but it gives actual-value an unprecedented exclusiveness — supplementary historic-cost data are not even required, contrary to Article 32 of the Fourth EEC Directive (and the United Kingdom SSAP 16, for that matter). This, along with its application by all limited companies, large and small, makes it the most sacrosanct piece of actual-value legislation yet proposed in the Western accounting world.

Definition of concept for the Bill may prove a formidable task

The Dutch tripartite study group—a unique joint venture between employee and employer organizations and the Dutch accounting profession for the purpose of accounting standard setting—opted only very recently, in a draft guideline, for a more modest formula giving equal, complementary status to actual-value and historic-costs accounts—the one always to complement (rather than substitute for) the other.

The far more ambitious proposed legislation will probably meet strong opposition, notably from the "social partners" — employers and employees. Even some members of the Dutch accountancy profession, though it has traditionally promoted actual-value accounting, both nationally and internationally, expressed the fear in a first informal comment that the profession may have got more than it bargained for and speculated that it may end by joining the forces of moderation.

So a lively debate seems likely in The Netherlands, first on the principles of the present proposal—difficult enough in themselves—and, secondly, on a definition of the actual-value concept which is precise enough for inclusion in the special governmental decree envisaged in this draft Bill. The history of actual-value accounting throughout the world suggests that the latter may well prove the more formidable task.

Jules Muis

The author is director, quality control, of the Continental Operations of Ernst and Whinney.

Easing the burden of moving

Why are managers so unwilling to move? There is an increasing emphasis on the social problems of uprooting the family . . . factors which are often more important than finance

Tougher economic conditions should be making managers more willing to move with their job when it becomes necessary. In fact, this is not the case.

In spite of increasingly generous relocation packages now being provided by British companies, with total benefits and expenses frequently in the £8,000 to £10,000 range, it appears that managers are increasingly reluctant either to move with their jobs or to accept jobs with new employers that involve moving house. Employers are therefore resigning themselves to providing relocation benefits that are increasing in value, and covering increasingly esoteric items.

Why are managers so unwilling to move? According to Mr Neil Macmillan, head of the Hertford-based personnel consultants Macmillan Woolf, people are placing increasing emphasis on the social problems of uprooting the family from a settled environment into the unknown. Things such as children's education, club memberships and the need to live close to aging in-laws, are all proving obstacles to enticing executives to move, even in cases where the financial cost is totally covered.

"Whereas people used to be reluctant to change their children's schools only in O and A level years, this now tends to cover their entire schooling. Also, with the increasing number of working wives, companies are having to offer enough in the way of incentives to justify placing a very good second income in jeopardy".

Benefits such as disturbance allowances, payment of bridging loans on houses, cash given towards carpets, curtains and so on and club entrance fees now figure in the relocation packages of many leading British companies. With a standard clearing bank bridging loan on a £50,000 house running to over £800 a month on its own, and stamp duty, legal fees and estate agents' commission adding another £2,500-£3,000, it is easy to see how the costs to the employer mount up, although not all companies appear to have an accurate idea of how much it actually costs them to move a manager from one area of the country to another.

The practice of paying a "disturbance" allowance" that can be as high as 25 per cent of salary can easily push the total cost into five figures for even a middle ranking manager.

Barclays Bank is one company that pays a 25 per cent disturbance allowance, although it puts a maximum of £1,330 on this, meaning that any employee earning more than the fairly low sum of £5,300 does not actually receive the full percentage. But the manager at Barclays, gets other benefits to compensate. The bank will pay for a certain amount of redecoration at his new house if it is considered essential, provide other essential items such as light fittings, floor coverings and curtains and even buy the manager a new cooker if his existing cooker is gas and his new kitchen has only electricity.

Entrance fees to local business clubs, charities and even golf clubs, if membership could bring business the company's way, will be looked after. With many golf clubs now asking entrance fees of more than £100, this item can be an expensive one.

Temporary accommodation and bridging loans are provided free without any definite time limit. When added to standard items such as removal costs, surveyors, estate agents and legal fees, connexion and disconnexion of essential services, a managerial move for Barclays can cost more than £8,000, assuming a two-month stay in a hotel and four months' bridging finance on a £50,000 house.

The costs at ITT can be calculated to be even higher. ITT reimburses its managers on three seperate scales according to the difficulty of recruitment. The top scale gives 13 weeks' interest on a bridging loan, a maximum of £3,500 in disturbance/house equipment allowances, up to £150 on surveys, legal and agency fees to a £1,000 maximum, stamp duty and some other items.

These are all technically provided as an interest-free loan that is waived once the employee has been with the company for more than two years. As these payments alone would amount to more than £8,000 (assuming a £50,000 house once again) obviously the manager would have to have a pretty good reason for leaving the job.

Other items, such as 13 weeks of £60 a week hotel allowances, and removal fees (both on production of receipts) bring the total to more than £9,000.

Even a company with tighter financial constraints, such as British Steel, providing only removal and legal fees, can run up a bill of over £2,000 without any great effort. And almost all companies occasionally bend the rules, providing much more generous treatment to managers exceptionally in demand or being recruited in areas where there are more vacancies than there are suitable qualified people to fill them.

According to Mr David Harper, of employment agency Richard Owen and Harper, electronic engineers tend to get more generously treated by employers than, say, mechanical and civil engineers, when employers are recruiting in the outside market for a job that is likely to involve relocation. "It reflects market forces. The people the country is not producing enough of get the best deal."

Mr Jack Cowdy, head of high technology specialists IPP Group, looks at this from a slightly different viewpoint. "There may be a recession now, leading companies to cut down on spending. But the recruitment going on now is to man the high technology investments that were authorized two and three years ago, when there was no recession.

"It makes little sense to hold up the full use of a multi-million pound capital investment by cutting back on relocation expenses".

Even with a generous relocation package, however, the difficult housing market can prove a problem. "Housing problems are the biggest cause of managers not taking jobs", Mr Harper says. "People are made job offers and want to accept them and then a snag in exchanging contracts such as a buyer for their house dropping out, stops the whole process dead. "When a house purchase or sale is involved we always see a warning light."

Macmillan agrees. "When we advertise a post likely to involve a house move we get a lot of applications and generally people come to all the interviews and express interest right down the line. But all too often they back out when offered the job."

The large sums of money involved in helping managers move house has led to the growth of a new industry—relocation services. Slough-based PHH Services is the largest firm in the field, with more than 80 companies as its clients, including 3M, Turner & Newall, Associated Biscuit and Associated Dairies. Majority-owned by the leading United States relocation company, and part-owned by Kleinworts and National Westminster, it sees its mission in life as helping companies to resolve relocation uncertainties.

For a fee of £450-£700, PHH will help value and sell the manager's old home and arrange bridging finance at 1½ per cent over the Finance Houses Association base rate—a lower cost than that at which many industrial companies are borrowing and certainly lower than the clearing bank base rate plus 4 per cent which is frequently charged on commercial bridging loans. PHH will also manage and let employees' homes while they are on short-term secondment to a new location and help find a new house and line up new schools for the moving manager.

"By using us, a company can help a manager keep his mind on his job and know we are looking after all his school and house problems. Our services pay for themselves in extra productivity let alone the money saved on bridging fees", Mr Mark Smith, of PHH, says.

The housing market is so unstable that houses will cause problems to moving executives whether the market is tight or weak, he says, and with relocations by his calculations costing from £5,000 (if you are lucky) to more than £10,000 for very senior people, demand for the services of relocation specialists can only grow. It is difficult to argue with him.

Roger Hardman

In search of the right mix in the Potteries

From the gray local clay round Church Gresley, near Burton on Trent, the Pool Potteries of Mason Cash have, for some two hundred years, been turning out those large mixing bowls, light brown outside and white in, which featured in most housewives' kitchens until the advent of ovenproof glass.

These days Mason Cash, a family company for the past eight years with 33-year-old Mr John Perks now running the business since his father-in-law's retirement, also turns out dog bowls and a number of other simply made items like small baking dishes for the pub trade.

Mr Perks has been experimenting with more complicated items but earlier this year his overriding problem was stark: sales were down 25 per cent and trading losses were looming. Already his workforce had been reduced to around 60 from more than than 80.

Exports, which had been accounting for 15 per cent of production, were being hit by the stronger pound. He began to worry about import competition given the simplicity of the product and the likelihood that developing countries might grossly undercut the British product.

The question was where did a company that was essentially production orientated, serving traditional markets mainly through an agent-to-wholesale system, go from here?

Mr Perks, who is a cost and management accountant, took the problem to the Institute of Marketing which last November launched an advisory service for companies in difficulty. There is a panel of some 40 top businessmen of proven ability, many in marketing but covering other skills like accounting and including quite a sprinkling of chairmen and managing directors of well-known companies.

They offer their time as company doctors on a quick consultation basis, essentially following the philosophy that marketing is a way of focussing the operations of a business.

More than 50 companies have so far used the service from at least one in the household name class to a one-man business in menswear retailing, but with many, as might be expected, in the smaller company category.

For £15 and the cost of a few travelling expenses, the advisory service seems at first sight to bring with it the touch of a fairy godmother. The question is not so much the skill and standing of the panel; it is more a matter of how much can really be achieved in a quick preliminary study of the books and the market of a particular company, usually a half-day visit to it and the drawing up of succinct list of recommendations.

Even if the company doctor is right, is this enough to persuade or educate the company and its management into the route they should take?

Mr John Perks (left) pottery maker and Mr Jack Wheatley, company doctor: cost and marketing problems among the mixing bowls and pudding basins.

It was Mr Jack Wheatley, at present sales director of a business systems company and treasurer of the institute, who played company doctor to Mason Cash. He is a marketing man who has specialized in turning round companies in difficulty. The Mason Cash background was sketched in quickly enough. Mixing bowls still account for around half the company's production and Mr Perks believes he has half the British market for this product, sharing it with one other competitor—another local pottery.

"It makes Church Gresley the mixing bowl capital of Britain" he remarked, lightening momentarily the discussion on points like unit costs and the ratio of stocks to sales on which Mr Wheatley was pressing him.

Mr Perks believes he has well over half the market for dog bowls. He adds value for better margins where he can: some of the dog bowls, which account for about a third of the Mason Cash output, are coloured blue inside and sold at a higher price.

One problem is that the company produces comparatively simply made products, with volume the name of the game.

Mr Perks has tentatively tried breaking into the tableware market with products like casseroles, although these involve higher production costs—coping with complications like lid-fitting, knobs for the lids and handling lugs. Bulb bowls and storage jars were other diversifications which had been tried.

Since losses threatened earlier this year after spending on modern drying units for the pottery lines, Mr Perks has also diversified into the production of white pudding basins of a distinctively chubby design. So he agreed with Mr Wheatley's suggestion that he had to continue efforts to reduce unit costs either by increasing output with present staffing levels or else maintaining output with fewer people.

Although business has since increased he has avoided taking on additional workpeople as would normally have happened with seasonal upturns. He is also exploring technical means of improving efficiency.

Mr Perks agreed with Mr Wheatley's ideas for a product development programme, but he had doubts about adding value by building in what might be only minor plus factors but which could allow selling price increases and so improve the profit margins.

One problem was identifying a course of action designed to add value, particularly if production difficulties arose as the product became more complicated. Distinctive labelling of say the pudding basins was a good idea, he believed. Lettering on the dog bowls, at present merely stamped on, might be improved and he wondered if silk-screen printing might be an investment.

But Mr Perks was far from persuaded by Mr Wheatley that he might abandon the policy of being traditionally 10 per cent or more cheaper than competitors. In mixing bowls that could mean a large reduction in the market share, argued Mr Perks, although he admitted that might be a possible strategy given the prospects for the product.

With fewer youngsters learning cooking from their mothers who mostly still had traditional mixing bowls at home the demand for such bowls could well decline unless schools could be persuaded to use traditional bowls.

But with Mr Wheatley urging that Mason Cash should get nearer to the end user in order to help, through feedback, the company's product development policy, Mr Perks was convinced by the idea of appealing to a market that could react to the image of old-fashioned dependability.

Mr Wheatley's suggestion that a cookery consultant could be recruited and media campaigns involving the Mason Cash bowls launched Mr Perks described as "excellent and the most tangible help". He also welcomed the idea of a consultant in the pet market if one could be found.

But the two clashed on the question of Mason Cash's system of selling largely through an agent. Mr Wheatley suggested he had to decide on an agent's role given that the present one is retiring he urged the appointment of a marketing manager responsible for direct selling to wholesalers and retailers and for beefing up the marketing operation.

Mr Perks was already considering this problem and was more inclined to tackle it by employing a part-time consultant with connexions in the trade. He remains unconvinced that a full-time appointment is the answer but may well now take a second opinion to Mr Wheatley's by commissioning a consultant report on Mason Cash.

Mr Perks summed up: "From my point of view this has all been a worthwhile exercise. Mr Wheatley has made some valid points and it has certainly concentrated my mind on specific issues. He has made me reconsider carefully the sales staffing options".

For his part Mr Wheatley, who took a day of his own time to go to Church Gresley, has offered further help if Mason Cash want it.

Derek Harris

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Threat to Indonesian trade with Britain

From Mr B. G. Mabey

Sir, I would like to draw your attention to a trade dispute between this country and Indonesia, which is currently putting about £160m of British exports at risk to the benefit of foreign competition both inside and outside the EEC.

The existence of the dispute was first reported in July this year, but the manner in which it has since escalated has been given little or no attention by the national press, who are, perhaps, not fully conversant with the issues involved.

For some considerable time now Britain has had a favourable trade surplus with Indonesia. In the last two years, however, with the substantial increase in oil and mineral wealth, Indonesia has embarked on a large public sector and industrial investment programme to improve its gnp and raise the standard of living of its people. It has the fifth largest population in the world.

The benefit to the United Kingdom alone in the next 12 months is a potential doubling of exports, principally of capital goods, including buses, steel bridges, heavy engineering and electronic equipment.

In return, Indonesia wishes to continue to export its traditional commodities, principally timber, minerals and a small volume of manufactured textiles. There is every reason to feel that in relative terms the favourable trade surplus will increase.

However, in July this year the Common Market, at the instigation of the United Kingdom, decided to impose severe limits on the import of Indonesian made textiles—mainly jeans—into Britain in excess of ceilings laid down under the Multi-Fibre Arrangement control scheme.

There is reason to believe that at the time this decision was made the United Kingdom was not fully aware of the rapid expansion of exports to Indonesia nor of the enormous future potential that country offers.

The Indonesians, however, were well aware of the situation and feel that as trading partners with so much to offer they have been badly treated. Nor do they understand why what commenced as a domestic dispute has now been escalated into a full-blown confrontation with the Common Market.

Inevitably, they have now suspended all new government contracts with this country and are placing them elsewhere.

Can someone please explain the long-term assistance to the United Kingdom of a policy which allows so much in exports to be lost in return for so little of benefit to our domestic textile industry?

Yours faithfully,
B. G. MABEY,
Chairman,
Mabey & Johnson Ltd,
Floral Mile,
Twyford,
Reading RG10 9SQ.

Lead in petrol

From Mr Frank Ireland

Sir, On September 12, your correspondent, Mr Kenneth Owen, reviewed a small part of a report prepared by a Fellowship of Engineering Working Party, of which I was the chairman, on the technology and cost of reducing lead in the environment.

It was not in the remit of the working party to study the health effects of lead in the environment because this was being studied by a committee set up by the Department of Health and Social Security, under the chairmanship of Professor P. J. Lawther. Naturally, the fellowship's working party took account of the findings of the Lawther committee.

On September 29, you published a letter from Mrs Briony Jones, commenting on the working party's report on the strength of Mr Owen's review. Among other things, she complains of industrial bias creeping into the report and says that the public deserves a more balanced view of this complex subject, yet her own letter is guilty of the things she warns against.

It is a pity that Mrs Jones made her comments without having read the full report, which is about to be issued to members of the fellowship for debate. The report is not arguing for an increase or decrease of lead in petrol; it is examining the options which are available and the energy and financial burdens which have to be paid, if there is a statutory requirement to decrease.

Mrs Jones criticizes the suggestion to use lead filters in car exhausts on the grounds that they are inefficient and pose a lead disposal problem, and she does not like their alleged development being funded by an oil company. In the United Kingdom, the research and development of lead filters was carried out by the Warren Spring Laboratory of the Department of Industry.

Surely, a reduction of 50 per cent of lead emissions from car exhausts is to be welcomed if it can be achieved with a smaller penalty in terms of energy and cost than any other method, especially as the Lawther committee saw no firm evidence that the contribution made by lead in petrol has caused harm.

The membership of the working party was chosen so as not to include commercial interests in the lead, petroleum and motor vehicle industries, and, in addition to car exhausts, its survey covered industrial and water sources of lead in the environment.

Yours faithfully,
F. E. IRELAND,
59 Lanchester Road,
Highgate,
London N6 4SX.
October 1.

PO's parcel handling

From Mr N. N. Walmsley

Sir, May I reassure Mrs M. J. Barton (Letters, September 30) about the handling of parcels at our mechanized sorting offices.

The Post Office safely handles hundreds of thousands of parcels a day. Parcels tied with string do not have to be sorted by hand, as stated by Mrs Barton. Sorting machines handle these along with other parcels.

The very infrequent cases of damage normally arise when a heavy object has been inadequately packed. To help our customers ensure a safe transit of their parcels through the post we recommend they refer to our "Wrap up well" leaflet available at Post Offices.

We are, of course, getting in touch with Mrs Barton about her particular problems.

Yours faithfully,
N. N. WALMSLEY,
Director of Postal Marketing,
Postal Headquarters,
St Martin's le Grand,
London EC1A 1HQ.

Graduate accountants

From Mr S. Blanche

Sir, I have just come across your recent issue with a letter from Messrs Kevin Thompson and Michael F. Davidson "Out in the big world" (September 22), in which they talk about the unemployment of graduates, and say "Tragic? Yes, we even hear that some have been forced into accountancy".

Those of us who have been in the accountancy profession, having come in by the old route of working our way up and taking the examinations at our own expense, in our own time while working full time, don't find some of these new graduate entrants very amusing at all, and if it is true they are being forced into accountancy, let us hope the practice soon ceases.

S. BLANCHE,
Blanche & Co,
Thames House,
Wellington Street,
London SE18 6NZ.

Sorting out the metric muddle

From Countess Attlee

Sir, In reply to Mr Hill's letter (September 30), there certainly is a need for a new Metric Society to clear up the muddle left by the Metrication Board, but it would need to be a Society for a Usable Metric System (Sums?).

The trouble with the Metrication board was that what it introduced was not the continental metric system, but an entirely artificial new-fangled metric system called Systeme Internationale (SI for short) invented by boffins for scientists. The table for length has an elegant simplicity—1000mm =1m; 1000m=1km. The problem comes when ordinary people try to use this. How can one possibly conceive the length of, say, 850mm when 1mm is the thickness of a thick pencil line?

Well tried, well tested, generally approved in countries where it is used, the continental metric system uses several reference points. The millimetre is used only for fine measurement. The centimetre is a handy unit because it is as small a distance as most people could measure quickly without peering at a tape—a replacement for half-an-inch.

Another important reference point is 10cms, which is almost the same as the traditional English "hand" as still used for measuring horses. About 4 inches, it is roughly the span of one's hand. Handy measurements are usually found to relate to the human body, especially the hands—man's original tools. The continental metric system makes sense. SI has proved unacceptable.

The Metrication Board did a useful job in getting through the legislation to use a metric system. They did a rotten job in selling it because they tried to push the impractical SI measurement. Everyone is fed up with the ensuing muddle.

The time seems ripe for a non-official pressure group to have a godd chance of success by presenting the continental metric system in a sensible, straightforward, human way. It must be seen to work better than the old imperial. We have the example of decimal money —Lsd sums now seem incredibly clumsy. Yards, feet and inches is just as out of date. We are so nearly there. It just needs some determined push.

I think that a limited campaign aimed mainly at the purveyors of the printed word could do it. What is needed is to explain to them the difference between SI and the continental metric system and then for them to stop quoting millimetres for lengths over 9mm and to stop quoting the metric equivalent in hairwidth accuracy when the imperial measurement was an approxim[ate] measure itself.

I believe most newspap[ers] and magazines have an editor[ial] guide to the house style, so th[e] change would be easy for the[m]. Getting the message through [to] large and small printers w[ho] print sales leaflets and asse[m]bly and users' instructions w[ould] be a bit more work but vita[lly] important because that is whe[re] people are actually usi[ng] measures.

Everyone could join in. [It] would soon send firms off [to] study their literature if the[re] was a Mutt of the Month co[m]petition on TV for the dafte[st] instructions. My present fa[v]ourite is the advice to fix [a] hook 2 inches in from the e[nd] of the rail—or 51mm! All righ[t,] it is a tiny point but it was f[or] the want of a nail that the sh[oe] was lost and, moreover, it [is] the head in the sand attitu[de] by industry to what metric[a]cation (and modernization) really means that is worryin[g].

Yours faithfully,
ANNE ATTLEE,
125 Hendon Lane,
London N3 3PR.

Chairmen for state industries

From Sir Robin Chich[ester-] Clark

Sir, Mr Hanson (Septemb[er ...]) is mostly, but not en[tirely] correct in his assessment [of the] reasons why chairmen [of] nationalized industries and [cor]porations are found from [out]side their own boards.

The primary reason is s[imply] this: the very best ava[ilable] people in the land are n[ot ...] for these exacting and i[mpor]tant public appointments [which] carry with them, as Mr H[anson] mentions, the added com[plexi]ties of working closely wit[h the] Government of the day.

It is our experience in [find]ing the new chairman [of a] major nationalized ind[ustry] and in filling other high [level] appointments, that an im[pres]sive array of very senior p[eople] from the private secto[r of] industry and commerce [will] make themselves available [and] are attracted mainly by [the] immense personal chal[lenge] which the job offers. Remu[nera]tion is an important b[ut] lesser consideration.

ROBIN CHICHESTER-CL[ARK],
Berndtson International,
28 Welbeck Street,
London W1M 7PG.
October 3.

UK's grain mountain

From Mr N. B. B. D[avie-] Thornhill

Sir, Mr Hill (letters, Octob[er ...]) asked for a free market [in] grain.

As one who has helpe[d] produce the grain moun[tain] may I say I am no more h[appy] about it than he is, but w[ould] a free market really help[?]

Britain is not, and never [will] be, a low cost grain prod[ucer]. High labour costs, a cro[wded] island and a poor climate [all] contribute to high costs. [The] producer cannot control [the] quantity of his own pro[duction,] let alone that of others. Y[ields] can vary by as much as 100 [per] cent from one year to the [next] and from farm to farm. Pre[sent] profit levels are such that [the] investment return on plant, machinery, seed, chemicals [and] fertilizers, ignoring rent [is] below 15 per cent per year [and] takes 18 to 24 months from purchase of seeds, fertili[zers] and the like to the sale of crop.

I suggest that a free ma[rket] would lead to wild price [fluc]tuations, disruption of a [long] run industry and further [un]employment.

Yours faithfully,
N. B. B. DAVIE-THORNHIL[L],
Stanton Park Farms Ltd,
Hinderclay Hall,
Near Diss,
Norfolk.
October 2.

Short-time working

From Canon George Austin

Sir, After 10 years' excel[lent] service, my gas central hea[ting] boiler has been out of act[ion] for a month because of a fa[ulty] thermostat, for which the [ser]vice engineers have been una[ble] to obtain a replacement.

I decided today to teleph[one] the makers, a well-known M[id]lands firm, who told me v[ery] apologetically that they w[ere] indeed having difficulty m[eet]ing orders for new thermost[ats]. At present, they were only a[ble] to turn out a very small num[ber] each week *because they w[ere] working short-time.*

In my simplicity I [had] assumed that firms only [put] their workforce on short-ti[me] when they lacked orders [for] their products, not so that [the] usual delays could be ma[in]tained.

Yours faithfully,
GEORGE AUSTIN,
The Vicarage,
19 High Road,
Bushey Heath,
Watford,
Hertfordshire, WD2 1EA,
October 2.

In the letter from Mr D. W. Edwards on October 3 hea[d]lined "Market rates fall", "th[e] personal rate of interest" referred to in the second para[graph] should have read "perso[nal] rate of interest".

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Equities still shrug off the bad news

The City is still in two minds about whether we are in the first stages of a bull market. The *FT* All-Share Index has risen by more than a fifth since June and ordinary shares have been showing a remarkable capacity over the past month for shrugging off the signs of deepening recession. Sharp profits setbacks across most of manufacturing industry and cut dividends from important companies such as GKN and Turner & Newall have had only a temporary impact on sentiment.

However hard British industry complains that the medium-term economic strategy is steadily squeezing the life out of it, the City at least still seems prepared to give the Government the benefit of the doubt that the strategy is working and will produce the necessary structural changes in Britain's industrial base. Certainly that appears to be the feeling in the gilts market. Money supply targets may have gone haywire but inflation is starting to abate and recent wage settlements augur well for the autumn round, especially in the public sector. So at least the gilts market should be able to look forward to a steady decline in interest rates next year and, assuming a drop in gilt yields and only a modest rise in company dividends, the narrowing yield gap provides more scope for equities.

There have been false dawns since the end of bear markets before. All the euphoria at the time the Conservatives came into office 16 months ago did not take long to turn itself out as oil prices and interest rates began to climb. And there are some pessimists in the City too, like James Capel the stockbrokers who argue in their latest economic assessment that a tough budget taking some £5,000m out of the economy will be needed next year if the borrowing requirement is to be met.

Over the next few months concern about the strength of the corporate profits recovery in 1981 if sterling maintains its present levels may well make equities nervous. But bull markets usually start when the outlook is at its blackest, and another leading stockbroker, Greenwells, points out that its "index of equity market expectations" has just reached the same low point as in 1974, suggesting that the equity market is fully discounting the problems of British industry.

The arguments for equities, then, are a straight gamble on this Government's chances of success in getting the economy straight. If this recession produces leaner and more productive industrial base, as the strategy argues, manufacturing industry will be strongly based when demand picks up, making our most efficient companies look cheap even in an international context. If the expected pressure on oil prices reduces the competitiveness of countries such as Germany and Japan.

Investment in real terms . . .

The cult of the equity has taken quite a hammering over the last inflationary decade. Taken as a whole equity investments have proved singularly unrewarding in real terms. Most individuals would have been much better off investing in a house where it would on average have multiplied nearly fivefold during the past ten years, thus comfortably outstripping the ravages of inflation. During the same period the retail prices index has risen a little under three and a half times.

For those who chose instead to invest in the equity market a look back over the past ten years is a depressing exercise. As the chart demonstrates, equity values during that period have fallen sharply in real terms. In fact, £1,000 invested in the All-Share Index in 1970 would be worth roughly half that sum today.

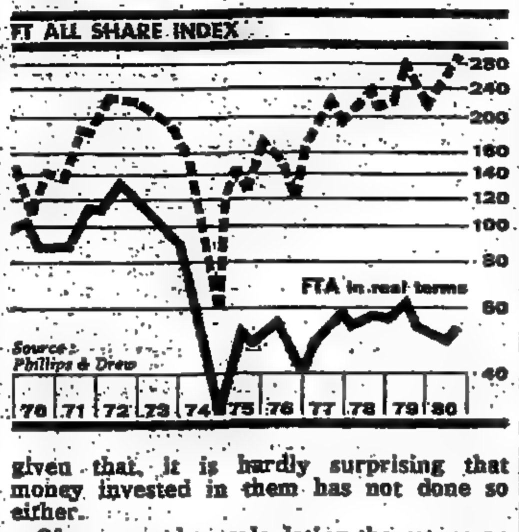
Of course this does not take account of dividend income over the period but even allowing for this, there is no doubt that equity investors have been losing out.

Stockbrokers Phillips & Drew calculate that the average rate of return on equities including dividend income over the period 1970-79 was running at 9.9 per cent. At the same time, however, inflation as measured by the retail prices index was averaging 13.1 per cent.

In other words, equity investors were losing out in real terms by 3.2 per cent a year. Deflating the original £1,000 accordingly, and the investor is left with only £722 after 10 years—a fall of 28 per cent. The real decline in equity values to a large extent mirrors a real decline in the worth of the share of the company which the equity represents.

Profitability has fallen sharply during the seventies. Recent CBI figures, for instance, indicate a real pretax return on capital for industrial and commercial companies of 5½ per cent in the first quarter of 1980 or 3 per cent if North Sea activities are excluded. This compares with a rate of return of 8 to 11 per cent in the late sixties and very early seventies.

The message is clear. Industrial and commercial companies as a whole have not managed to keep pace with inflation and



given that, it is hardly surprising that money invested in them has not done so either.

Of course, when calculating the return on equity investments the base date is all important. Those who invested at the bottom of the market in 1974 would have done very nicely in real terms and over any period some shares perform much better than others. But then that is no more than saying the potential risks and rewards for the active investor are much greater than for those who invest in the index.

● *One of the odder aspects of this summer's recovery in markets has perhaps been the way in which equities have fairly conclusively outperformed gilts. But in the context of a yield gap of almost 7 per cent it is rather less surprising if one takes the view that yield on long dated gilts may well fall by at least another point over the next few months while the general attitude to dividend growth prospects may actually start to grow rather more optimistic.*

It is also true that some fund managers are becoming increasingly reluctant to continue to alter the weighting of their portfolios by simply continuing, almost like clockwork, to mop up the vast quantities of public sector paper thrown at the market month in and month out.

This, of course, is a situation of which the authorities have become increasingly aware, albeit that the present attempt to shift more of the burden of public sector funding on to the personal sector has not been designed primarily to suit the whim of the institutional fund manager. The idea is, quite simply, to try to get long-term yields down to a level at which companies may be tempted to refinance part of their bank borrowings outside the banking system.

Whatever the official motive, however, it does raise the interesting question as to whether the supply of corporate paper over the next year or so is more likely to be aimed at the fixed interest or the equity portfolio. Even assuming that long-term yields were to fall to levels that would tempt the corporate treasurer to consider a fixed interest issue, it is an open question as to how many companies would feel that a large debenture issue, say, was in fact the right thing to do.

For the company that is confident either of its own prospects in the eighties, or at least that the present attempt to kill off inflation will not work in the longer term, the fixed interest issue will have obvious attractions—at the right price. But how many companies are going to have that confidence?

Peter Norman

How BP struck it rich in Germany

The company is West Germany's largest mineral oil concern. In terms of turnover it ranks number nine in German industry. Yet although 90 per cent of Germans know of its existence, probably only a few realize that it is British-owned.

Conversely, no holder of shares in the parent company, British Petroleum, could deduce from the 24 lines devoted to the group's activities in Germany in BP's latest annual report that Deutsche BP has over the past five years staged a corporate recovery almost without parallel in postwar West German industrial history.

In the mid-seventies it looked as if BP might pull out of Germany altogether in the same way that it abandoned Italy. Losses in the summer of 1975 were running at a million marks a day. New investments were down to a trickle. The company, which had fallen out of the top tier of oil concerns in Germany, appeared committed to a programme of closing down petrol stations while the shutdown of refinery capacity seemed unavoidable.

It was on January 1, 1976 after the worst year of Deutsche BP's history, that Dr Hellmuth Buddenberg, the company's finance chief, took over as chief executive.

Today, not only is BP Germany's number one oil company and a household name but Dr Buddenberg has become the self appointed spokesman of the German oil industry, is a familiar figure on television and in the press and was even selected by the mass circulation *Bild Zeitung* newspaper as one of Germany's "20 most interesting men".

Much of the credit for the turn-round must go to Dr Buddenberg. Now in his mid-fifties, he is youthful looking, of athletic build and with that *de rigueur* Mediterranean tan that has become the trade mark of chief executives in the federal republic.

He speaks quickly, rapping the table with his knuckles to hammer home a point. When underlining something of importance his face becomes tense and his eyes can take on an almost mystical stare.

He can be an abrasive man to deal with and does not shy away from controversy as both the economics ministry in Bonn and rival Hamburg-based groups have found.

At the time of the "BP crisis", he drew up a seven-point programme to restore the company to health.

Dr Buddenberg's first priority was to revamp Deutsche BP's personnel and management. Other targets in descending order of importance were to overhaul the company's refinery structure, improve its marketing (including the establishment of independent profit centres), push ahead with a new oil supply policy, develop Deutsche BP's petrochemicals and plastic interests, open new markets in areas such as coal and natural gas and improve the company's image from being a relative unknown compared with Shell, Esso and Aral—the mid-seventies market leaders in the German oil industry.

He worked on the assumption that BP in London would give him full backing as long as he proved successful. To turn Deutsche BP around he sought to draw on the vast resources of the parent group, the potential of Deutsche BP's own staff and its management.

The first months were difficult. The workforce had to be persuaded of the serious position in which the company found itself. The restructuring of the group's labour force involved shedding 20 per cent of its staff. But after six months of wrangling with the company's workers councils, he secured approval for staff cuts through such means as early retirement.

Today Herr Karlheinz Bause, the head of the workers council in BP's Hamburg headquarters, boasts that in an operation that eliminated nearly 1,000 jobs only 10 people had to leave the company against their will.

A key part of Dr Buddenberg's policy was to inform his workers as much as possible on what was happening in the company "down to the doorkeeper". He began to make personal appearances at meetings of workers councils in Deutsche BP's 12 regional centres. He instituted meetings of representatives of the entire labour force to ensure that the message of the management was being heard and that the management itself was aware of problems felt by its workforce.

Dr Hellmuth Buddenberg: given much of the credit for BP Germany's turn-round.

The result, he says, was that the BP labour force began to feel as if it was "sitting in one boat" and therefore "pulled together".

This team spirit has produced some extraordinary results. One of the problems faced by the Deutsche BP management is that the group — like the partly state owned Veba — suffers a competitive disadvantage against other German based oil groups by having no access to the lightly taxed indigenous oil and natural gas reserves. This, as Dr Buddenberg says, is a management problem, but it has not prevented delegations of workers from BP going to Bonn to press their management's case on Dr Otto Graf Lambsdorff, the economics minister.

The company's personnel policy has been vindicated by a massive increase in productivity. In 1975, Deutsche BP produced and sold around 14 million tonnes of oil and oil products with a 6,000 strong workforce. Last year the same number of people produced and sold 29 million tonnes.

This summer, for example, Deutsche BP became the second company in Germany to introduce a scheme giving its labour force a direct share in the company's profits.

But there has also been an element of good fortune in the firm's recovery. The vitally important agreement reached in 1978 by which Deutsche BP acquired most of Veba's Gelsenberg subsidiary could not have come about were it not for a close rapport established between Dr Buddenberg and Herr Rudolf von Bennigsen-Foerder, Veba's chief executive.

In turn it is hard to imagine the emergence of such a fruitful friendship between "Buddy" and "Benny" without their shared background of running oil companies that lack the advantages of indigenous German oil and gas supplies.

The deal catapulted Deutsche BP into the first position among German oil companies and at a stroke went a long way to fulfilling several of the seven targets established at the beginning of the restructuring plan.

The transaction brought a higher level of activity to Deutsche BP's refineries by bringing BP some 7.5 million tonnes of oil sales to the consumer but only half as much refinery capacity. Deutsche BP acquired an important stake in the German gas industry by becoming the biggest single shareholder in Ruhrgas. The deal also brought Deutsche BP into coal trading.

According to Dr Buddenberg, the agreement also illustrated the support that Deutsche BP could draw on from its parent company. Deutsche BP was still making losses in 1978 and it required a great deal of trust on the part of London to raise the company's capital to finance the cash payment of more than DM800m that was paid to Veba under the deal.

Now Dr Buddenberg presides over a profitable company. Last year it returned a net profit of DM204m and results this year are expected to be in the black.

According to Dr Buddenberg, the recovery of Deutsche BP shows what can be done when workers, management and shareholders work together in the interests of themselves and the community at large. It is a mix that could probably only work in German conditions.

Why the Isle of Grain dispute could rock the TUC's foundations

The three trade unions which have defied the TUC formula for settling the 13-month-old Isle of Grain power station dispute have until Friday to back down or face suspension from the Congress.

If the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers' (AUEW) engineering and construction sections, and the Electrical Electronic Telecommunication and Plumbing Union (EETPU) are suspended the implications for the TUC will go far beyond the loss of affiliation fees covering almost 1.7 million members.

That prospect, unthinkable when the dispute began last summer, remains a real one; and if it occurs the Central Electricity Generating Board, for whom the £550m power station is being built, is unlikely to break the discreet silence it has maintained over the issue for several months.

The reticence of the CEGB, however, like that of the dog which Sherlock Holmes noted did not bark, should not obscure its importance. It was after all a shift of policy by the board, for reasons which its members still regard as essential, which first set in motion what is now seen almost universally as entirely an inter-union dispute.

The dispute began with a scarcely noticed scaffolders' strike which at the time seemed merely another irritant in the troubled industrial relations history of a construction programme already years behind schedule.

At the root of it, however, was a new found determination by the CEGB to exert control as a client over what it saw as spiralling costs, by imposing on its contractors a bonus ceiling for craftsmen of £2.60 an hour.

Grain is one of the last power stations to be built on reimbursible contracts. That system, whereby the contractors are the employers and pay the wages, but pass the bills onto the client for reimbursement, was devised, ironically, with the intention of giving the client greater control.

In practice, the board, which was in any case suspicious of whether bonus payments were really being reflected in output, had found that it gave them less productivity.

By August 1979, however, the CEGB could afford to get tough. The commercial value of completing the biggest oil fired power station in Europe was very much less than it had been when work first started in 1971, at least two years before the critical rise in oil prices.

As the board looked ahead to a £15,000m nuclear construction programme over the next decade, Grain appeared an attractive test bed on which to rectify industrial relations once and for all and eliminate the leap-frogging pay disputes which had dogged power station programmes in the past.

In the event all the affected groups (including the scaffolders) accepted the new CEGB-imposed terms—except one. The 27 GMWU laggers and their assistants, responsible for insulating boiler pipes and turbines had been laid off during the scaffolders' strike. They refused to return under the new bonus terms and have not worked at the site since.

The bonus issue has now long been overtaken, partly because the GMWU have accepted that their members should return within the bonus ceilings and partly because of what in March became a still more intractable problem, the threat, subsequently implemented, to recruit alternative laggers to do the GMWU men's jobs.

By the unions prepared to follow that course, the issue was now presented as one of 1,600 jobs. The board officially threatened to close the site. Unless other unions took over the GMWU jobs, it was argued, Grain would not survive.

For the GMWU, and several other big unions however, that was an unheard of breach of union practice. Wholesale "blacklegging" was the order of the day when over 1,000 site workers were driven in buses past an official mass picket of furious GMWU laggers on May 27.

On July 23 the TUC, after what its own report calls "long and exhaustive talks", issued a formula which was rejected by the three unions now facing suspension and accepted by all others (including, to the annoyance of the AUEW and EETPU, some which still had members working as substitute laggers).

The TUC formula provides for the replacement of the substitute laggers by GMWU men working for the main contractors (as opposed to a member firm within the Thermal Insulation Contractors Association, with which the GMWU enjoys a national agreement for laggers); for GMWU men to be employed by a Tica contractor; for the substitute men to be found "appropriate" alternative work; and for urgent talks to get under way on a national site agreement embracing all crafts including lagging.

The three dissident unions have refused to accept that their recruits should leave, at least until their present jobs are completed. They argue that in any case the TUC formula is "unworkable".

For its part the board has deliberately invited companies both within and outside Tica to tender for the contract to lag one of the next turbine sets at the station. No contracts have been settled, but it is plain that the board is prepared only to allow a firm to lag which can guarantee that its employees will work within the imposed ceilings on hourly rates, not only when they return, but for the continuing period of the job.

The prospects of completing the two remaining turbine sets yet to be built, are dim, if only because of the rising cost of oil.

Moreover the board, which sees itself as acting in the interests of the consumer, could, though it has never said so, abandon work on the next set to be lagged as well. With one 660Mw set already working and another expected to be completed next March the board could close construction at Grain but still leave a workable 1,300 megawatt power station in its wake.

On the other hand the GMWU, which has an earlier TUC disputes committee ruling giving it lagging rights on large sites, is determined not only to bring the dissident unions to heel but to ensure its own survival in an industry dominated by mechanical unions.

It is not surprising that the TUC says in its annual report that the CEGB has been "unreasonable" in rejecting its formula. For the conflict is in large part one between the TUC's attempt to manage relations between its affiliates in accordance with what it sees as traditional union principles and the tough demands of a modern nationalized industry determined to retain control of the dauntingly expensive contracts which it has to award to build power stations.

Even if the dissident unions were to back down there is no guarantee that the board would then commit itself to accepting the TUC formula. At the Isle of Grain, at least, the CEGB is still holding a good many of the cards.

Donald Macintyre

Business Diary profile: Viscount Davignon and EEC steel

The man entrusted with the thankless task of restoring some sort of order to the European steel market is due to report the outcome of his efforts later today.

Viscount Etienne Davignon, the European Community's Commissioner for Industrial Affairs, has been engaged in a welter of negotiations over the past few weeks to establish whether there remains any chance of maintaining a system of self discipline in the industry.

The only alternative will be for the EEC to have to move onto new ground and wheel on the complicated machinery of production quotas provided for under Article 58 of the European Coal and Steel Community Treaty.

But even if the decision goes against the voluntary system, it would be wrong to expect Viscount Davignon to appear too downcast. The tall Belgian aristocrat, who is one of that happy breed for whom loss of hair does not mean loss of sex appeal, appears to thrive in adversity.

If the commission, which meets this morning, decides to invoke Article 58, many will be quick to point to the steel imbroglio as Davignon's Waterloo.

Yet in his almost four years as Industry Commissioner, there have been any number of moments when an impatient press has been ready to write off the Brussels whiz kid as a fallen star, only to have Davignon bounce back undeterred.

Davignon's resilience may owe much to the fact that he is an old Brussels hand. Despite his relative youth he was 48 on Saturday—he has been a familiar figure on the European stage for many years.

He joined the Belgian foreign service in 1959. The decision was unremarkable enough. Davignon's grandfather had been Belgian foreign minister in the years leading up to the First World War. His father was a diplomat ending his career as ambassador to Berlin between 1936 and 1940. "Stevie" Davignon was born in Budapest in 1932.

He quickly showed promise and was taken up by Paul Henri Spaak, the foreign minister, one of that long dead generation of postwar Belgian politicians who rose above the squabbles of domestic politics to play a vital role in the creation of the European Community.

At 37 Davignon had become political director of the Belgian foreign ministry and played a decisive role in setting up the present system of political cooperation in the EEC.

This exercise was known at the time as "Davignon-type consultations". It still thrives although it has inevitably fallen prey to the community's love of acronyms being known instead as "po-co" (for political cooperation).

In 1974 he left Brussels briefly to become chairman of the governing board of the International Energy Agency.

When appointed to the commission in 1976 it would have been reasonable to expect Davignon to be given either the external affairs or energy portfolio. But commission appointments are fixed in a squalid all night carve up from which Viscount Davignon came away in charge of industry.

The role of the Industry Commissioner is only loosely defined in the Treaty of Rome. The founding fathers of the EEC had little need to worry about industry at a time of postwar boom in Europe.

But by the mid-1970s, in the wake of the first oil crisis, it became apparent that Europe was facing a series of industrial problems — the most serious of which was steel.

Davignon's performance as Industry Commissioner has been a personal *tour de force*. Inevitably his approach to industry's problems has been conditioned by the absence of any clear policy guidance in the treaties setting up the Community.

He has been pragmatic and at times opportunist. He has—as when he gave encouragement to the synthetic fibres producers in their wish to establish a cartel—occasionally found himself in conflict with the free market ethics on which the non-agricultural element of the European Community was established. On that occasion he came away the loser.

It is difficult so far to point to any permanent achievement from his spell as Industry Commissioner. In part, this is because he has been cast willy nilly into the role of "crisis manager" but also because the Europe of "grand ideas" is a thing of the past.

He can be arrogant. He tends to talk at too great a length and too diffusely. But he is a man who enjoys a challenge and relishes action. Perhaps it is in this respect that he has made the greatest contribution he possibly could to the present commission.

For the composition of the commission has hardly been conducive to dynamism and action. Old political war-horses put out to grass or politicians whose overriding concern is the role they will play after Brussels in their home countries are by their nature ill qualified to concentrate on the job in hand.

In this environment, Davignon has been a refreshing change. The "Davignon" plan for steel may become no more than a footnote in a history book, the commission's hopes of influencing the development of the emergent information and telecommunications industries in Europe may come to nought. The commission may have no serious role to play in enabling the European car industry to respond effectively to the Japanese challenge.

But if nothing else, Viscount Etienne Davignon should be able to look back on his four years in the Jenkins commission as a period in which his career, if nothing else, suffered no damage.

Is it to be the Napoleon or the Wellington hat? EEC Industry Commissioner Viscount Etienne Davignon.

Industry in the regions

Changing face of Wiltshire

In view of its favourable strategic position on the Bath Road, now the A30, less than 80 miles from London, the present population of Marlborough (6,370) is surprisingly low.

From early times it was a great market, collecting produce from a large area of the West for transmission to London. John Aubrey, writing early in the seventeenth century, states that it was then "one of the greatest markets for cheese in the West of England: Here doe reside factors for the cheese-mongers of London."

It is evident, in fact, that the town grew up around its market, namely its broad High Street where once booths for selling an infinite variety of produce were set up and tens of thousands of sheep and cattle were penned. At the beginning of Victoria's reign its population was about equal to that of Swindon, but unlike many of its neighbours it failed to grow, probably being inhibited by being by-passed by the railway.

Devizes, situated in almost the exact centre of Wiltshire, was similarly by-passed by the railway. It was served by only a branch line, though it did have the advantage, for several important decades in the nineteenth century, of the waterborne traffic on the Kennet and Avon Canal.

It did not, however, expand as rapidly as many towns with comparable facilities, and today its population stands at a modest 10,450.

The third town of the district, Pewsey, which is equidistant from the other two, though much smaller to start with, grew much faster in the 15 years to 1971.

Each town is, of course, the nucleus of an extensive group of villages, the populations of which bring the total, for the Devizes area to 27,325, for Marlborough to 17,300, and for Pewsey to 20,575. A significant statistic is that in the entire district, the percentage of residents aged over 65 has risen from 11.2 per cent in 1951 to 15.2 per cent in 1978.

Not that the towns are commercially stagnant in any way. Each has its quota of old-established and new industries. In Devizes, Wadworth's brewery dominates the western end of the town and has done so since 1885. One of those excellent county breweries which have retained their independence and remain family concerns, it is still expanding its trade and facilities.

Several industrial estates are being developed in and around Devizes.

Housing, however, remains a problem. The council operates a scheme whereby key employees of firms moving into Devizes can be accommodated, but at present it can cope with only small numbers and not with an entire factory or office staff.

Until recently unemployment was at a comparatively low level. Its rate in Devizes was 3 per cent to 3.5 per cent, in Marlborough 3 per cent. At the end of July, largely due to school leavers but also to a number of firms standing off workers, the Devizes rate jumped to 6.6 per cent (or 592 out of work).

The biggest employers of labour in Devizes are not industrial enterprises but the county police headquarters and Roundway hospital.

In Marlborough, the main employer is Marlborough College, but the town has a number of engineering firms, including the Tenable Screw Company, and Avco Engineering, and also a tanner, a ceramic tile works and the Pelham Puppet's factory. Keen to attract new enterprises to the area, the council has adopted a policy of offering redundant council-owned property to industry.

The population growth in the Pewsey area in the years preceding 1971 took place as much in the villages around the town as in Pewsey itself. It is now more or less static. One of the attractions of Pewsey is the fact that its station is conveniently served by inter-city trains, making it of interest to London commuters.

The village of Burbage (population 1,380) showed much growth, unrelated to industry, in the 1960s and early 1970s. Ludgershall, Netheravon, Upavon, North Tidworth and other downland villages on the edge of Salisbury Plain are all orientated mainly to service establishments, and their population tends to fluctuate in response to changing government policy towards the services.

Pewsey, on the other hand, is primarily agricultural and has no major employer. Planners have allowed scope here for substantial industrial growth, but the facilities are being taken up only slowly.

Ralph Whitlock

Public and Educational Appointments also on page 25

FINANCIAL NEWS

Malaysiam Tin mining operations are halted

Changes are afoot at Malaysiam Tin, where mining operations have ground to a halt. The company, in which a wholly-owned interest of Mr Roland "Tiny" Rowlands took a 17.3 per cent stake in February, has lost permission to continue working the reserves of mines *pending the renewal of expired leases.*

Previously Malaysiam Tin was allowed to work these reserves while waiting for renewed leases. But in May the renewal of a lease on 529¼ acres was refused. The outcome of an appeal to the state Government is still awaited.

Leases on just 71 remaining acres of mining property at Rambun expire this and next month. Applications for their renewal have been made and renewal applications for leases which have already expired over another 305 acres at Rambun and Glami are pending.

The withdrawal of arrangements for Malaysiam Tin to continue mining these areas while awaiting the renewed leases effectively means that all work must cease. The three-man board is considering "new opportunities" for the company, and says that shareholders will be kept informed.

Mr Rowland's beneficial interest in shares of Malaysiam Tin is 19.5 per cent. He has been a director of the company since 1967.

Earlier this year the company reported interim pretax profits up from £74,000 to £93,000 at March 31, but it said that a sharp decline in production was expected this year thanks to the rapid depletion of reserves.

Triplevest: *Interim dividend*, 3.941p (3.176p) on income shares. Pretax net revenue half year to August 31 £1.44m (£1.14m). Rate of increase in growth of dividends received has slowed, and therefore income growth shown in first half should not be anticipated for second half. Nav a capital share 435½p (401p at February 28).

Little headway for mail order group[s]

Grattan Warehouses recently took the City by surprise when it reported interim figures way above most expectations and managed to maintain the interim dividend.

However, most analysts reckon they are unlikely to get caught out twice when it comes to the half-time figures announced by Freemans (London, SW9) and Empire Stores (Bradford) this week. Others of note reporting this week include interim figures from Higgs & Hill, James Finlay, Cliffords Dairies and full-year figures from Amstrad. In the case of Amstrad it will be the first set of figures since going public earlier this year.

The banking figures which it is hoped will signal a cut in MLR later this week head a long list of economic indicators to be released by the Government.

Starting today, the Department of Industry releases the Wholesale Price Index for September followed by the retail sales for August and the hire purchase and instalment credit business also for August from the Department of Trade.

Tomorrow the Bank of England reports on the United Kingdom bank's eligible liabilities, reserve assets, reserve ratios and special deposits for mid-September along with the London clearing banks' monthly statement, also for mid-September. In addition, the Department of the Environment publishes housing starts and completions for August, with the Department of Industry reporting on vehicle production for September.

Finally, on Thursday, the Treasury rounds off the week with the Central Government borrowing requirement for September and observers will be looking for a considerable downturn on the previous figures.

Despite last week's claims that Britain's *milk is too dear*, interim profits of Cliffords Dairies, reporting tomorrow, are likely to show little headway over the same stage last year.

Estimates are pitched between £800,000 and £900,000 compared with £815,000 last time when the group received a first-time contribution from County Dairies.

Milk sales have continued to fall and prices, which are controlled by the Government, have remained unchanged for the past 18 months. Indeed milk sales account for 80 per cent of group profits, but the group is cushioned to a certain extent with most of its sales concentrated on newly developing areas. The group's juice products continue to do well but will do little to offset the slump in milk sales.

This week

The interim dividend should be maintained at 1.14p gross, with shareholders looking forward to the 25 per cent increase for the full year promised at the time of the Unigate bid.

Prospects for the full year look slightly better, with estimates of £2.5m against £2.3m which take into account recent price increases.

Freeman's, the first of the catalogue mail order group's to report, kicks off with its interim statement later today. Analysts expect a reduction of around 25 per cent on the corresponding period, with most going for £6m against £7.8m last time.

The recession will have resulted in a sharp slowdown in group sales, with the mail order operation physically preventing any price-cutting exercise which might have stimulated sales. In addition, the drop in volume will have resulted in squeezed margins as costs continue to rise.

Interest charges will also have made a large dent in profits. In 1978, borrowings rose from £6m to last year's figure of £11m which resulted in interest charges of £700,000 for the year as a whole. This time *the figure is likely to be around* £500,000 and over £1m for the whole year.

However, the dividend payment should be maintained at last year's level of 2.14p gross.

Interim figures from Empire Stores on Wednesday are likely to be similar. Again analysts are looking for a downturn. This time from £3.5m to between £2.75m and £3m.

Once again the story is similar with lower sales, lower volume and squeezed margins. Interest charges too will be a problem, with borrowings in 1979 rising from £4m to £11m resulting in interest charges of £1m overall.

Nevertheless, both groups should pick up in the second half, providing Christmas sales are not too badly hit. But it's unlikely that either group will show much headway *in profits* compared with last year.

Results from Amstrad Consumer Electronics are out on Wednesday. When the company came to the market in April it forecast profits not less than £1.3m before tax in the year to June 30 compared with £908,000. A single dividend of 2.86p gross was forecast.

James Finlay, the international trader and financier, weighs in with interim profits tomorrow but any improvement in profit will depend on the performance of the tea plantations *which have already made* a poor start.

Analysts are going for between £3.50m and £4m compared with the corresponding figure of £4.5m.

However, the group's banking operations will have been upset by high interest charges, while its confirming and finance operations will have been another casualty of the current world recession.

But the real test will come from its plantation interests which make up between 50 per cent and 60 per cent of profits. Much will depend on tea prices and crop yields. So far, the plantations have made a slow start, although the main crop has still to be harvested and will not show through until the second half.

At the same time, £500,000 of last year's profit came from the *sale of part of its stake* in the giant oil company Lasmo which is likely to make any downturn appear worse. But last year's dividend of 0.51p gross should be maintained.

The recent bid from BICC, which was later withdrawn, only served to pinpoint the problems being encounter[ed] Higgs & Hill, the builde[r] property developer. Exp[ecta]tions are for a downturn [from] £900,000 to between £40[0] and £500,000 for the first [half] underlying the indu[stry's] current problems.

But once again the in[terim] payment of 2.7p gross s[hould] be maintained. A recove[ry is] expected in the second [half] with profits of £1.2m ag[ainst] £1m last year.

MONDAY:—Interims: A[...] Plant Grp., Percy Bilton, [...] wear *Industry* Invest., [...] mans (London, SW9), Ha[...] Life Assurance, Hawtin, [...] Hldgs., William Pickles an[d] and Silkolene Lubric[ants]. Finals: Campari Intl, Raine Engineering Inds.

TUESDAY:—Interims: [...] *Inds.*, Cartwright (R.), [...]ford's Dairies, Farnell Ele[ctro]nics, James Finlay, Holt [...] Intl., S. Jerome and [...] Richards (Leicester), [...] Hldgs. and Silentnights H[...]. Finals: Bejam Grp, and Wi[...] Boulton.

WEDNESDAY: — Inter[ims:] Amalgamated Power Engi[neer]ing, BPM Hldgs., Chri[...] Intl., Harris Queensway, Jo[...] Holt, House of Lerose, Hu[...] Petroleum Services, Laing [Pro]perties, Lilleshall, News [...] Rockware, Save and Pro[...] Sterling Deposit Fund and [Em]pire Stores (*Bradford*). Fi[nals:] Amstrad Consumer Electro[nics,] M. P. Kent, Lawtex, Lo[...] and Strathclyde Tst. and [...]per.

THURSDAY:—Interims: A[...] Electric and General Tst., [...]thorpe, Bronx Enginee[ring,] Bentalls, Edinburgh Gen[eral] Insurance Services, Em[...] John Finlan, Hewden-St[uart] Plant, Higgs and Hill, Gre[en's] Economiser, Kursaal Co., [...] Bross, Tate of Leeds and [Uni]ted Carriers. Finals: Photo [...] Intl. and Town Centre Sec[urities].

FRIDAY:—Interims: Asso[cia]ted Book Publishers, Bestw[...] Co., Bruntons (Musselboroug[h),] Ellerman Lines, J. E. Engl[ish] and Sons (Wellington). Fi[nals:] [...] and Sons, Lesney Products [...] Scottish Television.

Michael Cl[...]

GE of America unveils its ambitious plans

Not to be confused with its British namesake, America's General Electric company brought its roadshow to London last week, and went smartly through its paces before an invited audience of some 120 City fund managers, analysts and bankers.

GE's pedigree begins with Edison's pre-light bulb days and *now embraces things electrical* from insulation to nuclear power plants, and a record 50,000 patents.

The group is pursuing new technologies with a vengeance. Not long ago it relieved Thorn-EMI of the medical scanners side that had drained EMI's resources and pushed it into Thorn's arms—thereby gaining an important addition to its own expertise in the medical electronics field. It has yet to decide just how to integrate this newcomer into its sizable United Kingdom operations.

Other growth areas for the 1980s are to be aero-engines, locomotives, micro-electronics and new materials—and energy. That surprised the cognoscenti, who by now are seasoned observers of America's sporadic attempts to reduce energy consumption. But, though best known *in this field* for its boiling water nuclear reactors, GE has left no energy option uncovered and is well up on the merits of solar power and "energy saving motors".

It has also recently bought substantial coking coal reserves in Utah. GE has ambitious plans to gassify coal for use in

International

power generation. And since it expects America's consumption of coal to rise steadily, and the best way to transport coal is by rail, GE is counting on building a large proportion of the 1,500 new locomotives that it reckons America is going to need every year—a nice example of the synergy beloved by business schools.

On the aero-engine front, GE's engines try to combine as much thrust with as little fuel consumption as the need to keep the wide-bodied aircraft it powers in the air will permit—and occupy pride of place here in Sir Freddie Laker's fleet. GE reckons it has captured over half of the world's wide-bodied jet engine market and is now confident that the world's airlines will have to replace some 2,000 old aircraft *this decade*. That, according to GE, represents a staggering $15,000m expenditure on engines—not counting the flourishing spare parts business that apparently follows on.

GE is a big spender too. Some $8,000m went into developing new interests in the 1970s, the combined contribution to net earnings of its traditional earners, electrical

Mr Reginald Jones, chairman of GE.

equipment, consumer products, and power systems, has gone from four-fifths in 1968 to less than half 1979's $1,409m.

This year some $235m is going into buying micro-electronics producer Intersil. GE sees *an electronics revolution* ahead. Other areas that it is forging ahead with are "engineered" plastics, information services and telecommunications.

"Our system spans 21 time zones on four continents and connects 90 per cent of the business telephones in 22 countries," GE says. The computer software business is expected to quadruple in the '80s.

Fortunately, with so much to tempt GE to open its purse, capital gearing remains low at *20 per cent*, and with $2,000m in near-cash in the kitty at this stage, GE has no plans to call on investors to finance any of this year's $2,000m capital expenditure and $1,400m R&D programmes.

Annual earnings growth since 1976 has been a solid 8 per cent in real terms. First-half earnings in 1980 rose by a more modest 9 per cent in today's shrinking money.

Can a group hoping to sell $25,000m worth of goods and services this year go on growing strongly in today's climate? *GE thinks so.* But then its economists are forecasting economic recovery quite soon and real growth in the US GNP between December 1980 and end-1981 of 3½ per cent. But GE's British-born chairman and chief executive, Mr Reginald Jones, has not lost his native caution. He is going for 2½ per cent real GNP growth.

Catherine Gunn

Haven in gold and platinum

The recent fluctuations in the gold price following the Iraq-Iran war make Scott, Goff, Hancock's summary of the mining finance sector particularly pertinent.

The team, consisting of Mr Chris Lewis and Mr Rupert Lewis, have taken the United Kingdom and South African houses as their base point and have also included the two off-short registered companies, Minorco and Tanks, as well as the gold investment company, Amgold, and De Beers.

They believe that any fiscal stimulus could give the United States inflationary spiral another upward twist and that structural inflation is likely to be a continuing feature of the United States economy for some time. They are therefore bullish of precious metals, namely gold and platinum.

"The inbuilt inflationary bias, the general instability of existing monetary systems and the political and ideological conflicts throughout the world suggest that both metals will continue to provide an investment haven against the uncertainties of modern civilization."

But they are less enthusiastic about the prospects for industrial metals because of the minimal economic growth forecast for the next 12 months.

The copper price is unlikely to see improvement in real terms. But aluminium and

Brokers' views

nickel should be among the stronger metals in the next 12 months due to the growth in demand and the short-term control that a few large producers have in these markets.

So the fairly dull outlook for metal prices has been offset by the attraction of the mining finance houses. They cite the Anglo acquisition of 25 per cent of Cons Gold and the BP bid for Selection Trust as reasons for the re-rating of the finance houses and suggest that this interest will remain. They recommend holding gold-based assets and stress that Cons Gold is a buy for UK-based funds. Gold Fields South Africa and UC Investments are reckoned to be prime investment vehicles despite the additional risk of holding South African stock.

Finally, Mr James and Mr Lewis add that Anglo American and Amgold, with Gencor, all offer good value at current prices.

For those keen on the electrical sector, Mr Keith Sykes of W. Greenwell looks at Siemens and uses GEC as a United Kingdom comparison.

Siemens' sales are three times those of GEC, although the latter commands a substantial premium rating whereas Siemens sells at a discount to the West German market. Its strength turns on its average 10 per cent growth in the past five years and if German inflation rates had been as high as those of the United Kingdom it would have been 20-30 per cent.

Mr Sykes points out that although earnings per share growth at GEC is better than the majority of United Kingdom companies (with the exception of Racal), the Siemens record is better over the past five years when the figures are inflation adjusted. This is in spite of GEC's reputation for sound management.

But he pinpoints some of the criticisms of Siemens, which has not raised the dividend per share since 1972.

Rosemary Unsworth

Rumours spur sugar prices

Sugar prices reached their highest levels since early 1975 late last week on rumours, subsequently quashed, that 2.3m tons of Brazilian sugar originally *destined for export would* have to be converted to extra ethyl alcohol in substitution for its important Iraqui oil imports.

Prices ended the week strongly in spite of the denial.

Australian gold prospect found

Shallow drilling at the Old Wentworth mine in Western Australia by the West Coast Holdings and Command Minerals has revealed "interesting gold values" of 3.5 grammes to 13.2 grammes a ton.

A second drilling programme is now in progress to establish the extent of the deposit.

Briefly

Syltone: Acquisition has b[een] completed of certain busi[ness] assets of Superior Industries of New Orleans for $836,[000] (£350,000) cash.

Rhodesian Corporation: E[ast] Rand Consolidated has purcha[sed] an additional 100,000 shares [in] Corporation on September 18 a[t a] price of 40p. This increases sha[re] *holding of East Rand to 2.7[...]* shares (31.07 per cent). East R[and] intends to hold these shares [as] an investment. Panel on take-ov[ers] and mergers does not reg[ard] Corporation for purposes of [the] City code as resident in Uni[ted] Kingdom so does not give rise [to] an obligation to make a bid [for] remaining shares.

Johnson Matthey: As Char[ter] Consolidated is only compa[ny] owning shares in excess of no[ti]fiable limit—at September [...] holding of ordinary was 14.8[...] (28.07 per cent of equity), and Charter is unlikely to be co[n]stantly changing number of shar[es] held, Johnson Matthey has decid[ed] to let its quarterly arrangement [for] notification to the Stock Exchan[ge] lapse.

European Ferries has complet[ed] acquisition of Singer and Frie[d]lander Group from C. T. Bowrin[g.] Consideration of £23.25m will [be] satisfied from proceeds of [a] issue of shares in European Fe[r]ries, *all of which have been plac[ed]* by S. G. Warburg and Kleinwor[t] Benson.

Epicure Holdings: Chairman stat[es] in annual report that order boo[ks] are as high as can be expecte[d] and he sees no reason why profi[ts] in the coming year should be le[ss] than those of 1980. Board [is] actively considering a number [of] interesting opportunities.

Dunford and Elliott: Turnov[er] half year to March 31, £49.9[...] (£46.6m). Pretax loss £709,0[00] (loss £902,000). (Co is sub [of] Lonrho).

Bank Base Rates

ABN Bank	16%
Barclays	16%
BCCI	16%
Consolidated Crdts	16%
C. Hoare & Co.	*16%
Lloyds Bank	16%
Midland Bank	16%
Nat Westminster	16%
Rossminster	16%
TSB	16%
Williams and Glyn's	16%

* 7 day deposit on sums of £10,000 and under 14%, up to £50,000 14¼%, over £50,000 15%.

Business appointments

Short Brothers directors named

Sir Sidney Bacon has joined the main board of Short Brothers as a non-executive director. Two executives, Mr R. W. R. McNulty and Mr A. S. C. Roberts, also join the main board as executive directors, and M. I. Wild will join the management board as an executive director.

Mr John B. Devine has succeeded Mr Herbert Houghton as chairman of Reed Stenhouse & Partners. Mr Devine will continue as chief executive. Mr Houghton, who is the chairman of Stenhouse Holdings, will continue in that capacity and retain his directorship of Reed Stenhouse companies.

Mr Miles Collinge, for the past three years group treasurer of BICC, has been appointed development director-designate of the English Tourist Board.

Mr Victor Adey has been made non-executive chairman of Realty World Corporation (UK). Executive board appointments are: Mr John Weston, deputy chairman; Mr John Collins, managing director; and Mr Thomas Harris, deputy managing director. Miss Sheila Black, Sir Henry Johnson, Mr Arthur Hollis, Mr Anthony McCormick, Mr Ian McIntyre, Mr William Janeski (United States) and Mr Richard Kughn (United States) join the board as non-executive directors.

Mr Christopher H. Smith has been appointed to the board of Lorilleux and Bolton on joining the oil ink division as marketing director.

Mr Peter M. R. d'Adhemar has become chief manager for France at Lloyds Bank International, Paris. Mr J. E. A. Field has been appointed chief manager for Spain at the Bank of London & South America, a subsidiary of Lloyds Bank International, Madrid.

Mr R. J. K. Beaumont has become financial director of Charles Clifford Industries.

Mr C. L. Shaw has been appointed managing director of H & R Johnson Tiles. He succeeds Mr Alan Finden-Crofts who becomes non-executive chairman.

Mr K. J. Garton has been appointed to the board of Rohm and Haas (UK).

MARKET REPORTS

Bleak outlook for transporters

The Gulf war continues to dominate events in the freight market. With the chances of an end to the fighting between Iran and Iraq seemingly further away than ever, prospects for those engaged in transporting oil are decidedly bleak.

On the supply front, however, there is some hope. Opec has called a conference in London in mid-October to discuss the position and a number of member states are expected to increase their production to make up the loss caused by the Iran-Iraq conflict.

Saudi Arabia is to raise production by some 700,000 barrels a day and it is understood that Kuwait, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates and Indonesia will also help to make up the deficit.

That supplies are likely to be maintained is of little consolation to owners. With demand at a low pitch because of high stocks around the world, the volume of surplus tonnage sitting in the Gulf awaiting cargoes is again building up. According to one leading London broker, there are six ULCCs and 45 VLCCs totalling nearly 12.5m tons available for cargo.

Not unexpectedly, this is causing rates to weaken. Levels for VLCCs west have eased from around World Scale 40 to World Scale 33 and this downward trend is likely to continue. To Far Eastern destinations the going rate has slipped to about World Scale 36.

ULCC values have also suffered with World Scale 31.5 being paid on the basis of a trip to the United Kingdom-Continent at 14 knots. This is a drop of some six points on earlier fixtures.

Mobil was about the most active charterer last week, taking two VLCCSs, one eastbound and one westbound at World Scale 36.5 and World Scale 33.5 respectively. In addition, both had options for a minimum 30-day storage at $13,000 a day.

Of the other loading areas Indonesia displayed a slightly firmer tone as illustrated by the World Scale 50 paid for a part cargo of 195,000 tons to Japan. West African trading decreased compared with some recent weeks, although rates are remaining stable. In both the Mediterranean and Caribbean volumes of fixing increased. However, while this led to rates improving in the latter, in the former levels changed little.

Freight

Dry cargo activity tended to be on a lesser scale last week with time chartering slackening and voyage business, apart from grain, being varied but limited.

Transatlantic grain chartering was quieter and rates have stayed the same. A 72,000 tonner taken for a mid-October trip from the United States *Gulf to the Continent secured* $14.50, the rate that has prevailed for over a month for this size of vessel.

Elsewhere rates remained stable or showed a minimal improvement.

Although they had a two-day holiday, the Chinese still managed to book tonnage for both time and voyage commitments. The Russians were also active but as usual few details of their dealings were available.

David Robinson

Oil company issues attract attention

The fighting between Iraq and Iran has added uncertainty to the international bond market, but investors seem to have few doubts that almost any oil company operating outside the Middle East will do well, *writes AP-Dow Jones*.

Oil-related convertible Eurobonds moved up smartly last week and appetite was strong for two oil company offerings.

A convertible Eurobond issue by a Netherlands Antilles financing subsidiary of Lear Petroleum Corporation was greeted with enthusiasm, although the Texas-based oil company disclosed in its offering prospectus that it expects to report a string of poor earnings results.

The 15-year issue of LPC International Finance was priced at par bearing 8.0 per cent annually. It is convertible into Lear Petroleum's New York-listed shares at $30.25, which represented a conversion premium of 19.2 per cent at the time of the offering.

Because of strong demand, the issue was increased to $40m from $30m. In early trading, the issue was quoted at 101, up from issue price of par.

In addition to its cautious forecast, Lear stressed in its prospectus that its future results depend greatly on whether it discovers oil and gas.

To bolster confidence, Lear incorporated a special feature in its issue that allows investors to redeem at 120 per cent of par in seven years. This would represent a yield to redemption of about 10.10 per cent.

However, the company made it clear that it intends to rely substantially on bank borrowing for its $228m capital expenditure programme over the next three years.

Euromarkets

At the other end of the quality spectrum, Helmerich and Payne Finance is floating a $50m, 15-year Eurobond issue, which is convertible into shares of Sun Co, a large, integrated United States oil company.

The offering is being managed by Credit Suisse-First Boston, which led the Lear Petroleum offering.

Bankers and investment managers were very enthusiastic about the offering even though the conversion price could range up to 20 per cent above the high for the year of the shares. The bonds are expected to bear annual coupons of between 7.5 and 8.0 per cent, but final terms will not be fixed until later.

Sugar prices set for further rise but metals fail to hold gains

Sugar rose to its highest levels since January 1975 and looks set to rise again. March futures on the London terminal market reached £423 a tonne while the London daily price for raw sugar rose to £387.

Large deliveries of 105,000 tonnes and 108,000 long tons against the expiring October contract in London and New York respectively, strengthened the market's upward move in mid-week. This was aided by reports of further Soviet purchases of 100,000 to 200,000 *tonnes of white sugar to add to* the 1.0-to-1.65m tonnes bought only a few weeks ago.

E. D. and F. Man, one of the major London trade houses, has indicated in its latest report that prices could reach "absurd" levels in the next few months, predicting values above 50c a pound. This might not seem so absurd as exporters are indicating fewer supplies available for the coming year and the price in New York creeps over 40c a pound.

The tightness in supplies should not come as that much of a surprise as they have been indicated by all the major sources in varying degree—Czarnikow; Woodhouse, Drake and Carey; F. O. Licht and the World Sugar Journal. The surprise is, perhaps, that they have come to the market so soon.

However, rumours that Brazil might be a purchaser in the market were quashed when news came that the striking canecutters in the state of Pernambuco had decided to return to work. With a high level of domestic stocks, it seems unlikely that Brazil will enter the market to meet increased demand particularly for its alcohol programme. But it does mean that Brazil is unlikely to unload any sugar on to the market to take advantage of prevailing high prices.

While sugar sweetens the bitter pill of economic despondency, metals failed to follow through their initial upsurge on the Iran/Iraq conflict during the first week of trading on the new LME in Plantation House, officially opened by the Lord Mayor, Sir Peter Gedsden.

Nor does there seem to be any signs of a major recovery in metal prices unless the conflict continues for any length of time.

Gold led the rally on the news of the Gulf struggle, trading through $720 an ounce before falling back to around $670. Silver, having risen to well over £10 an ounce, fell back sharply, with gold to around £9.

Despite the continuing strikes in the United States copper industry and the estimated loss of 350,000 tonnes, prices eased back from their highs of £930 a tonne to around £865 with little economic *news to inspire* a comeback.

Even in the United States, domestic producers cut their copper prices to 98c a pound from above 100c. Whether the copper market is bottoming out is a matter for conjecture, and depends on the signs of economic recovery, which look pretty grim despite some optimistic noises from the United States.

Meanwhile Rayner-Harwill have brought out their fourth annual report on tin with equally depressing news, and cofirmation of a considerable surplus of supply over demand of 4,500 tonnes for this year, 4,000 tonnes in 1982 with a possible deficit appearing in 1982 of some 500 tonnes.

According to their suppositions, "the supply/demand balance is almost totally dependent on the demand from the Soviet Union and its satellite countries. Demand from Soviet Block countries is estimated at around 18,000 tonnes which will be maintained for *1981 and 1982". The other* assumption is that Chinese exports will continue to decline.

"If the recession continues at its current level, then consumption is unlikely to pick up and the tin price will slide gradually into the ITC Buffer Stock Manager's support range, which means the price could decline to between £6,200 and £6,500 a tonne."

Three months tin has fallen gradually from £7,400 a tonne in mid-September, and broke through £7,000 before the week-end.

Of course, tin is under the threat of sales from the United States General Services Administration stockpile. This year Congress authorized the sale of 35,000 long tons at no more than 10,000 tons a year, with 5,000 tons to go to the buffer stock of the Fifth International Tin Agreement. The GSA authorities have undertaken to organize sales so as not to disturb the market and so far has only sold 5 tons at its fortnightly auctions which began on July 1 this year.

However, as the price falls the United States is expected to show increasing restraint since it is under considerable pressure from producing countries, particularly Bolivia, as sales from the GSA stockpile could adversely affect their economies quite severely.

While concurring with the general economic weakness of metals, Mr Bruce Leeming of Rudolf Wolff pointed to an interesting area of possible optimism. Surprisingly he singled out zinc, that particularly lacklustre metal that has suffered seriously from oversupply in the past.

In recent months, during the period of decline from the highs of February, zinc managed to buck the market trend on occasions and seems to be holding steady at around £350 a tonne for three-months metal. A. M. and S. Europe increased its price to $805 a tonne and Cominco went even higher to $845.

But other major producers like Preussag in West Germany and Boliden in Sweden are reported not to be of the opinion that these producer price increases from $780 are in line with current market conditions.

Nevertheless, the severe depletion of zinc concentrates stocks of some 300-500,000 tonnes in 1978-79 was never replenished. This tightness in supplies of concentrates might possibly show up in the ensuing months, with the expected effect on the market price.

However, not all would agree and concentrates smelters might take heart from the settlement of Noranda's Brunswick four-month strike. Noranda's output should return quickly to its normal 240,000 tonnes a year zinc-in-concentrate level.

Sean Conway

Weekly list of fixed interest stocks

Eurobond prices (yields and premiums)

Unit Trust Prices—change on the week

FT Index change on week 479.3 −1.7 (0.3%)

Offshore and International Funds

The who's who of what's where

THE TIMES

Reader Services Directory

BUSINESS SERVICES

1-2-3 Express Typing Service, 67-69 Chancery Lane, W.C.2 01-242 6473.
Abbey Promotions Ltd., (Sales Prom Merch). P.O. Box 25, Hertford 51062.
Camera Talks Ltd. Slidesets & tapes on health & safety at work. (Avail. on approval). 31 North Row, London, W.1R 2EN. Tel. 01-493 2761.
C.C.M. for Ltd. Companies. 1 Athol St., Douglas, IoM, U.K. Representative: 01-530 5969. Telex 627900 BALIOM G.
CMG (UK) Ltd. A complete computer service. 01-881 7631.
Delta Motorcycle Messengers and Vans. 931 2222 Car hire. 965 8889.
Electronic Cash Registers. Shilglade Retails Systems. 01-388 1944.
Express Co. Regs Ltd. For limited Co's., 30 City Road, E.C.1. 628 5484/5, 7361.
Flatteau Advertising Partnership Ltd., 30 Gordon St., London WC1H 0AX. 01-387 0252.
IBM/Autotyping, artwork, printing, mailing. Red Tape. 01-493 2379.
Intervision Video Ltd., Video films for rent, sale. Free list. 01-727 1453.
Investors Bulletin. For details of trial offer ring 01-995 2844
Letronic (Word Proc) Esher 64134. Personalised letters, leases, reports, etc.
P.D.G. Office decorating. Commercial Painting Specialists. Tel. 073 120 495.
Rare Books bought/sold. C. W. Traylen, 49/50 Quarry St., Guildford 72424.
Visual Marcom Systems. Audio visual and copying products. 01-995 8345.

AIR CONDITIONING, HEATING & OIL DISTRIBUTORS

Air Conditioning Centre. Supply, delivery, install. 01-486 3381.
H. Page & Sons Ltd. The complete package system, free design and estimate. 01-407 6701.
Qualitair (Air-conditioning) Ltd. Manufr air cond. equip. 0795 75461.
Technicon Consultancy—Expert air conditioning surveys. 01-458 0744.

ADVERTISING SERVICES, DESIGN, PRINT & GRAPHICS

J. R. Photographics advertising commercial PR, sports photo 01-680 2715.
Middle East and Pan Gulf Advertising Consultants. 01-734 0932.
Surrey Graphich Ltd., Vincent Walk, Dorking, Surrey (STD 0306) 4893.

BUSINESS TRAVEL

Business & Holiday Travel Ltd. Conf. & group travel experts. 01-839 4114.
Fast Travel. Long haul business. House specialists. 01-455 9305.
Westbeam Consular Services. M.E. Visas and legalisation 01-221 6862/3.

CLEANING

Welton Cleaning Services Ltd. Office, Window & Telephone Cleaning. 01-539 8225.

COMPUTING SERVICES

Baric (ICL/Barclays). A Comprehensive Service—Nationwide. 01-890 1414.
Douglas Moore (Est. 1967). 549 2121. Payroll invoicing, ledgers, analysis. Delivery Kingston, Beckenham, Dagenham, Swindon, S'hampton, Wembley.
JdB Associates, London, W.1. . . . The Problem Solvers . . . 01-388 4523.
The National Computing Centre Ltd., Oxford Road, Manchester M1 7ED. 061-228 6333.

FREIGHT FORWARDING & SHIPPING

Anglo Pacific Shipping Ltd. Far East, Australasian experts. 01-328 9341.
Noulla Ltd.—We care worldwide—shipping division—01-378 7876.
Lynn Ferries Ltd., Alexandra Dock, King's Lynn 0553 63231. Telex 81217.
Overseas Courier Service. To the Far East. 01-634 4602. Telex 8812305.

OFFICE EQUIPMENT

Black Arrow. Complete office furnishing and partitions. 01-972 7208.
Bottomley Bus. Mcs., Typewriters, 45 Daventry St., 262 8706/5200.
BOSP Group. Stationery, Print, Furniture, Machines. 01-480 9811.
W. R. Griffiths & Sons. Stocks for immediate delivery. 01-584 2364/ 2589.
Supreme Typewriter Wordprocessing, sales, service, leasing. 01-837 3980.

PLANT & EQUIPMENT

Exporters of Caterpillar Machinery. Sassons Enterprises Ltd., Farnham Road, Bishop's Stortford, Herts. Tel. (0279) 54484/54341. Tlx. 81469

PORTABLE BUILDINGS

Miltocabins & Miltosystem Buildings, Thetford 810713. Telex 817581.
Roulcabin Instant Buildings. Sale/hire, nationwide. Ring 08615 2580/3056.

PRINTING, PHOTOCOPYING & DUPLICATING

EML Photocopying. Sales/Supplies/Service. Gerrards Cross 87247.—
Closest to Oxford Circus. Red Tape, 2 Princes St., W.1. 01-493 2379.
Imediacopy Print Centres are all over London for reports, manuals, urgent printing, photocopies. Phone for your nearest centre, 01-251 4131.
Kall-Kwik Printing. 01-840 3222 nationwide for your nearest print and copy centre.
P.D.C. Copyprint. Wigmore Street. 935 0379. Fenchurch Street 626 2323.
Swiftprint, 186 Campden Hill Road, W 8. 01-727 2728.
Typesetters and Designers. Surrey Graphich Ltd., Vincent Walk, Dorking 4893.

SECURITY SERVICES

Berry Bros. (Security Devices). 123 Praed Street, W.2. 01-734 1001.
B. Hatt, M.L.A., M.L.I. Locksmith. All types of security, supplied or fitted, High Wycombe 27189.
C.A.S.E. Ltd. Currency processing and surveillance cameras. 0727 68303.
Centuryan Security Ltd., 18/20 Union Rd., Clapham, S.W.4. 01-720 4664.
Photo-me Identification Ltd., Station Ave., Walton-on-Thames, Surrey KT12 1SB. Tel. 20461-6. Telex 923898.
Property Guards Ltd. London and Nationwide. 01-987 2453.
Ubique Courier Confidential worldwide service. 0243 552146.

SIGN SERVICES

Alpine Signs Ltd. Maintenance/Purchase/Rental/Export. 01-381 0205/8.
Baredor Signs. Complete service in visual communication. 01-639 9111.
Loftus & Seals, sign writers, gilders, engravers. 723 3145, 724 3659.

TELEX, DIRECT MAIL & ANSWERING MACHINE SERVICES

AKAlone, PO approved, outright purchase. 01-379 7953 or 03745 68344.
British Monomarks Ltd., Telex Bureau, Tel. answ-mail box 01-405 4442.
Donovans.—Expert in specialist Direct Mail. 01-254 5344.
Global Telex Relay Services, TF 0245 83521. Telex 995801, Glotix G.
Phone - Mate. European sales and service centre. PO approved supplier of US answerers, 281A Finchley Road, London NW3 6ND, 01-431 0253.
Rapid Tlx Services Transmissions/retransmissions. Access/Visa. 01-464 7633.
Telephone Equipment. Cordless radio phones dialers, 01-450 9355-6.
UKS Telex Service. Tel. 01-261 9164. Branches: Glasgow, Leeds, Bristol.

TRANSLATION SERVICE

APA Translating & Interpreting. Best quality in central London. 01-328 1732.
Eurotech Ltd., Technical Transl, 97 St. John St., EC1. 01-251 1251. Telex 25960.
Global Translations Ltd. TF 0245 83521. Telex 995801, Glotix G.
OTT Ltd., Technical & Comm Transl, 97 St. John St., EC1. 253 0521. Telex 24742.
Saudi Services Agency. Arabic and Farsi translations. 289 6560.
TTI Birmingham, 13 Colmore Row B3 2BE. 021-236 3524. Telex 377231.
TTI Leeds, 13 Blenheim Terrace, LS2 9HN (0532) 451674. Telex 377889.
TTI London, 15-19 Kingsway, WC2B 6UU. 01-240 5361. Telex 23209.
TTI Newcastle, St. Nicholas Chambers, Amen Corner NE1 1PE (0632) 29890 Telex 377231.
TTI Nottingham, 22 Burns St., NG7 4DT, (0602) 700546. Telex 377559.
TTI-Technical Translation International Ltd., All languages/subjects.
Tokyo Transation. 0589 40261. Quality Japanese transl. and interpreting.
Transtelex Limited, translators and interpreters 01-381 0867/8/9/0.

VENDING

Bourne End Vending (Sales) Limited. Wessex Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire. Tel. Bourne End (06285) 22644.
Drinkmaster Ltd. Sales, service, nationwide distributor. 01-837 2626.

Green Barbour Ltd. Eclectic Service and Sales, in us. 01-633 8955.
MDM Vendors (UK Ltd.) Sales/Service. Nationwide distrib. 0753 72243.
Taylorvend. Machines, ingredients, service. Greater London, 624 3240.

HOME & PERSONAL SERVICES

Albery Linens Discount Store. USA Household Linens, 48 George St., W.1. 487 4105.
Gatwick Hickmet Hotel. Sussex. RH11 0PQ. Crawley (0293) 33441. Telex 87237. Famous for its honeymoon suites and love nests.
Orthopaedic Footwear Co. Ltd. Made to measure. 4 Paddington St., W.1. 01-935 4149.
Video King Ltd. Videos, tapes, cameras, rentals and sales. Telex 8954457 Setra.

BATHROOMS & EQUIPMENT

Aston Matthews, 143 Essex Road, N.1. 01-226 3657. Trade Prices.
British Bathroom Centre, 602/604 Seven Sisters Rd., N.15. 01-802 6696-6493.
C. P. Hart & Sons. Newnham Terrace, Hercules Road, S.E.1. 01-928 5866.

CHARITABLE & BENEVOLENT ORGANISATIONS

HSA (family health insurance), 30 Lancaster Gate, W.2. Tel. 01-723 3601.
Lifeline pregnancy care and counselling service. 222 8392 weekdays.
Mental Health F'dation. 8 Wimpole St., W.1. 01-580 0145. Leaders in mental research.
S.O.S. Society. London. 584 3717. Homes for aged & mental Acare hostels

CLOTHES CARE

Jeeves of Belgravia, 10 Pont St., S.W.1. 01-235 1101. Hand finished dry cleaning valeting, laundering and shoe mending.

CURTAIN & UPHOLSTERY CLEANERS

Celt Drapery Cleaners Ltd., Latimer Place, London W10 6QU. 960 5664.
Pilgrim Payne & Co. Ltd., Latimer Place, London W10 6QU 960 5656.
Systematic Care Ltd., Specialist carpet, curtain & upholstery care. [illegible]

FURNISHINGS

Trade Direct Discount Furn. Centre, 209 Hackney Rd. 01-739 5135.

INTERIOR & EXTERIOR

Buyrite (Wallpapers) Ltd. Fabric and wallcovering specialists. 952 4737.
Roof-Bond Ltd. Slate roof specialists. London & S. of England. 04207 600
T. J. White Ltd. Building and decorating services in London. 730 2384.
Windowboxes Unlimited. Complete service. Problem Ltd. 01-828 8181.

KITCHENS AND EQUIPMENT

Kitchens Bicelero, fit. kit. spec., 56 Revelstoke Road, S.W.18. 01-946 3655.
Singleton Furniture. Luxury custom made oak and mahogany. 024 383 718.

ORIENTAL CARPETS & RUGS

Chancery Carpets. Finest quality. Large stocks, low prices. 01-405 0453.
Persian Carpet Gallery, 24 Chertsey St., Guildford, Surrey. 0483 502677.
Persian Carpets, K. Weijand, Lion & Lamb Courtyard, Farnham, Surrey. 0252 726215.
Vigo Carpet Gallery, antique old/new, 6A Vigo St., W.1. 01-493 6971.
Samara, 123 New Bond St., W.1. Wholesale & retail. Tel. 01-499 2851/2.
Sheikh & Son. Wholesale, exports retail. 16 Brook St., W1. 01-629 3430.
Thames Carpet Cleaners, Oxon. Hand cleaning, restorations. 04912 4676.
The Oriental Carpet Centre. The finest choice and keenest prices. Brochure on request. Houndsditch, London, E.C.3. Tel. 01-283 6568.

PICTURE FRAMERS

Accelerando Zella 9, 2 Park Walk, S.W.10. 7 day week till 9. 351 0583.
Alec Drew Picture Frames, 7 Cale St., Chelsea Green, S.W.3. 01-352 8716.
Artefact. Fine Art picture framers and dealers, W.1. 01-580 9884.
Esher Gallery. Trade and private framing in London area. Esher 67784.
Pigeonhole. Fast framing and specialised mounting in Chelsea. 352 2877.
Sebastian D'Orsai (Print Sellers). 39 Theobalds Rd., W.C.1. 01-405 6663.
The Cale Gallery. 17 Walton St., S.W.3. 7-day framing. 01-589 3678.

SPORTS & LEISURE WORLD

Indoor Tennis. Vanderbilt Club, all year round, 7 a.m.-11 p.m. Tel. 01-743 9816.
Superb Tennis Courts at sensible prices. Andrew Baird T. C. Ltd. Oldham 2990
Top Quality Tennis Courts & Resurfacing. By Nunton Lodge. 01-778 6864.

SWIMMING POOLS

APS Pool Supplies. Heat pumps, pools covers, domes. Salisbury 23988.
Champion Swimming Pools. UK installations and export sales. 32 51358.
Happy Swim's Pool Market. Also Spas, tubs. 93 Lots Road, S.W.10. 352 7322.
Penguin Swimming Pools, Baker's Lane, Galleywood, Chelmsford, Essex. 0277 840711.
Rainbow Swimming pools, Jacuzzis, hot tubs and spa baths. 01-720 7181.

WINE & DINE

Arirang Korean Restaurant, 31-32 Poland Street, London W.1. Telephone 01-437 6633/7808.

RECRUITMENT SERVICES

ADVERTISING AGENCIES

Campbell-Johnston Recruit Advg. Ltd., 35 New Broad St., E.C.2. 588 5503.

AGENCIES

Accountancy Division, Alangate Agency, 437 6361. Permanent and Temp.
Adpower Ranstad Staff Consultants (Appointments in Advertising, Public Relations & Marketing). 71 New Bond St., London, W.1. 493 8456.
Annie Pallister Agency. For top secretarial staff. 01-589 8225.
Bligh Appointments. The down under wonder. 01-493 4372.
Charles Loxley Associates. Executive Recruitment. 01-353 9183.
Churchill Personnel, 832 8055. Exclusive total recruitment service.
Crone Corkill & Associates Limited. Permanent or temporary senior secretaries. 01-437 1126 (West End). 01-623 4835 (City).
CP Exec. Appts., 25-27 Oxford St., W.1. Sen. Secs. Management 437 8411.
Exec Employment Bulletin. Int'l confidential newsletter. 0628 33003.
Hard Graining Agy. Extraordinary jobs. Extraordinary people. 01-734 8844.
Highland Personnel. On and off-shore contract and perm staff. 0463 39738.
International Secretaries. 17 Berkeley Street, W1X 5AG. 01-491 7100.
Joan Tree Agcy. Office staff. 25 South Molton Street, W.1. 499 4946.
Legal Opportunities. Specialist Service to Prof. in U.K. 01-366 6411.
Merrow Agency. All perm./temp. language jobs. 01-636 1487/839 5096.
Opus Personnel. Your complete service. 01-485 7921/4 or 01-486 0321.
Pipco technical recruitment specialists. U.K./O'seas. 01-891 3134.
Radcliffe Accountancy. Accts. Staff specialists. 405 0863 (Holborn).
Radcliffe Personnel. Sec. & Admin. Staff. 492 0526 (Oxford Circus).
Staff Introductions (Sec. & Exec.) 34 Brook St., W.1. 486 6951/491 3339.
Success After 60 (for staff 30 to 70+). 01-629 0272. 01-630 0858/3588.
"That Agency". 165 Kensington High St., W.8. 937 4336. Advert. Spec.

CONSULTANTS

Albemarle Appointments—Secretarial. 01-493 6010.
Accountancy & Legal Professions Selection Ltd., E.C.2. 01-588 3588.
Administrative & Clerical Personnel Ltd., New Broad St., E.C.2. 588 3588.
Campbell-Johnston Assoc., 35 New Broad St., E.C.2. 588 3588. Tlx. 887374.
Campbell-Johnston Exec. Secretaries Ltd., 35 New Broad St., E.C.2. 588 3588.
Career Plan (Executives & Secretaries). 17 Air St., W.1. 01-734 4284.
Cavendish Personnel, 3 Cavendish Place, W.1. Legal/accts. secs. 637 7897
Hodge Recruitment. 629 8863. Exclusive total recruitment service.
Jane Ashby Ltd., 499 7319. Genuine and guaranteed personal service.
ORC Search & Selection Consultants. 12 South Pde., Leeds. 0532 448431.

NURSING/DOMESTIC HELP

Aquarius Nursing. Branches throughout London. 01-274 0928.
BNA, 470 Oxford Street, W.1. 01-723 5055 and over 30 branches nationwide.
Mrs. Lines Emp Agy. (Est. 1853), for all domestic staff. 01-937 4165.
Search Agency, top private & company domestics. 01-730 8122. Lx. 8951858.

CONFERENCE FACILITIES & SERVICES

Association of Conference Executives (ACE). International Members Tel. 0480 57595.
Conference Associates Ltd. Professional Organisers. 01-937 3783.
Conference Services Ltd. Comprehensive congress planners. 01-584 4226.
Heathrow Conference Centre at The Heathrow Hotel. 23 Syndicate rooms. 2 meeting rooms, Ballroom and the unique York Theatre for full T/V studio presentation. 670 bedrooms. No facility in Britain matches this. For brochure, telephone Conference Services Manager 01-897 6363.
ICIS.* Free value + Hotel Booking service. Cheap flights. 0708 39456.
London Conferences Ltd. Professional conference organizers. 723 1044.
London Convention Bureau. 730 3450 for "Convention London 80" free!
M S U Trains your managers to your requirements in idyllic 22 acres at Stoke Place Hotel Country Club. 30 rooms, showers en suite. Slough 74310.
Michael Wakefield Limited. Audio visual communications. 01-493 7889.
Nottingham University. University Park, Nottingham. 0602 58101, ex. 2475.
Pendley Manor Centre. 45 min. Euston, rural setting. Tring (Herts.) 2481.
Peter Rand.* Conference Placements. Free advice on venues. 0208 21554.
Royal Overseas League, St James's. Elegant confs./banquets. 01-493 5051.
Trinity Hall, Cambridge. Trinity Lane, Cambridge CB2 1TJ.
Worth Corner, Balcombe Rd., Crawley. (0293) 33441. Near Gatwick Airport.

ESTATE AGENTS

RENTALS

Ashmore & Co., 5 Finchley Lane, Hendon, NW4. 01-203 1177 for furn. lets.
Church Bros. & Partners (Letting & Management), 139 Oxford St., W.1. 01-439 0589.
Commonbuild Ltd. Holiday Flats. North London & Cannes. 01-840 7314 & 348 4926
Ellis Copp & Co., 218 Upper Richmond Rd., S.W.15. 788 7619.
Fairlawn, Short stay inexpensive family serviced apartments. 01-229 5006.
Lipfriend & Co., 48 Albemarle St., W.1. 01-499 5334.
Luxury Living, 15 Cromwell Road, S.W.7. 01-589 9225.
Marie Carter, Hampstead, 435 0504. Rooms and flats to let. Rents collected.
Parkgate Estates Ltd., Midmoor House, Parkshot, Richmond. 01-948 0975.
Ruck & Ruck, 13 Old Brompton Road, SW7 3HZ. 01-581 1741.
Winkworth & Co., 48 Curzon Street, W.1. 01-499 8863.

RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL

Bairstow Eves. 40 offices, 8 depts. City office. 01-377 0187.
Baker Lorenz & Co. Commercial Specialists 13/14 Hanover St. 01-499 8163.
Hamptons & Sons, 6 Arlington Street, S.W.1. 01-493 8222.
Kathleen Graham Ltd., 18 Montpelier Mews, S.W.7. 01-584 3285.
Park Lord & Co. Ltd., 137 Park Road, London, N.W.8. 01-722 8733.
Simmons & Sons. Henley-on-Thames 2525. Tlx 847821. Reading 84026. Basingstoke 66141.

EDUCATION

Albany College, Hendon. 01-202 0748. All O and A level subjects.
Brookside College, 3 Brookside, Cambridge. 0223 62584.
Eurocentre, 36 Honor Oak Road, London, SE23 3SN. 01-699 2274.
St. Godric's Sec. College, 2 Arkwright Rd., N.W.3. 01-435 9831.
Oxford Academy of English, 18 Bardwell Rd., Oxford. Tel. (0865) 56205.
Truman & Knightley, 76-78 Notting Hill Gate, London, W11. 01-727 1242.

SCHOOLS, LANGUAGE SCHOOLS & COURSES

'A' & 'O' Level Tuition. Specialists in computer studies. Tel. 050845 202
Association of Recognized English Language Schools; 125 High Holborn, London, W.C.1. 242 3136/7.
Belair. English Language, Travel & Hotel. 10 Denmark St., W.C.2. 379 7510.
Bharatiya Vidya Bhavan. Yoga, music, dance, Indian lang. Halls for hire. 01-381 3086.
Bearzelt Tutorial College. Hurst Green, Sussex. 0580 86-628. Tlx 95598.
Davies's School of English, 66 Eccleston Square, London, SW1V 1PQ. 01-834 4155.
EF Language Schools Ltd., 74-80 Warrior Square, Hastings. 0424 424501.
Int. Year & Summer School, Barbados Sport, 38 Regent St., Cambridge (60437).
Linguarama Ltd., 53 Pall Mall, London, SW1. 01-930 7897.
Noelica Institute, Lancaster. English lang. 0524 67772/0498 61846.
The Elizabethan School of English, Putney, London SW15. 01-785 9873.
Study English at Isca School. P.O. Box 15, Exeter, Devon. Tel. 0392 55342.

TUTORIAL

Bernards O & A Level Tutorial College, 15 Wakefield St., W.C.1. 837 1383.
English Tuition, Camb. Hons. Grad. E.F.L., S.W.1 or Pupil's Res. 828 1683.
French & Spanish Private Tuition by qualified native tutors. Tel. 935 8841.
Television Training Centre, 23 Grosvenor St., W.1. 01-629 5839/3089.
The Rapid Results College, Home Study, HE6, London, S.W.19 01-947 7272.

TRAVEL

HOLIDAY BROCHURE AND BUSINESS TRAVEL SERVICES

Afro-Asian Travel Ltd. (Economy Travel Specialist), 01-839 1711/2/3.
Australia/N.Z. Lowest fares. Reho Travel, 01-405 8956. Telex 268019.
Business Travellers Club. Australasian and Far East experts. 01-370 1146.
Dooley. Cheap Flights. As seen on TV & press. 01-734 7605/6/7. 723 2524.
Economy Business Travel specialists. Celt Prinja Travel. 01-499 7203.
Equity Travel for your complete business travel service. Full details from Mr S. Curtis. Tel: 01-253 4560/3379. ABTA.
Eurosave Flights. Germany, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Greece. Dept. G., 01-402 9211.
Flights to Accra, Lagos, Salisbury, Jo'burg. AATC. 01-734 7123, 01-434 2420.
Greek Islands Club/Club Cambria, Walton-on-Thames. 20477 (24 hrs.).
Hungary-Danube Travel, 6 Conduit St., W.1. 493 0263. Also Vienna-Prague
IPS No 1 in low cost reliable flights to Latin America. 01-637 4876.
Intervair for economy flights to the African continent. 01-493 7843.
JS Travel. Far East discount flights. For brochure tel. 01-734 5927.
Magic Bus. Cheap worldwide travel. 66 Shaftesbury Ave., W.1. 439 8471.
Neo Travel. The travel experts. Tel: 01-499 5931/5961.
Rainbow Travel. Instant computerised service. ABTA-IATA. 01-402 7432.
Sam's Flights. To Colombo, India, Middle East, Bangkok. Tel. 01-323 2284.
Stevens Travel. Motor Caravans Hire. U.K. Europe and USA. 01977 2117.
Sunsaver. French Camping & Caravan Holidays by Coach. Tel: 0442 45201.
Sunway. Greece, Australia, Germany, Switz., Italy, Spain. 637 0614.

Travels Travel. Economic and reliable worldwide flights. 01-580 2555.
United Air Travel. We lead others follow. 01-439 2326/3395.

HOTELS, RESERVATIONS, SERVICE/HOTELS

Burns Hotel, Barkston Gdns., SW5 0EN. Free illus. brochure. 01-373 3151.
Gatwick Hickmet Hotel, Sussex, RH11 0PQ. Crawley (0293) 33441. Tlx 87287.
London Portman Court Hotel, 30 Seymour St., Marble Arch, W.1. 402 5401.

These hotels supply a complimentary copy of The Times to their guests.
Portman Hotel
22 Portman Square, London, W.1. Reservations 01-486 5844.
Carlton Tower Hotel
Cadogan Place, London, S.W.1. Reservations 01-235 5411.
Inn On The Park Hotel
Hamilton Place, London, W.1. Reservations 01-499 0888.
Capital Hotel
22 Basil Street, London, S.W.3. Reservations 01-589 5171.

STUDENT FACILITIES

London Student Travel. Worldwide economy travel service. 01-358 7051.
Vacation-Work, 9 Park End St., Oxford. For working holidays.

MORTGAGE BROKERS & INSURANCE

Martin Hassack Ltd. CMB. Mortgages, remortgages, top ups. 01-346 4653.
Michael Chamberlin & Co. Assoc. Insurance Brokers. 222/225 Strand, WC2 353 4548.

MOTORS

Brew for Ford. Main dealer, S. Kensington. Sales, service, hire. 373 3333
David Wilson's Automobiles. Sunshine roofs by Golde, Safari and Slidaway. Sales, service and repairs. Phone 01-646 0311/2.
Micars of Mill Hill, 16-18 Hale Lane, Mill Hill, N.W.7. 01-959 6961.
Promotacar. The Car Bureau that helps you buy or sell. 01-930 0951.

CAR DEALERS

Strongguard Leasing Ltd. Car Leasing Specialists. Any make. 01-491 1342.

CONTRACT HIRE, FINANCE & LEASING

Sovmaker Financial Services. Over 100 offices in U.K. See Yellow Pages—Credit.

GARAGE SERVICES

All-Tyrs Service, Batteries, Exhausts. Tel. 01-670 7700 for nearest store.

EXECUTIVE SERVICES

AIR CHARTER

Aeroplan Executive Aviation. Airtaxi & helicopters. 24hr. 01-583 8322.
Executive Express. Luton Airport, Beds., LU2 9NB. Tel. Luton 24232.

CATERING—PRIVATE & COMMERCIAL

Catercall Ltd. For imaginative catering. 01-731 3998.
City Cooks. Catering at its best. 01-738 4129, 407 8808/1820.
Gastronomique—delicious food for any occasion. 01-242 9997.
High Table Management, directors and staff, Central London. 606 2634.
Mayfair Catering Co. Also equipment hire. 01-377 8030.
Mercantile Catering Services Limited, Wessex Road, Bourne End, Buckinghamshire, Bourne End (06285) 23844.
Midland Catering with Care.—Southern Division: 044 282 5333.
Pamela Price Caterer and Delicatessen. Function rooms at Wessex House, St. John's Hill, SW11. 26 The Pavement, SW4. 622 6516.
Sutcliffe Catering Group Ltd.—A total catering service. 01-579 3281.

REMOVALS

HOME & OVERSEAS

Alfred Bishop & Son Ltd., 62-68 Upton Lane, Forest Gate, E7. 01-472 6641.
Avalon Overseas. International movers door to door. 01-961 0366.
Bolliger Transport (England) Ltd., 41 Park Royal Rd., N.W.10. 01-961 1730.
Clowhurst Ltd., Overseas removal. 24 Binney St. 01-629 5634.
Finches of Forest Hill Ltd.—Office removals and storage. 01-699 6766.
Hoults.—European door to door removals service—01-888 1167.
Hoults.—Household removals & storage.—01-878 7678 or 01-888 1167.
Interdean world wide removals. Containered storage. Freephone 2176.
Pitt & Scott Ltd., worldwide removals. Expert advice. 01-607 7321
Vanbrugh Ltd. Personal service. Office/h'hold specialists. 01-889 2743.

The who's who of what's where in New York City

ART/ANTIQUES/AUCTIONS

AUCTIONS

Christie's Auction House in America. 502 Park Ave. at 59 St. 826 2888.
Phillips. 867 Madison Ave, New York 10021. For schedule call 212 570 4830
Sotheby Parke Bernet. 980 Madison Ave. For schedule call 212 472 3555.

GALLERIES

Ralph M. Chait Galleries (Estab. lished 1910). Specialists in Fine Chinese Works of Art. 12 E 56 Street. Tel 758 0937.

BUSINESS SERVICES

ADVERTISING AGENCIES

Bernard Hodes Advertising, Inc. An International Recruitment Ad Agency, specializing in employee communications, 711 5th Ave., NYC.

EMPLOYMENT OPPORTUNITIES

George A. Fuller Company, Estb. 1882. Requires Construction Personnel in Middle East. Send resume to Box A, 335 Madison Ave., NY, NY 10022.

EXECUTIVE SEARCH

Korn/Ferry International. 277 Park Ave. Phone 371 3770. Telex 236344.

PLACES OF WORSHIP

St. Thomas (C of E). 5th Ave. at 53rd St. Sun. 8, 9, 11 & 4 (Oct-Mar).

ENTERTAINMENTS

RESTAURANTS

Gallagher's Famous Steakhouse, 52 St. just West of Broadway. 245 5336.
Oyster Bar Seafood Restaurant. G. C. Station. NY Times. 532 3888.
Shezan SWISSL, NYC's symphony of moghul cuisine. 3711 414.
Scoop. 210 E 43rd St. New York's best Italian food. Call 532 4423.
Sign of the Dove. [illegible] restaurant. 65/3rd. Tel. 861 8080.

Restaurant League of New York—Members

Fraunces Tavern, Broad & Pearl, USA's oldest. Tel 269 0144 to book.
37 St Hideaway. Superb continental food & ent. 32 W 37 St. 947 8940.
Sardi's Theatre World's favourite rendezvous. 234 W 44 St. Ph: 221 8440.
The Rainbow Room & The Rainbow Grill. 30 Rockefeller Plaza 757 9090.
Top of the Park. Dine 43 [illegible] NY 60th & CPW Res. 212 333 3800.

SIGHTSEEING

Crossroads Sightseeing. [illegible] 47 St 7th Ave. Phone: 581 2828.
Tour: Rockefeller Center, Music Hall, Observatory. 30 Rock Plaza. 489 2947
Visit the Top of the World. The World Trade Center Observation Deck.

HOTELS

Algonquin Hotel, 59 West 44th Street. London Telephone: 01-637 1921.
Loews Drake Hotel. Park Avenue at Fifty-sixth Street. 212 421 0900
The Park Lane. Height of luxury on Central Park South. 371 4000
The Regency Hotel. Park Avenue at Sixty-First Street. 212 759 4100.
United Nations Plaza. [illegible] Hotel. Indoor pool, tennis, saunas. Cable Unonatels. TLX: [illegible] or Contact [illegible] Intl. 01-242 8131.

AIRLINES

United Airlines—flights to 100 cities in U.S. daily. Tel. 867 3000.

RAIL

Amtrak Rail Service (USA Rail Pass). 33 St & 8th Ave. Phone: 736 4545.

TOURIST BOARDS

New England Vacation Centre. 1268 Ave. of Americas. 212 757 4455.

TRANSPORTATION

CHAUFFEURED LIMOUSINES

Dav-El Livery. The ultimate service featuring custom-built Lincoln Limos, Sedans & Cadillacs, available nationwide. 212 799 7800.
Lewie's Livery. Personal driver, best cars and rates 24 hrs. 549 3370.

FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS

EUROPEAN BANKS

Allied Irish Banks Ltd. 405 Park Avenue; NY 10022. Tel. 212 223 1230
Barclays Bank of New York. 300 Park Ave., NY 10022. Tel. 212 421 1400.
National Westminster Bank Ltd. 100 Wall St., New York. NY 212 943 6000.
Standard Chartered Bank Ltd., 160 Water Street, N.Y. 10038. 212 269 3100.

REAL ESTATE

COMMERCIAL

City Centre R. E. Office & Store leases sales. 305 Park Ave. 421 7000
Fellerman Org. Retail & Office Leasing. 331 Fifth Ave. NY 212 371 5000.
Jackson Realty, Inc. Sales, Leases, Stores, Bldgs. 35 E 57 St. 212 421 3877.
Kenneth D. Laub & Co. Brokerage & Consulting. 1345 6th Ave. 212 582 9292
Lamson Store/Office leasing. Mr Dolph/Victor. 122 E 42 St. 697 5565.

RESIDENTIAL SALES/RENTALS

Leslie J. Garfield & Co Inc. 595 Madison Ave. NY NY 10022. 212 371 7200.
Wm. B. May Co. Houses/Apartments sale or rent. City/Suburbs. 686 3700.
Sulzberger-Rolfe Inc. 654 Madison Ave., New York. 212 593 7617.

SHOPPING

BOOK STORES

B. Dalton, America's favourite book seller. 666 5th Ave. 212 247 1740.
Barnes & Noble Books. More books for your money & more music too. 18th & 5th Ave. or 48th & 5th Ave. Near Rockefeller Center. 765 0590.

BOUTIQUES

Carina Nucci. Fine shoes for men & women. 1073 Third Ave. Tel. 683 5528.
Dunhill Tailors, 65 East 57th Street, New York City. 10022. Tel. 355 0050.
Emilio Pucci. World Famous Boutique. 24 E 64 St. Phone 752 8957.
Hanae Mori. 27 E 79 St. and Waldorf Hotel. Phone: 472 2352.
Roberta di Camerino. Classic accessories, ready-to-wear, luggage, perfumes—Olympic Tower, 645 Fifth Avenue. 212 355 7600.

Madison Avenue

Bermuda Shop Ltd. Women's sportswear. 605 Madison Ave., NY. 355 0733.
Brownstone Studio. Upstairs boutique. 342 Madison Ave. Women's Fashions & Accessories, sizes 6-20. Personal attention. Moderate price. Am Exp.
Montenapoleone. Unique lingerie for the unique woman. 789 Madison Ave.

DEPARTMENT STORES

Alexander's in New York City 58th St & Lexington Ave. Just one of our 15 Convenient locations in the area. Alexander's New York, where pound for pound you get more fashion & value for your money. You'd have to travel far & wide to match our incredible "bargain" prices!
Bloomingdale's. 1000 3rd Ave. at 59th Street. 212 355 5900. It's like no other store in the world
Henri Bendel. Fashion and fashions for living. 10 West 57th Street.
Macy's New York. The world's largest store. 34 Stores at Herald Square. 212 971 6000. If you haven't seen Macy's you haven't seen New York.
Saks Fifth Avenue. The best in fashion and style for men, women and children. 611 Fifth Avenue, New York. 212 753 4000.

هكذا من الاصل

Commercial property

New projects getting ready for tenants

Recent topping-out ceremonies around the country herald the approaching completion of a number of important new office developments. One is Broadacre House, the largest new office project now under construction in Newcastle upon Tyne, which will provide about 44,000 sq ft of space for letting on completion next January. The scheme is being carried out by Broadacre Developments, of York, and the six-storey building is at the junction of Market Street and Carliol Street.

Project architects are Geoffrey Purves and Partners, of Newcastle, and the builders are John Laing Construction on a contract worth about £1.3m. Joint letting agents for the developers are Healey and Baker, of London, and Sanderson, Townend and Gilbert, of Newcastle.

In London, the fourth stage of the Hammersmith International Centre, at the corner of Hammersmith Road and Shortland Road, W6, has also been topped out. The £14m scheme is being carried out by Greycoat Estates and when completed next spring will be acquired by the Norwich Union Insurance Group.

Architects are Michael Lyell Associates, with T. P. Bennett and Son retained as consultant architects by Norwich Union. The development will provide 150,000 sq ft net of air-conditioned offices and will be occupied by Sir William Halcrow and Partners, the consulting engineers. The development also includes a sports hall, swimming pool and leisure centre. Norwich Union was advised by Richard Ellis.

In Leeds, the first phase of Cloth Hall Court, an office development by Electricity Supply Nominees which will ultimately provide 200,000 sq ft of space, has just been completed. This phase, comprising 61,000 sq ft, is part of the site acquired by E.S.N. from the Post Office in 1978. The accommodation is on six floors and this provides 44 on-site parking spaces. Joint letting agents, Richard Ellis, Weatherall Hollis and Gale, and Fletcher King are looking for rents around £5.75 a sq ft. The offices are available as a whole or in suites from 3,150 sq ft. The second phase of the development of about 30,000 sq ft was topped out recently and is due for completion next spring. Two further phases of over 60,000 sq ft each are due for completion within five years. Architects for the development are T. P. Bennett and Son.

Now completed and in the market is the restoration and conversion by Scottish Mutual Assurance Society of the former Darlings Hotel at 17 Waterloo Place, Edinburgh.

The building was constructed in 1819 to a design by Archibald Elliott and has been modernized to provide 21,000 sq ft of offices. This might be let as a whole, but the internal layout provides individual smaller units. Carpeted suites are available from 539 sq ft up to 5,697 sq ft, some of which include conference and storage facilities. Rents are from £3 to £5 a sq ft depending on location in the building. Letting is through Weatherall Green and Smith, and Kenneth Ryden and Partners.

A similar redevelopment of an older building is to take place in London, where Westminster City Council has granted planning consent to Laing Properties for a scheme at 24/25 Grosvenor Street, W.1. LPL acquired the lease of the property from Trident Television in 1979 and has negotiated a new 99-year lease from the Grosvenor Estate. A complete reconstruction of the building behind the existing façade is being planned.

The £4.5m scheme will provide 16,000 sq ft of fully air-conditioned office space. Work will start shortly for letting in the spring of 1982. Architects are the Rolfe Judd Group, and Strutt and Parker are letting agents.

Artist's impression of Broadacre House, recently topped out in Newcastle upon Tyne.

In a new scheme in Kingston-upon-Thames, in Surrey, United Biscuits (Pension Trustees) has agreed to provide finance for an office building at 5 Penrhyn Road, which is to be developed. The fund will retain the completed investment. The scheme is due for completion in October next year and will provide 6,315 sq ft of offices. The development also includes four residential flats on land which has been leased back to the developers. Final purchase price to the fund will be about £1m. Richard Ellis, who advised the fund, are letting agents for the offices.

Planning consent has been given for an interesting new mixed development at Carron Wharf, St Katherine's Way, London E.1. The scheme is to be carried out by St Katherine's Wharf *(Development)* who has been granted a ground lease of 125 years by Carron and Co, the freeholders of the site.

The scheme, designed by Phillips, Cutler, Phillips, Troy, of West Bromwich, provides for 50,000 sq ft net of offices and 53 residential flats. Henry Boot Construction, as main contractor, expects to start work early next summer.

The development will be phased, with the flats being completed before the offices. Flats and offices will be in two separate blocks. Offices should be available for occupation in 1983 and will be suitable either for a single tenant or multi-occupancy. Letting of the offices will be through Chestertons, and the residential selling agents will be John German Ralph Pay.

One of Scotland's major hotels, the four-star Culloden House, which stands in 48 acres on the outskirts of Inverness, is up for sale. The classical 18th century house became a hotel in the early 1970s, with 24 bedrooms, and elegant public and dining rooms. The joint selling agents are Robert Barry and Co, of Edinburgh, and Bingham, Hughes and Macpherson, of Inverness. Asking price for the whole property is £400,000. Alternatively, the hotel with 40 acres would be offered at £300,000, and the remainder in five additional lots.

PanEuropean Property Unit Trust has acquired the freehold interest in Mitsubishi's German office headquarters in Dusseldorf. The trust was advised by Jones Lang Wootton GMBH, and the latest purchase is a further addition to its European investment portfolio. Built in 1973, the air-conditioned block of 3,600 sq metres is in the Heinrich-Heine-Allee, one of Dusseldorf's main office locations.

Gerald Ely

COMPANY MEETING NOTICES

CANADIAN PACIFIC LIMITED (Incorporated in Canada)

ONTARIO & QUEBEC RAILWAY COMPANY
5% DEBENTURE STOCK

In preparation for the payment of the half-yearly interest payable on December 1 next, the Debenture Stock Transfer Books will be closed at 3.30 pm on October 31, and will be re-opened on December 2, 1980.

E. REEVE, Deputy Secretary.
50 Finsbury Square, London, EC2A 1DD.
October 6, 1980.

ROYAL ASYLUM OF ST. ANN'S SOCIETY

The ANNUAL GENERAL COURT OF GOVERNORS will be held at Audley House, 300 Vauxhall Bridge Road, London, on Tuesday, October 21st at 3.30 pm:—
1. To receive the reports of the Committee and Auditors.
2. To elect the Treasurer, Committee, Auditors and legal Advisors for the ensuing year.
Governors are welcome to attend this Court.
Croydon 01-654 3977
H. J. DOWNES, T.D. Secretary

EDUCATIONAL

G.C.E., DEGREE and Professional exams. Tuition by post. Free prospectus. The Hon. FF Fisher MA, Dept. AJ4, Wolsey Hall, Oxford OX2 6PR. 0865 54231. 24 hrs.

CORRESPONDENCE COURSES.—GCE "A" and "O" levels, retakes, any subject, any length.—Princes' Gate Tutors Ltd., 55 Princes Gate, London, S.W.7. 01-584 8810.

EXPERIENCED graduate tutor specializes in Common Entrance, English and Reading coaching. Tel.: 01-736 4130.

SCHOLARSHIPS AND FELLOWSHIPS

University of Pennsylvania, U.S.A.

1981 THOURON AWARDS

Under the Foundation of Sir John and Lady Thouron, applications are invited, before 8th November 1980, from candidates under 28 years and unmarried for TEN AWARDS of the value of approximately $6,900 each plus tuition fees and tenable from 1st September 1981, at the postgraduate level in any recognized department of study in the UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, Philadelphia, U.S.A.
Prospective applicants should send a standard (15½p) stamped addressed 10in x 7in envelope to the Registrar (Thouron Awards), University of Glasgow, Glasgow G12 8QQ.

LEGAL NOTICES

STATE OF CONNECTICUT (USA) Return date: October 21, 1980. Husted, Donald M. v Husted, Lavinia Marquis Cowan. Superior Court. Judicial District of Fairfield at Stamford, September 22, 1980. Notice to Lavinia Marquis Cowan Husted.

The plaintiff has named you as a party defendant in the complaint which he is bringing to the above named court seeking dissolution of marriage. This complaint is returnable to that court on October 21, 1980, and will be pending therein after that date.

The subscribing authority finds that the residence of said defendant Lavinia Marquis Cowan Husted, is unknown, and all reasonable efforts have been made to ascertain the same and have failed.

Now therefore, it is hereby ordered that notice of the institution of this action be given to each such defendant by some proper officer or person by causing a true and attested copy of this order to be published in The Times of London once a week for three successive weeks, commencing on or before October 6, 1980, and that return of such service be made to the court.

Frederick J. Miller, Jr., Assistant Clerk, Superior Court, Judicial District of Fairfield

Re: T.L.C. WORLD TRADING LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH on Tuesday, the 21st day of October 1980 at 2.30 o'clock in the afternoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 1st day of October 1980.

BRIGADIER DERRICK BAYNHAM, Director

Re: P. SHELTER & SON LIMITED and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London, W.1 on Thursday the 16th October 1980 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 29th day of September 1980.

HENRY SHELTER, Director

Re: GRADE MANUFACTURING LIMITED (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before 7th November 1980 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips F.C.A. of Messrs Bernard Phillips & Co., at 16 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 1st day of October 1980.

BERNARD PHILLIPS F.C.A.

Re: CHIEFCOMET LIMITED T/A NIMBUS ENGINEERING and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948.

Notice is hereby given, pursuant to Section 293 of the Companies Act, 1948, that a MEETING of the CREDITORS of the above named Company will be held at 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH on Thursday, the 16th day of October 1980 at 11.30 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purposes mentioned in Sections 294 and 295 of the said Act.

Dated this 29th day of September, 1980.

GERALD DAINES, Director.

In the Matter of THE COMPANIES ACT 1948 and in the Matter of STEREOSCOPIC TELEVISION LIMITED

Take notice that the above Company is being WOUND-UP and that all debts and claims should be forwarded to me, Stanley Rose, FAAM, of Messrs. S. Rose & Company, of 21 Forestdale, Southgate, London, N14 7DY.

Dated: This 30th day of September, 1980.

S. ROSE, Liquidator.

CHARITY COMMISSION

Charities — The Lord Wandsworth College Charity, Long Sutton, Hampshire; the Julyan Fund and the Stanford Scholarship Fund.

The Charity Commissioners propose to make a SCHEME for this charity. Copies of the draft Scheme may be obtained from them (ref: 272050-A1-L3) at 14 Ryder Street, London, SW1Y 6AH, and may be seen at The Bursar's Office, Lord Wandsworth College, Long Sutton, Basingstoke, Hampshire.

Objections and suggestions may be sent to the Commissioners within one month from today.

Appointments Vacant

We are part of the world's largest manufacturer of specialized heat and venting systems. We have manufacturing facilities in the U.K. and sales outlets in Germany and France. To expand further our markets we are looking for a

REGIONAL MANAGER

This person will be responsible for marketing and sales activities for Europe (except for France and Germany). He will be responsible for building up sales outlets through distributors, agents and ultimately through a team of sales representatives. He will work in close cooperation with the managing director to whom he will report and with the market managers for Germany and for France.

The ideal applicant will have the following profile:

- Education: Graduate with technical acumen
- Professional background: At least 5 to 10 years' marketing experience on the Continent in a marketing or sales function.
- Languages: English, Italian. The knowledge of German and French will be an asset.

Please, send your C.V. in the strictest confidence to John M. Botton, vice-president and general manager of the

Selkirk Metalbestos division, Wallace Murray Ltd,
7 Chesham Place, London SW1X 5HN

University of St Andrews
DEPARTMENT OF COMPUTATIONAL SCIENCE
Applications are invited for a

LECTURESHIP

in the Department of Computational Science tenable from October 1980, or as soon as possible thereafter. Candidates should be actively engaged in Computer Science Research and should be willing to take a full part in undergraduate and postgraduate teaching and supervision.

Salary at appropriate point on scale £6,505 to £11,575, starting salary not above £8,095, plus USS.

Applications (two copies preferably in typescript) with the names of three referees should be lodged by 28th October 1980 with the Establishments Officer, The University, College Gate, St Andrews, Fife, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

CONFIDENTIAL SECRETARY

Oxon/Wilts, to manage household accounts, private correspondence, etc., in small family. Middle aged preferred. Position might suit retired couple provided one has necessary qualifications. Living in or separate accommodation. Must drive. Personal testimonials essential. *Telephone weekends, charge reversed.* Swindon (0793) 762254.

YOUNG ACCOUNTANT
c. £8,000

Fine art dealers W.1. Financial and Management Accounts. ACCA or Qualified by experience. Details

01-589 9222

KP Personnel Agy.

SAN FRANCISCO, California, USA. Ultra High Vacuum Company seeking design engineers, sales engineers, draftsmen, technicians and TIG welders. Willing to relocate. Write President, Thermionics Lab. Inc., P.O. Box 3711, Hayward, Ca. 94540.

ACE need zappy and attractive salesperson to deal with our famous and international clientele. Please call Carmen after 2 pm. Ace, 193 King's Road, S.W.3. Tel. 351-1917/3164.

R.Y.A. YACHTMASTER to skipper R.W.R. yacht for instructional cruises, '81. Tel. 097 182 229. CV to Box 2006 F, The Times.

PUBLIC NOTICES

Re: FRAMTOK LIMITED T/A CHELTENHAM ART PRODUCTS (In Voluntary Liquidation) and THE COMPANIES ACT, 1948

Notice is hereby given that the CREDITORS of the above named Company are required on or before 31st October 1980 to send their names and addresses and particulars of their Debts or Claims to the undersigned Bernard Phillips F.C.A. Messrs Bernard Phillips & Co. 76 New Cavendish Street, London W1M 8AH, the LIQUIDATOR of the said Company and if so required by notice in writing from the said Liquidator are to come in and prove their said Debts or Claims at such time or place as shall be specified in such notice or in default thereof they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such Debts are proved.

Dated this 25th day of September 1980.

BERNARD PHILLIPS, F.C.A.

EXPLORATION RIGHTS

Offers are invited for the exclusive right to prospect for minerals and metallic ores in the Dumfries and Galloway Region. Further information, draft Agreement etc obtainable from the Forestry Commission, 55 Moffat Road, Dumfries, DG1 1NP.

Public and Educational Appointments also on page 22

University of Bristol

DIRECTOR OF ADMINISTRATION

Applications are invited for appointment as Director of Administration of the University; this post will become vacant on 1st August, 1981, on the retirement of Mr D. G. H. Cannon, M.A., D.P.A., F.C.I.S. The salary, which will be in the professorial range, will depend on age and experience. Suitably qualified candidates are invited to submit applications by 31st October, 1980, to the Vice-Chancellor, University of Bristol, Senate House, Bristol BS8 1TH, from whom further particulars may be obtained.

Bedford College (UNIVERSITY OF LONDON) & UNIVERSITY OF SUSSEX

RESEARCH OFFICER IN PHYSICS

Inquiries are invited from physicists who have or expect shortly to obtain a Ph.D. in experimental physics, who would be interested in joining a team making ultrasonic measurements on superfluid helium 3 in a nuclear refrigerator.

The appointment is based at Sussex, and will be for at least two years. Salary within the range £6,243-£8,096 p.a. (under review). Personal inquiries to and further particulars from Professor E. R. Dobbs, Bedford College, Regent's Park, London, NW1 4NS (01-486 4400, Ext. 158).

MATHEMATICS "O" LEVEL Tutor required immediately, mornings only. Telephone 01-960 5899.

ECONOMICS. O-level tutor required immediately. Afternoons only. Phone 01-960 5899.

NOTICE

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

LEICESTER UNIVERSITY

Medical School

CHAIR OF RADIOLOGY

The University invites applications for a new Chair in Radiology in the Medical School. The Chair will be in a newly-founded Department of Radiology. The Medical School has a present annual student intake of one hundred.

The salary will be within the clinical professorial range, with superannuation benefits.

Further particulars from the Registrar, The University, Leicester, LE1 7RH, with whom applications should be lodged by 31 December, 1980. Candidates in the U.K. should submit seventeen copies of their application. (Overseas may submit one copy.)

ROTHAMSTED EXPERIMENTAL STATION
HARPENDEN, HERTS, AL5 2JQ

SCIENTIFIC OFFICER

For the Botany Department to join a group studying the physiology and biochemistry of photosynthesis. The person appointed will be required to engage in a study of the chemical and physical properties of important catalytic proteins isolated from green leaves. Such observations will be correlated with measurements of photosynthetic activity.

QUALIFICATIONS: Degree or equivalent in chemistry or a biological subject with some specialisation in either protein chemistry or enzymology.

Appointment in grade of Scientific Officer (£4,809-£6,480 p.a.). Non contributory superannuation.

Apply in writing to the Secretary giving names and addresses of two referees and quoting Ref.435 by 30th October. Further details on request.

University of Dundee

CHAIR OF MODERN LANGUAGES

Applications from candidates with appropriate qualifications in French and/or German are invited for this newly-established Chair whose holder will be the first Head of the Department of Modern Languages which the University Court has decided to create by combining the existing Departments of French and German, and the Language Laboratory.

Further particulars of the post are available from The Secretary, The University, Dundee, DD1 4HN, with whom applications (11 copies or, if posted overseas, one copy) should be lodged by 4th November, 1980. Please quote Ref: EST/67/80 C

University of Dundee
DEPARTMENT OF ENGLISH
Applications are invited for a vacant

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH

in the above Department from suitably qualified applicants, especially those with interests in English Romantic Literature and earlier periods.

Salary scale £5,505-£11,575 (under review from October, 1980). Superannuation under USS. Grant towards removal expenses.

Applications (8 copies) should be lodged by October 27th, 1980, with the Secretary, The University, Dundee DD1 4HN from whom further particulars are available. Please quote Ref. EST/75/80C.

University of Cambridge
DEPARTMENT OF GEOGRAPHY

TWO UNIVERSITY ASSISTANT LECTURERSHIPS

in contemporary human geography, tenable from 1 April, 1981. Salary on the scale £5,876 to £7,566. Further details from Dr P. Friend, Department of Earth Sciences, Downing Street, Cambridge CB2 3EQ, to whom applications should be sent by 15 January 1981.

The Middlesex Hospital Medical School

THE BERKELEY FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited from graduates in Medicine for the Berkeley Fellowship. The Fellowship will not usually be awarded for a period shorter than three months or longer than one year. The Committee may decide to make awards to more than one candidate; the total emolument not exceeding £3,200. Closing date for applications for 1981-82: 30 November 1980.

Further particulars of the Fellowship may be obtained from The Dean, The Middlesex Hospital Medical School, London W1P 7PN.

NEW YORK
FOR 3 MONTHS
TUTOR REQUIRED

to prepare 7 and 9-year-old for school in England. To start immediately here before leaving for New York.

01-228 8466

E.F.L. TEACHER, qualified and experienced, able to contribute to evangelical Christian fellowship needed. Apply to Functional English, Whitby, Yorks, YO21 1JC.

GRADUATE TUTORS required in Maths and Physics. Part-time day teaching only in Birmingham. Tel. 021 454 9557.

Secretarial and Non-secretarial Appointments

USE YOUR INITIATIVE!! £5,500
Utilise your organising abilities when you join this multi-national manufacturing company as sec/PA to the Sales Manager for the Middle East. Arrange meetings, appointments and travel and hold the fort while he's away. Lots of telephone liaison and sec. duties to handle. For more responsibility and challenge contact Jackie Robbins on 629 8863.

ORGANISING P.A. — S.E.1 £6,000
As Sec to Personnel Director and Production Manager get involved with industrial relations and general personnel matters. Set up new systems. Organise interviews and handle related admin. As well as a full secretarial role develop the position as you get to know the business. For an early appointment contact Caroline Drey on 629 8863.

FLEXIBILITY PLUS £5,500
A maximum of 35% of your day will be of a secretarial nature—I promise. The rest is really diversified. Assist the admin manager with confidential, personnel, legal and financial matters. Be his ears and eyes and turn your hand to anything and everything. The perks are good, the company is small, the choice is now yours to call Clare Fanning on 629 8863.

Sarah Hodge 01-629 8863
Bond House 19-20 Woodstock Street London W1R 1HF

PARTNERS' SECRETARY

Two busy architect-partners require a personal secretary. The job will interest you if you are between 25 and 40, have good technical skills and abundant degree of common sense and calm good humour. You will also be responsible for the co-ordination of the project group secretaries, so that previous experience in an architect's office will help but is not essential. For such a paragon a top salary will be offered.

Please telephone Rowan Jones
637 9041

MARKETING SEC/PA

FLUENT FRENCH £6,000 +
To assist the Executive responsible for European Ops. of a dynamic Marketing Consultancy close to West End. Offers much involvement on marketing side and you'll make good use of your French which must be very fluent. A good knowledge of German is an asset. Suitable English or French mother-tongue with English s/hand and 2 years experience.

FLUENT FRENCH SEC/PA

EC2 £7,000 +
Outgoing Chairman of City firm seeks bilingual sec. with experience at director level. The post offers commercial involvement private work and substantial use of French. S/hand required in English and French, either mother-tongue.

FLUENT IN DUTCH PORTUGUESE OR JAPANESE

Market Research Company in West End seeks persons fluent in above languages to train as researchers. Must have experience in the medical field, e.g., nursing. May involve overseas travel. Good salary after training.

Ring 839 3365
CLC Language Services Ltd.
Recruitment Consultants

£6,000 p.a., 4 weeks holiday and bright modern offices for fast thinker.

PERSONAL ASSISTANT/SEC.

to Regional Export Manager

My present PA is moving away and a replacement is needed for small UK office of large Int. Co. currently based W.1.

This is a responsible and involving position. You must have self-motivation, good fast sh/typing/tx and some account work. English mother tongue, good telephone manner and must not be a "clockwatcher". 25-35ish with min. 5 years' working experience.

Tel: 01-637 7910 for interview

Carol French Recruitment

SALES CORRESPONDENT — £6,500 +
Career opportunity for candidate with technical sales experience and/or science degree to assist sales team of well known chemical company. Good telephone manner and written English, to deal with customer queries.

ADMIN PA, W1 — £5,500
Enjoy variety and responsibility assisting the admin manager of this American chemical company. You'll be dealing with personnel, property, advertising, etc. A liking for figures and speeds 100/50 needed for confidential matters.

01-629 6132

We specialise in PA, Secretarial and all retail appointments

INTERNATIONAL PARTNERS' SECRETARY

AUDIO AND/OR SHORTHAND

We are a major professional firm and our two partners responsible for the Middle East and Africa region management each require a secretary.

Applicants should have good educational background, ability to organise travel itineraries and complicated diaries and maintain continuity of administration in their absence.

In addition to excellent working conditions (including gymnasium and clubroom) we offer four weeks' holiday, season ticket loan, LV's and other benefits.

For further details please telephone Susan Brand, Touche Ross & Co, Hill House, 1 Little New Street, London EC4A 3TR. 01-353 8011.

BOUND TO BE BROKERS!

Two dynamic young bankers in City based American company and involved with overseas clients, require an experienced, well-groomed and intelligent secretary with maybe a smattering of German to assist and support them. An exceptionally nice job for a really good person. The salary is £5,000 approx. age 24+.

Phone Mrs. Byzantine, 222 5091—Norma Skemp Personnel Services Ltd., 14 Broadway, SW1.

LA CREME DE LA CREME

Judy Farquharson Limited
17 Stratton Street London, W1A 8FD
01-493 8824

ACCOUNTANT
She/he should be experienced, well spoken and reliable for old established firm of Chartered Surveyors with pleasant offices in WC2. There is potential for career progression. £8,000-£9,000.

HOUSE SERVICES ADMINISTRATOR
With shorthand and relevant experience to take charge of building, stationery, cars, cleaning/catering staff. EC1. £5,500-£5,750.

SALES CO-ORDINATOR PUTNEY
For small, busy import/export co. Someone who will really stay and become part of the team. c £5,000.

SECRETARY
Age 35-50 for Green Park professional firm of six people, looking after Senior partner. £6,500.

JFL RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS

WE COULD TAKE YOU ANYWHERE!
An introduction from us is often the passport to success and the start of a career which you've long dreamed of. We could take you anywhere! We have the best connections in London. Coffee's ready—welcome!
PERMANENT AND TEMPORARY
JOYCE GUINESS BUREAU
21 Brompton Arcade
Knightsbridge, S.W.3
01-589 8807/0010
THE recruitment consultants

SAFE DEPOSIT
£6,300 + Mortgage
Tel Josephine Morrison
38-60 Houndsditch
London, EC3
Graduate Girls Secretarial
01-621 0566

PRESTIGIOUS CITY BANK
requires
super sophisticated PA
with attractive, smart personality, age 25-30's. Secretarial skills and general right hand person, but banking experience not essential.
Salary £7,000 + mortgage facilities and perks
Apply Mrs Lee, Personnel
01-409 1964

INTERIOR DESIGN
Contact Louise on 01-431 2627

RECEPTIONIST PERSON FRIDAY

LA CREME DE LA CREME

MULTILINGUAL SECRETARIES!
City and West End
with fluent FRENCH, a sound financial background and a flair for organisation £6,500 + bonus — good fringe benefits.
With fluent FRENCH some GERMAN and at least 18 months experience for luxury travel project. £5,500.
With fluent SPANISH, English mother tongue (both shorthands) and sound experience. £6,300 + excellent fringe benefits.
Abroad
We are also seeking a top calibre PA and several secretaries (minimum two years' experience) for PARIS and a trainee translator for MILAN.
MULTILINGUAL SERVICES
22 Charing Cross Rd, WC2
01-836 3794/5
Recruitment Consultants

CHAIRMAN'S SECRETARY 35-45
£6,500
A top flight PA needed to assist the Chairman of a small W1 textile company. A lot of involvement in both business and personnel interests, and language ability would be a great asset.
Elizabeth Hunt
RECRUITMENT CONSULTANTS
18 Grosvenor Street London W1
Telephone 01-499 2921

PR CONSULTANTS
Managing Director requires Secretary/PA with plenty of initiative, top secretarial skills and ability to deal with people at all levels. Genuine opportunity to become really involved. Basic salary £5,000.
TEL: 01-248 8403
(direct line)

MAD ABOUT MARKETING
£5,500 +
Two wild and rather super bosses need a PA/Sec. 24+ for well-known Co. near Waterloo.
930 8737—JTJ Agy.

French speaking £5,400
PA/Sec (good s/hand) for well known co., S. Ken. area, aged 23+. Some translation work.
434 2622 JTJ Agy.

HARROW (no s/hand)
£4,500 +
Two nice jobs for secs (without s/hand) for marketing managers. American company
930 8737 (JTJ Agy)

CANADIAN STOCKBROKERS
require
Secretary/Receptionist

SECRETARY

LA CREME DE LA CREME

PA—PROPERTY
£6,000 EC2
A Senior Partner of this highly respected firm of Chartered Surveyors requires a competent secretary with good sh/typ and a lot of initiative, to help with all aspects of his varied and interesting job. The successful applicant must have a good educational background, the ability to run his office efficiently and cheerfully, and be prepared to take responsibility. Lovely 18th century offices, happy atmosphere. Age 20 to 30.
Phone 628 4835
Crone Corkill
Recruitment Consultants

Personal Assistant
MARKETING DIRECTOR c. £6,500
A well-established Company based in a beautiful Regency house dealing in international markets, offers an exciting job for a lively, mature person with plenty of drive and initiative. If you are looking for involvement with plenty of variety and possess good organising and secretarial skills, please telephone Elizabeth Moon.
Bernadette of Bond St.
Recruitment Consultants
No. 55, (next door to Fenwicks)
01-629 1204

Receptionist/PA
PROPERTY COMPANY
With prestigious Mayfair offices require well groomed, versatile, self-starter with good secretarial skills, capable of controlling office. For full details telephone Mr Chris Knighton on 01-491 1351

SECRETARIAL

FIGURES AND FINANCE
£5,500
Assist a charming director in handling all the financial aspects of this young research company. Arrange foreign currency and time allocation records for the travelling team force. Collate computer data, handle petty cash and work closely with the bookkeeper on all outgoing monies. With your head for figures and secretarial skills call Debi Sabini on 734 0911.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

EXECUTIVE SEC.
£6,000
Running the "in house" magazine is just one of your responsibilities as P.A./Sec. to the senior partner in this well established firm. Liaise with U.K. and international clients whilst maintaining the smooth operation of his business and social affairs. If you have several years' sound office experience, then call LIZ HANMANT on 486 7895 with your good secretarial skills.
DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS)

P.A. IN TELEVISION
£7,000
As PA to the Sales Director of this leading West End TV Company your organisational capabilities and experience in the broadcasting media will be well rewarded. Tact, initiative and the ability to deal with people at all levels is required in this go-ahead industry. Ring KAREN SHADDICK with your impeccable skills on 01-404 0378. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

INTERNATIONAL P.A.
£5,000 neg.
Assist with the promotion of new restaurants and stores when you become the right hand to this dynamic M.D. Meet overseas visitors and handle the P.R. side of trade negotiations. The possibility of travelling abroad plus running the show in the boss's absence are just two of the aspects of this top position. Contact me now with your excellent secretarial skills FIONA CLELAND on 734 0911. DRAKE PERSONNEL (CONSULTANTS).

HEATHROW
c. £5,000

SECRETARIAL

CAREER INTO GUINESS

SECRETARIAL

COLLEGE LEAVER CAREER PROSPECTS
c £4,500
If you are a bright, well-educated, young Secretary, looking for exciting opportunities in this world of finance...

SENIOR RECRUITMENT
£5,500

BE YOUR OWN BOSS

PERSONNEL ASSISTANT
£5,500

PR
c £5,500

ARTS, ANTIQUES AND PUBLISHING

Bernadette of Bond St.

SECRETARIAL

ESTATE AGENTS
£4,750 +
RECEPTIONISTS/AUDIO TYPISTS required for prestige W1 Estate Agents. Smart appearance and pleasant personality + good typing speeds essential.
BOND ST. BUREAU

SECRETARY/BOOKKEEPER

NON-SECRETARIAL

FIELD RESEARCH OFFICER, NW1

FOR DIPLOMATS OR EXECUTIVES!

ALBEMARLE APPOINTMENTS 01-493 6010

TRAINEE MANAGER/ESS
TO £6,000

COMMUNICATE

PART-TIME VACANCIES

STEPPING STONES

SECOND JOBBER
£5,000 Regent's Park
Ring 437 1126
CRONE CORKILL
Recruitment Consultants

TEMPTING TIMES

TOP WITH TEMPS

Property

PROPERTY UNDER £35,000

NORWICH
Semi-detached bungalow in small residential area, close to heath. 3 bedrooms (2 double, 1 single). ½ tiled bathroom, hall, kitchen, lounge leading onto patio. Conservatory/sunlounge, newly decorated throughout, new double glazing, gas C.H. Garage. Secluded garden. Very convenient all areas/coast. Bargain £24,750 to include all carpets.
NORWICH 0603 32877

BARGAIN FOR QUICK SALE
LEYTON, E.10
Near Underground (Central Line). Terrace house in very good condition. 6 rooms (4 double, 2 single), kitchen, bathroom with shower, 2 w.c.'s, garden front and rear. New carpets, curtains and furniture. Ideal first buy. £26,750.
01-556 1766

WEST WORTHING
Sunny s/c flat in prestigious block, Grand Avenue, sea glimpses 100 yards from the beach. Lounge, bedroom, bathroom with coloured suite. Separate w.c. Fitted kitchen, part double glazed. Constant hot water. Night storage heaters. Fully carpeted. Lift. £18,750
Tel.: Worthing 504049 (eves)

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

SINCLAIR ROAD, W.14
Spacious well-decorated top 3rd floor maisonette, 2 beds., 1 reception, study 3rd bed., fitted kitchen, bathroom. Ample cupboard space. Gas c.h. 120 year lease. Low outgoings.
£40,000
01-240 1222, ext. 2185
01-603 3067 eves.

WEST DULWICH

HAM COMMON

QUIET OASIS

LONDON AND SUBURBAN

CHURCH BROS.
RICHMOND PARK (Robin Hood Gate), elegant and spacious 6 bedroom house. 3 bathrooms, period furniture, exceptional value £225 p.w.
01-439 0589/7953

N.W.1. Georgian family house, 4 beds. Vacant possession. Excellent condition. Freehold. £69,950. Ring 01-388 8619.

LONDON FLATS

EXCELLENT SELECTION
of highly recommended 2 bedroomed flats in W.1, Bryanston Sq., Harley St. and Devonshire Place. All amenities inc. C.H., resident caretaker. Reasonably priced at £85 p.w.-£150 p.w. 6 months min. Overseas visitors, companies, embassies and banks only.
WILKS HEAD & EVE,
8 HARLEY ST., W.1.
01-637 8471

OFF AVENUE RD., N.W.3. Large 1st floor flat in p/b block, close to all amenities. Large lounge & dining room, 2 beds. (1 dble., 1 single), kitchen & bath. For quick sale at £66,000 to include all luxury furnishings. Tel. 01-722 3851.

COLLECTORS

HERTY J. G. A., Canadian professor collects first English and American editions. State condition and price to Box 2187 F, The Times.

COUNTRY PROPERTIES

CHELTENHAM
Compact family house, 4 bedrooms (3 double, 1 single) 2 bedrooms with hand basins, 3 reception rooms, bathroom, playroom, utility room, fitted kitchen, cloakroom, conservatory. Brick double garage. Small, secluded garden, shed. 5 mins. main station. Convenient shops and schools. Partial double glazing, partial C.H.
£55,000 for quick sale.
TEL. 0242 512049

OVERSEAS PROPERTY

PROPERTY WANTED

MORTGAGES & FINANCE

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

WE NEED LOOKING AFTER!
Mrs. Henderson on 01-235 0711.

EXPERIENCED couple, cook/housekeeper and chauffeur houseman required for gentleman's beautiful country residence in Surrey. Live-in (own self-contained accommodation). Good references essential. Excellent salary. Please write Box 3027 F, The Times.

HOUSEKEEPER
REPLY MISS HANLON, CHARING CROSS TOWER, GLASGOW, G2 4UN.

AU PAIR BUREAU, Piccadilly Ltd. World's largest au pair agency offers best jobs London or abroad at 87 Regent St., W.1. 930 4757.

OFFICE/HOME HELP for designer's family in St James's. Must type, have pleasant telephone manner, like children. Varied duties between office and home life. Flat offered. Refs required. 5-day week. Telephone 01-839 3225.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

CASABLANCA

VERY EXPERIENCED COUPLE REQUIRED

BUTLER/MESSENGER

ROLLS-ROYCE & BENTLEY

A Classic Connoisseur's Motor Car

MOTOR CARS

MERCEDES 450 SLC

MGB GT V8

JUNE 1980 GOLF GTI
Telephone 097382 44...

GOLF L

PORSCHE 911T

NOTICE
All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

PERSONAL CHOICE

...ek Griffiths presents Insight a regular schools pro...mme that helps hearing-impaired children and slow ...ning groups (ITV, 11.05 am)

...l last week the media regaled us with news of civil war ... Blackpool where brother set about brother in the name of ...rnity. Will the Conservative Party Conference go the same ...? On the eve of the week-long series of debates from ...ton the BBC's Political Editor John Simpson, in a special ...t for Panorama (BBC 1, 8.10) discovers a growing number ...ry supporters dubious of the efficacy of the Government's ...omic strategy. Included in this burgeoning number is a ...h-western businessman who at the last general election ...one of the party's biggest financial backers and he is heard ...laining that over the past eighteen months he has seen ...200 of his customers go broke. We also look in at a ...ing of the West Midland Council of the CBI where the forty ...bers voice grave doubts about the intransigence of the ...rnment's fiscal policies. From Westminster John Simpson ...views brave back-benchers who are now openly criticizing ... leaders and to get a balanced view he receives the official ...etarist line from Sir Keith Joseph. Will this be the start of ...her explosive week?

...chard Seabrook is a self-employed worker with a difference. ... a freelance shepherd and farm-hand. As well as keeping a ... of sheep of his own in Glemsford, Suffolk he travels the ... hiring himself out for a number of different employers. The ...ng is his busiest season when he and his gang shear up to ...0 sheep and we see him hard at his fleecing. He is also a ... philosopher who views so impressed the clergy that he was ...ed to preach a Harvest Festival sermon. We can see him ...is mates in Living on the Land (BBC 2, 7.25) working and ...ing across the beautiful East Anglian countryside, well ...nt with life.

...ere are two good films on ITV today. First of all the ...ee at 2.30 sees the late Peter Sellers in The Mouse that ...ed playing the well-meaning leader of the Grand Duchy of ...ick's invasion of the United States who is unaware that he ...pposed to lose the battle. David Kossoff plays the captured ...tist who invents the ultimate deterrent. Later on at 9.00 ... Palance, he of the flared nostrils, is on the trail of the ...nous Dalton brothers in The Last Ride of the Daltons, a ...ting cowboy movie following the career of the legendary ...eradoes.

...e plight of the Boat People is brought sharply home in ...ga (Radio 4, 11.05 am) a dramatized account of the rescue ...ndreds of men, women and child refugees by the ship of ...name. It has been compiled from the stories of people ...g part in the incident, among them the ship's captain and ...ife, members of the crew and the refugees themselves.

...AT THE SYMBOLS MEAN: †STEREO; *BLACK AND WHITE; ...EPEAT.

Broadcasting Guide

Edited by Peter Dear

TELEVISION

BBC 1

9.00 am For Schools, Colleges: A Good Job with Prospects. 9.30 How we spend the nine months before we are born. 9.52 Communicate! Preparing a Television Programme. 10.15 Sounds of the Sea. 10.38 Trigonometry. 11.00 A look at the season of Winter and how flora and fauna cope.

11.25 You and Me. A series for the very young.

11.40 For Schools, Colleges: Higher Education—What use is a degree?

12.05 pm Closedown.

12.45 News.

1.00 Pebble Mill at One. In the first of a series of film reports from Russia Donny Macleod visits the Soviet holiday resorts of Yalta and Sochi. **1.45 Camberwick Green** (r).

2.01 For Schools, Colleges: Words and Pictures. 2.18 Geography. A look at the Merthyr Tydfil area. 2.40 Going to Work. What to do if you don't get the job you have set your heart on. Closedown at 3.00.

3.15 Songs of Praise from St Thomas' Parish Church Salisbury where the congregation sing their thanks for the Harvest (r).

3.55 Play School. (First shown on BBC 2, at 11.00): **4.20 Winsome Witch** (r). **4.25 Jackanory.** John Gregg reads the first part of Chase Through the Night, an adventure story about the hair-raising experiences that three men and their hostages undergo when they stop at an isolated outback settlement in Australia. **4.40 Jana of the Jungle.** Cartoon adventures of a female Tarzan in the South American jungle. **5.00 John Craven's Newsround. 5.00 Blue Peter.** Simon Groom and Sarah Greene invite viewers to join them having fun at the Nottingham Goose Fair. **5.35 Paddington** (r). **5.40 News** read by Jan Leeming. **5.55 Nationwide.** News from around the regions is supplemented by the regular weekly feature Watchdog which investigates bureaucratic abuses.

6.55 Angels. Hospital series concerning both the staff and patients of St Angela's. **7.20 Star Trek.** Captain Kirk and his intrepid crew have to tread carefully when they land on the planet Capella (r).

8.10 Panorama. On the eve of the Conservative Party Conference the BBC's Political Editor, John Simpson hears from Tories dissatisfied with the Party's present economic policies (see Personal Choice).

9.00 News read by Kenneth Kendall.

9.25 International Show Jumping. The first of six nightly visits to the Horse of the Year Show at Wembley Arena. Tonight's competition is The Butlin Championship and the commentators are Dorian Williams, Raymond Brooks-Ward and Hugh Thomas. **10.45 Film 80.** Barry Norman features Lee Marvin's latest film The Big Red One, the musical All That Jazz and talks to Oliver Reed on location in Los Angeles where he is making Dr Heckyl and Mr Hype.

11.15 Step This Way. The fourth of five programmes explaining the magic of modern dance. This evening it is the turn of the Samba and the Cha Cha Cha.

11.40 News headlines.

Regions

BBC 1 VARIATIONS: Cymru Wales: 1.45 pm-2.00 Trodwi. 5.55-6.20 Wales Today. 6.55-7.20 Heddiw. 11.40 News and weather. Scotland: 11.00 am-11.20 For Schools: Let's See The Puppet Makers. 11.20-11.25 Interval. 12.40 pm-12.45 The Scottish News. 5.55-6.20 Reporting Scotland. 11.40 News and weather. Northern Ireland: 3.53 pm-3.55 Northern Ireland News. 5.55-6.20 Scene Around Six. 6.20-6.55 Land 'n' Larder. 11.40 News and weather. England: 11.45 close.

BBC 2

6.40 am Open University: Maths: Complex Analysis. 7.05 Atoms and Molecules. 7.30 Linear maths—Review. Closedown at 7.55.

10.00 Good for Business: A very commercial story. How Marks and Spencer's dress team responded to pessimistic retail forecasts. **10.25 Role of the Nurse.** Number one in a series of ten programmes for the student nurse (r).

10.50 Interval.

11.00 Play School. Sarah Long and Stuart McGugan are the presenters and the story is The Hiltons go to Majorca. **11.25 Write Away.** A guide to everyday writing and tips on how to remember spellings (r). **11.40 Closedown.**

2.15 pm Let's Go. Brian Rix presents the programme designed to help mentally-handicapped people live a fuller life. Closedown at 2.30.

3.00 Make Your Own Furniture. The first of ten programmes for the do-it-yourself enthusiast presented by David Day and Albert Jackson. This afternoon we see how to build a Wall Storage System (r). **3.30 Time Out of Mind.** A series of five programmes in which science fiction writers talk about their work (r). Closedown at 3.55.

4.15 Speak for Yourself. The opening programme in a series designed for teachers of English as a second language. **4.40 Interval.**

4.50 Open University: The Alchemist. 5.15 Montegeoffroy—Life in a Chatead. 5.40 Artists' Films. 6.05 M101/30 Algebra. 6.30 Silicon Solar Cells.

6.55 The Nutcracker and the Mouse King. A fairytale narrated by Kathryn Harries with music by Tchaikovsky.

7.15 News including a sub-titled synopsis for the hard-of-hearing.

7.25 Living on the Land. A look at the life of Richard Seabrook, freelance farm worker. The narrator is Deryck Guyler (see Personal Choice). **7.50 Wainwright's Law.** A review of citizens' rights and obligations in a dramatised form with Joan Greenwood.

8.15 Shirley Bassey. The singer who seems to give her all is joined by guests Les Dawson, The Nolans and Third World (r). **9.00 Rhoda.** Our heroine is the reluctant date of her boss who wants to impress his friends with the class of girl he can attract.

9.25 Horizon. Moving Still—a look at the world of high-speed and time-lapse photography.

10.15 Rock Week Concert. Joni Mitchell is the star of the first of five programmes dedicated to Rock. We see her in concert at the Greek Theatre in Los Angeles.

10.40 Newsnight. The news behind today's headlines brought to us by Peter Snow, Charles Wheeler, John Tusa, and Peter Hobday.

11.40 Heute Direkt. The news seen through German eyes direct via the Eurovision link from Hamburg. Programme ends at 12.10 am.

THAMES

9.30 am For Schools: Highest and Lowest—comparing the positions of more than two objects. 9.47 Living in Britain—the geography and history of London. 10.05 Watch Your Language—Investigating dialects. 10.23 Starting Out—dealing with the emotions of love, trust and jealousy. 10.40 Looking at the hobbies and pets of French children. 11.05 Studying zoo animals with hearing-impaired children. 11.22 Cartoon version of the story of Noah's Ark. 11.39 Life in a Victorian factory.

12.00 We'll Tell You a Story. Christopher Lillicrap presents Barbara Flynn who tells the story of Oliver Onion which was written by Jayne Fisher when she was nine years old. **12.10 pm Rainbow.** Puppets for the very young.

12.30 Public Office. In the spotlight today is the Chief Constable of Devon and Cornwall, John Alderson who explains how he operates his force and their role in the community (r).

1.00 News read by Peter Sissons. **1.20 Thames News** with Robin Houston.

1.30 Crown Court. A mother is accused of stealing her baby daughter from her estranged husband. **2.00 Against the Wind.**

2.30 Film: The Mouse that Roared (1960) starring Peter Sellers and David Kossoff. The bankrupt state of Fenwick declares war on the United States with the express desire of being beaten, but nobody has told Tully Bascombe who captures a scientist and forces him to make the ultimate weapon which leads the States to sue for peace.

4.15 Kidnapped. David McCallum stars as Alan in the sixth episode of the dramatization of Robert Louis Stevenson's classic adventure story (r).

4.45 Clapperboard. Chris Kelly talks to Clint Eastwood the star of Bronco Billy and his co-star Sondra Locke. The film was a huge success at the film festival in Deauville, where Chris interviewed the stars. **5.15 White Light.** Today the programme looks at the Trade Union movement through the eyes of young people.

5.45 News. 6.00 Thames News with Andrew Gardner and Rita Carter.

6.35 Crossroads. More motel melodrama. **7.00 Give us a Clue.** Michael Aspel is in the chair for the weekly man versus woman charade game. Una Stubbs and Lionel Blair are the two team leaders. **7.30 Coronation Street.** **8.00 Keep it in the Family.** Dad Dudley has a lot of explaining to do when he is found trying to open his car door with a knife and fork. To add to his woe he has a beer bottle label in place of the road fund licence. **8.30 Just Liz.** Poppy, an old friend of Liz's, arrives at her flat looking for a place to sleep. With this event and her fiance in the Middle East, Liz's social life takes a turn for the better.

9.00 Film: The Last Ride of the Dalton Gang (1979) starring Jack Palance. The three outlawed Dalton brothers are chased by railway detective Will Smith who has put a reward of $25,000 on their heads.

10.00 News.

10.30 The Last Ride of the Dalton Gang continued.

12.15 am Close. Barbara Cartland reads from her book The Light of Love.

RADIO

Radio 4

6.00 am News Briefing.
6.10 Farming Week.
6.30 Today.
7.00, 8.00 News.
7.30, 8.30 Headlines.
8.35 The Week on 4.
8.45 Loosely Engaged (6).
9.00 News.
9.05 Start the Week.
10.00 News.
10.02 Money Box.
10.30 Daily Service.
10.45 The Pleasure Garden (3).
11.00 News.
11.05 Sibonga.
11.50 Poetry Please!
12.00 News.
12.02 pm You and Yours.
12.27 It Makes Me Laugh.
12.55 Weather.
1.00 The World at One.
1.40 The Archers.
2.00 News.
2.02 Woman's Hour.
3.00 News.
3.02 Play: So What Do We Do About Henry, by Charlotte Hastings.
4.35 Askey's Hall of Fame.
4.45 Story: The Package, by David Wallace.
5.00 PM.
5.55 Weather.
6.00 News.
6.30 Rumpole.†
7.00 News.
7.05 The Archers.
7.20 Quote . . . Unquote.†
7.50 Play: Don Quixote, by Cervantes (2).†
9.20 Just the Job (2).
9.30 Kaleidoscope.
10.00 The World Tonight.
10.30 Science Now.
11.00 Can You Forgive Her? (16).
11.15 Financial World Tonight.
11.30 Today in Parliament.
11.40 Music at Night.
12.00 News.
12.15 am-12.23 Weather.

VHF

10.02 am Schools: Music Interlude: Notice Board (1); Time to Move.
10.30 Listen With Mother.
11.00-12.00 Schools: Singing Together (3); Springboard; Drama Workshop.
2.00 pm-3.00 Schools: Exploration Earth; Listening and Reading (1); Speak; Movement and Drama (2).
11.00 Study on 4: World Powers in the Twentieth Century.
11.30-12.10 am Open University: Images and Information; King Lear.

Terry Wogan, Radio 2, 7.32 am

Radio 3

6.55 am Weather.
7.00 News.
7.05 Records: Elgar, Beethoven, Suk.†
8.00 News.
8.05 Records: Mozart, Devienne, Chopin, Ravel.†
9.00 News.
9.05 Week's Composer: Offenbach.†
10.00 Piano (Milkina): Scarlatti, Bach.†
10.45 Quartet (Lindsay), pt 1: Beethoven (op 95), Maconchy.†
11.25 Interval reading.
11.30 Quartet, pt 2: Borodin (no 2).†
12.05 pm BBC Welsh SO/Czyz, pt 1: Beethoven, Sibelius (Vln Conc).†
1.00 News.
1.05 BBCWSO, pt 2: Mendelssohn (Sym 4).†
1.40 Songs (Grgevy), pt 1: Haydn, Mahler.†
2.20 Interval reading.
2.25 Songs, pt 2: Ravel.†
3.00 Matinée Musicale.†
4.00 New Records: Rachmaninov (songs — Södersström/Ashkenazy), Sibelius (Sym 2).†
4.55 News.
5.00 Music for early evening.†
7.00 Piano (Kempff): Schumann (Carnaval).†
7.30 Thoughts on Music and Literature (Anthony Burgess).
8.30 New Philharmonic Orchestra of Radio France/Amy (live from Paris), pt 1: Varèse (Intégrales, Hyperprism, Offrandes, Arcana).†
9.30 Story: Delivering the Wild cat, by Alan Golightly.
9.50 NPORF, pt 2: Varese (Amériques).†
10.30 Jazz in Britain.†
11.00 News.
11.05-11.15 Record: Vivaldi.†

Radio 2

5.00 am News, Weather. 5.03 Ray Moore.† 7.32 Terry Wogan.† 10.03 Jimmy Young.† 12.03 pm David Hamilton.† 2.03 Ed Stewart.† 4.03 Much More Music.† 6.03 John Dunn.† 8.02 Folk on 2.† 9.02 Humphrey Lyttelton.† 9.55 Sports Desk. 10.02 Free Spin. 10.30 Star Sound. 11.05 Brian Matthew. 2.02 am-5.00 You and the Night and the Music.†

Radio 1

5.00 am As Radio 2. 7.00 Dave Lee Travis. 9.32 Simon Bates. 10.32 Andy Peebles. 12.30 pm Newsbeat. 12.45 Paul Burnett. 2.32 Simon Bates. 3.32 Peter Powell. 6.31 Stayin' Alive. 7.31 Mike Read. 10.02 John Peel.† VHF RADIOS 1 AND 2: 5.00 am With Radio 2. 10.00 pm With Radio 1. 12.00-5.00 am With Radio 2.

World Service

BBC World Service can be received in Western Europe on medium wave (648 kHz, 463m) at the following times (GMT):

6.00 am Newsdesk. 7.00 World News. 7.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 7.45 Short Story. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Reflections. 8.15 Backtracking. 8.30 David Jacobs's Album Time. 9.00 World News. 9.09 Review of the British Press. 9.15 Notes from an Observer. 9.20 Theatre Call. 9.40 Look Ahead. 9.45 DJ Roundtable. 10.15 40 Years of Heifetz. 10.30 Origins. 11.00 World News. 11.09 News about Britain. 11.15 World Radio Club. 11.30 Top Brain. 12.00 Radio Newsreel. 12.15 pm Thirty-Minute Theatre. 12.45 Sports Round-up. 1.00 World News. 1.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 1.30 The Book Programme. 2.00 He Who Pays the Piper Calls the Tune. 2.30 A Taste of Hunni, Irish Style. 3.00 Radio Newsreel. 3.15 Outlook. 4.00 World News. 4.09 Commentary. 4.15 Rock Salad. 7.45 Peebles' Choice. 8.00 World News. 8.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 8.30 Sports International. 9.00 Network UK. 9.15 Europa. 9.30 50 Years of the BBC Symphony Orchestra. 10.00 World News. 10.09 The World Today. 10.25 Book Choice. 10.30 Financial News. 10.40 Reflections. 10.45 Sports Round-up. 11.00 World News. 11.09 Commentary. 11.15 Little Women. 11.30 Frank Muir Goes Into ... 12.00 World News. 12.09 am News about Britain. 12.15 Radio Newsreel. 12.30 Benny Green. 1.15 Outlook. 1.45 Europa. 2.00 World News. 2.09 Review of the British Press. 2.15 Network UK. 2.30 The Book Programme. 3.00 World News. 3.09 News about Britain. 3.15 The World Today. 4.45 Financial News. 4.55 Reflections. 5.00 World News. 5.09 Twenty-Four Hours. 5.45 The World Today.

WAVELENGTHS: Radio 1 medium wave 275m/1089kHz or 285m/1053kHz. Radio 2 med wave 330m/909kHz or 433m/693kHz and 88-91 VHF. Radio 3 med wave 247m/1215kHz and 90-92.5 VHF. Radio 4 long wave 1500m/200kHz and 92-95 VHF. Greater London area only; med wave 720kHz/417m. LBC 261m, 97.3 VHF, Capital 194m, 95.8 VHF. World Service: med wave 648kHz (463m). BBC Radio London 206m, 94.9 VHF.

REGIONAL TV

Channel

As Thames except: 12.00-12.30 pm Closedown. 1.20-1.30 News. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30-4.15 Film: Don't Drink the Water. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 News. 6.10-7.00 Cities. 10.28 News.

Granada

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Granada Report. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30-4.15 Film: Sea of Sand* (Richard Attenborough). 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00 Granada Report. 12.15 am-12.45 Superstar Profile: Gene Wilder.

Tyne Tees

As Thames except: Starts 9.20 am-9.30 Good Word, followed by News. 1.20 pm-1.30 News, Lookaround. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30-4.15 The Card (Alec Guinness). 5.15-5.45 Adventures of Black Beauty. 6.00 News. 6.02 Double Top. 6.30-7.00 Northern Life. 10.30-10.32 News. 10.32 Film, continued. 12.15 am-12.20 Three's Company.

ATV

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30-4.15 Film: Bedtime Story (David Niven: Marlon Brando). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 ATV Today. 9.00-10.00 Vegas. 10.30 Left, Right and Centre. 11.10 News. 11.15 Danger UXB. 12.15 am-12.30 Something Different.

HTV

As Thames except: 1.20-1.30 pm News. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30-4.15 Film: Revenge is my Destiny (Chris Robinson). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00-7.00 Report West. 10.28-10.30 News.

HTV CYMRU/WALES: As HTV West except: 10.05 am-10.20 About Wales. 10.40-11.00 French Programme. 11.05-11.20 Am Gymru. 12.00-12.10 pm Hwlabalwm. 2.00-2.30 Hamddon. 4.45-5.15 Sêr. 6.00-6.25 Y Dydd. 6.25-7.00 Report Wales. 8.30-9.00 Yr Wythnos.

Yorkshire

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30-4.15 Film: In the Matter of Karen Ann Quinlan (Brian Keith). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Calendar. 6.35-7.10 Happy Days. 12.15 am-12.45 Jazz.

Border

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30-4.15 Film: Skyjacked. 5.15-5.45 George Hamilton IV. 6.00 Lookaround. 6.15 Mr and Mrs. 6.45-7.00 Brian of the Border. 12.15 am-12.18 News.

Westward

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30 Film: Don't Drink the Water (Jackie Gleason). 4.12-4.15 Gus Honeybun's Birthdays. 5.15-5.45 Happy Days. 6.00-7.00 Westward Diary. 10.31-10.34 News. 12.15 am Faith for Life.

Scottish

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30-4.15 Circle of Children (Jane Alexander). 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Scotland Today. 6.40-7.00 Crimedesk. 12.15 am-12.20 Late Call.

Ulster

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 Lunchtime. 2.30 Film: In the Matter of Karen Quinlan. 4.13 News. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 Good Evening Ulster. 12.15 am-12.25 Bedtime.

Southern

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 Houseparty. 2.25 Film: Pirates of Tripoli (Paul Henreid). 3.45-4.15 About Britain. 5.15-5.45 Diff'rent Strokes. 6.00-7.00 Day by Day. 12.15 am Weather followed by Visiting the Sick.

Grampian

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30-4.15 Film: Seven Days in Noon. 5.15-5.45 Mr and Mrs. 6.00 North Tonight. 6.35-7.00 Out of Town. 12.15 am Reflections. 12.20-12.25 News.

Anglia

As Thames except: 1.20 pm-1.30 News. 2.00 About Britain. 2.30-4.15 Film: History of Mr Polly* (John Mills). 5.15-5.45 Brady Bunch. 6.00 About Anglia. 6.30-7.00 EMI UK Disco Dancing Championship. 12.15 am Reflection.

(continued on page 31)

CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING STARTS HERE

Box No replies should be addressed to: The Times, PO Box 7, New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ.

To place an advertisement in any of these categories, tel:

PRIVATE ADVERTISERS ONLY
01-837 3311

APPOINTMENTS
01-278 9161

PROPERTY ESTATE AGENTS
01-278 9231

PERSONAL TRADE
01-278 9351

MANCHESTER OFFICE
061-834 1234

Queries in connection with advertisements that have appeared, other than cancellations or alterations, tel: Classified Queries Department 01-837 1234, extn. 7180.

All advertisements are subject to the conditions of acceptance of Times Newspapers Limited, copies of which are available on request.

THE DEADLINE FOR ALL COPY IS ONE CLEAR PUBLISHING DAY

i.e. Monday is the deadline for Wednesday, Friday for Monday. Stops and Alterations to copy is 3.0 p.m. prior to the day of publication. For Monday's issue the deadline is 12 noon Saturday. On all cancellations a Stop Number will be issued to the advertiser. On any subsequent queries regarding the cancellation, this Stop Number must be quoted.

CLASSIFIED RATES
PERSONAL COLUMNS
£3.00 per line—£15.00 per cm semi display—£18.50 per full display
APPOINTMENTS
£5.00 per line—£15.00 per cm semi display—£18.50 per full display.
PROPERTY
£3.00 per line—£15.00 per cm semi display—£18.50 per full display.
WEEKEND SHOPAROUND
£12.00 per cm full display, minimum 3cms.
COURT CIRCULAR
£4.00 per line.
BOX NUMBERS
£3.25.

BIRTHS

[illegible]

MARRIAGES

[illegible]

DEATHS

[illegible]

IN MEMORIAM

[illegible]

FORTHCOMING EVENTS

[illegible]

ANNOUNCEMENTS

REMBRANDT ORIGINAL ETCHING.—See today's For Sale.
OWN a Hologram—See For Sale today.
WE need looking after!—See Domestic and Catering.
COUNTRY lease needed—See Property Wanted today.
LUCOCO, John Milton, Holidaying in Europe. Return home at once. Ring 277 09.

MILLER.—On October 2nd, to Ruth (née Macbeth) and James—a son (Richard Rowland Xavier), a brother for Toni.
MORRIS.—On 1st October, 1980, at Cambridge to Caroline (née Roberts-Jones) and Bill—a daughter (Rachel Sara).
STAINER-SMITH.—On October 3rd in Exeter, to Anne (née Lees) and Andrew—a daughter (Rosalind Jane).

The Times Crossword Puzzle No 15,340

ACROSS
1 Grass in the Basque allegory (6).
4 One whose acts are no good? (4-4).
10 The honour which makes me a lord (7).
11 Spiritless as Sheridan's Lydia? (7).
12 Successful slimmer at the harbour (10).
13 Rank of knot-expert? (4).
15 Volunteers return exhausted in formal dress (7).
17 Student in the orient in charge of this band? (7).
19 Debate an underworld malediction (7).
21 Capital treatment for a representative in Soho, perhaps (7).
23 Ship me somewheres east of here, asked Kipling (4).
24 Tip is queer form of incidental benefit (10).
27 Top people's distinguishing marks of a big cigar (7).
28 State of a fashionable huntress (7).
29 Scrambling exerts me to the limits (8).
30 To strike out is permitted in the river (6).

DOWN
1 One of those devices which perhaps are styled balances (9).
2 A post for the honourable (7).
3 May be some play we hear here (10).
5 Hamlet's folk (9).
6 Which man's camera contains this? (4).
7 We're a sight better for his ministrations (7).
8 What's added to Bill or Joris for instance (5).
9 High honour, a right for a poet (4).
14 Swindle in co. Meath? It's a pie! (10).
16 Mad speed! Speed which is reckless! (9).
18 Cask-making in the days of James Fenimore (9).
20 A handy sort of cunning (7).
22 Tommy bar, this one? (7).
23 Russian fabric (5).
25 Interrogate an eccentric (4).
26 In which Gershwin wrote his rhapsody (4).

Solution of Puzzle No 15,339

DOLLATIN ASYLUM
PARASITE FISCAL
ERICA LOATHSOME
ANTIMACASSAR
UNDERSEALING
ANIATICAL VALVE
ANTLERS CABBAGE
PEYNESS ASPHODEL

PERSONAL COLUMNS

ALSO ON PAGE 27

ANNOUNCEMENTS

SUNSHINE FUND FOR BLIND BABIES AND YOUNG PEOPLE

Our fabulous 24-page Christmas brochure is now available. POST FREE from Max Bygraves, Sunshine Christmas Cards, Freepost 36, London W1E 3QZ.

CANCER RESEARCH

Much is known about cancer—but not yet enough to bring it under control. Your personal donation to our work will go directly to helping the highest level of scientific research.

IMPERIAL CANCER RESEARCH FUND, Room 160 AB, P.O. Box 123, Lincoln's Inn Fields, London WC2A 3PX.

BALLOONS! Bunch a friend! See services.
CORRESPONDENCE COURSES GCEs—see Educational.
W.R.U.—Debentures for sale, see Sports & Recreational.
HAMPSTEAD, NW3.—Delightful flat, TV, Hill. See Rentals today.
IQ test/membership details from Mensa (B), FREEPOST, Wolverhampton WV2 1BR. Tel.: 0902 26055.
PALM BEACH, Florida. Villa available. See Holidays & Villas.
VICTIM OF BREUGHEL'S or Miege disease (Torsion Dystonia) wishes others with similar illness to contact urgently Mrs. Hall, 22 Holland Park Rd., London, W.14.
BABY GRAND PIANO.—See For Sale.

[illegible]

YACHTS AND BOATS

SUPERB 62-FOOT Dutch steel ketch, launched 1976. Brit. reg. Original owner offering half share. £110,000. Based Palm Beach, Florida. Box 2839 F, The Times.

SEASONAL SALES

RESISTA CARPETS SALE NOW ON

20,000 sq. yards. Heraklion, Broadloom carpets, stain resistant and hard-wearing to clear at £3.45 sq. yd. Also 12ft. wide Richmond with 7-year guarantee and 15 colours at £5.75 per sq. yd. All excl. VAT.

182 Upper Richmond Rd. West, East Sheen, S.W.14.
01-876 2089

London's largest independent suppliers of plain carpeting.

TYPEWRITER SALE.—Phone for a price list. Bottomley Business Machines. 01-262 8706/5200.

CORD CARPET, £1.99 sq. yd. Cut and take service. Salems, 216 High Rd., Chiswick, W.4. 01-994 4410. Show this ad.

UK HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

AUTUMN BREAKS

[illegible]

SHORT LETS

[illegible]

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

[illegible]

CLUB ANNOUNCEMENTS

[illegible]

SPORT AND RECREATION

[illegible]

YACHTS AND BOATS

"FISHER 30" Feb '78 ketch. Volvo diesel only 180 hours. Beautiful condition. Luxury accommodation, 6 berths. (£7,500 extras). G.R.P. Pinta. Avon O.B. Sailor R100. Teak deck, moored Piraeus. £35,000. 096323 256.

R.Y.A. YACHTMASTER in skipper R.W.P. yacht for instructional cruises. '81. See Sits Vacant.

ANNOUNCEMENTS

MALCOLM MUGGERIDGE IS MRS ROOT'S FAVOURITE CELEBRITY AFTER TERRY WOGAN

Henry Root

AUTHOR

SEASONAL SALES

CLOSING DOWN SALE

Exclusive children's merchandise from U.S. (0-14 Girls and Boys)

THE AMERICAN CHILDREN'S SHOP
18 ECCLESTONE STREET, S.W.1
01-730 0714

The Phantom Scribbler wrote;
and, having writ,
Moved on: nor all their Wiliness nor Wit
Shall lure him back to be
arraigned by Them,
Or quell their Fears that
he meant All of it.
T.P.S.

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

JET TO PARIS, AMSTERDAM & BRUSSELS
£49 RETURN

Fly to Paris and Amsterdam any day of the week for £49 return — no extras. Enjoy a weekend break in both cities. Return jet flights plus 2 nights accommodation in a centrally situated hotel for as little as £59. Longer durations fly any day for any length of stay available, plus a selection of hotels in all categories available in both cities. Departures from Gatwick, Manchester and Glasgow.
FALCON HOLIDAYS
01-229 9484
190 Campden Hill Road, W.8
Glasgow 041-204 0242
Manchester 061-831 7001
ABTA ATOL 1337BC
24-hour brochure service

SWISS CITY FLIGHTS AND SNOWJET

October seats to Geneva, Zurich or Basle from Gatwick for only £77.50 rtn.—no extras. Winter schedules now available with even lower fares from £69 inc.

Skiers—try our Snowjet service of flights and transfers or car-hire to a host of top ski resorts including Verbier, Chamonix, Courmayeur, Val D'Isere, St. Anton. Many extras Christmas flights so for the best choice and value call:
FALCON ON 01-351 2191
MANCHESTER 061-831 7001
GLASGOW 041-204 0242
ABTA ATOL 1337BC

SPECIAL OFFER

September/October FLIGHT BARGAINS

ATHENS	£85
CORFU	£79
CRETE	£105
RHODES	£100
SALONIKA	£85
PALMA/ALICANTE	£70

Subject to surcharge and Tax. Apartments, Tavernas & Villas still available. Send now for our exciting Summer '81 Brochure.

BUDGET HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

EUROPEAN FLIGHTS. Eurocheck 01-542 4613/4. Air Agts.

AUSTRALIA via U.S.A. & Asia for friendly service & lowest prices. The Flight Shop, 56B Kensington Church St., London, W.8. Air Agts. 01-938 1966/7/8.
FLORIDA. Palm Beach Delray area. Luxury garden apartment. 5 rooms, 2 beds, 2 baths; golf, pools, tennis, etc. Available March 1st. $1,500 U.S. p.m. Tel. 01-[illegible]
BEAUTIFUL CORFU. Small friendly hotel on fabulous sandy beach. Home-cooked food, own balcony and shower room from £135 p.p. 1 week B + B. No surcharges. Deps. up to 20/10. Phone Slough (0753) 46277. Corfiot Holidays Agt ATOL 330B.
RHODES.—Cheap flights and holidays still avail.—Phone now XII Islands (0799) 25101 Mon-Fri (Agt ATOL 1121B).

Buckingham Travel 01-930 8501

SKI WITH PISTE in Bareges, France. Tel: 01-949 3458.
BRAZIL/ARGENTINA from £570. Steamond Ltd., South American Travel specialist. Air Agts. Tel. 01-730 8646.
ALGARVE AGENCY always have had and always will have the best villas. 01-584 6211. ABTA.
MIDDLE EAST SPECIALISTS. James Morris Travel. 01-229 9691 (ABTA).
GENEVA, Zurich, Copenhagen, Vienna, Italy, Spain, Greece.—Eurobound. 01-499 8505 (Air Agents).
ATHENS economy flights. Ventura. 01-250 1355. ATOL 1170BD.
DAILY FLIGHTS, scheduled/charter to most European cities. Freedom Holidays 01-937 5306 (ATOL 432B AITO).

FROM £69 RETURN

Nov., Dec. and Winter to Spain, Greece, Canaries, Italy, Morocco, Portugal, Germany, Switzerland, etc. Also Johannesburg from £398, also Egypt and Australia.

GLADIATOR AIR AGENTS
01-734 3018/3212/4308

TIMES CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING WORKS

THE REPLIES JUST KEPT COMING IN

HIGHGATE TUBE. 5 minutes, overlooking woods. Newly decorated, s-c c.h. furnished flat 2 bedrooms, 1 reception, k. & b. £65 p.w.

This happy advertiser received 16 replies by midday of his first insertion and then lost count. He was able to cancel the rest of his 4 + 1 day free booking and devote his energies to selecting an ideal tenant. If this is the type of response you want when renting a property ring us now on 837 3311.

RING 01-837 3311

ATHENS.—£69. Sept/Oct. Eurocheck. 01-542 2431. Air Agts.

PERU.—Mysterious, breathtaking. £306 rtn. from London. Faucett Peruvian Airlines. 01-930 1136.
MENORCA, half-term. 24/10, 1 week from £110 incl. Also October 10, 17, 1 week £100, 2 weeks £130. Luxury villas also apts. Celtic (0654) 575651 (ATOL 1309B).
PALM BEACH, FLORIDA. Superb 4 bedroom, lakeside villa. Mid-January—mid-March. £1,350 per week. Box 1858 F, The Times.
SUNSPOTS. This may be your last chance this year. The sun is still shining on our Greek and Italian island villas. Prices from only £195 pp 2 wks. Villa Ventura, 123 Gloucester Rd., London, SW7. 01-373 7138, 01-373 0422 (24 hrs) ATOL 1229B ABTA.
AIR SEATS to Faro, 10 Oct., £79; 24 Oct., 16 nights, £104; 31 Oct., £98. All costs fully inc.—European Holidays Ltd., 136 Hawthorn Road, Kingstanding, Birmingham B44 8PX. Tel. 021-373 2507 (ABTA ATOL 1004B).
FLORIDA, Winter '80-81, from £170 inc. AmericaNow. 01-602 8046.

ATHENS £81
MALAGA £89
CORFU £75

AIR CHARTERS EUROPE
166 BROMPTON RD., S.W.3
(opp. Harrods)
01-581 1898/3252/3586
Agents for ATOL 588B

SKI
RING NOW FOR 1980/81 BROCHURE
CHALET PARTIES, HOTEL, S/C
01-731 4228
BLADON LINES

£59.00 ALICANTE
VARIOUS DEPARTURES FROM GATWICK LUTON/B'HAM 10/10, 12/10
£69.00 CORFU
EX-GATWICK 11/10
Winter/Spring/Summer prices begin

Alicante	£62.50
Palma	£68.50
Malaga	£67.50
Athens	£87.50
Nice	£102.50
Faro	£66.50

MIDAS WALMER HOUSE
296 REGENT STREET, W.1
ATOL 583B
Access/Barclay Card/Visa/Trust Card accepted
Subject to surcharge
01-637 9664
01-636 7317

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

OCTOBER SUN SAVERS

[illegible]

VENTURA HOLIDAYS

[illegible]

SPECIAL OFFER SUNSHINE CRUISE UP TO £531 OFF

[illegible]

PORTUGAL Apartments Limited availability

LISBON PROMOTIONS LTD.

EUROPEAN ECONOMY FLIGHTS

SKI * SKI * SKI * SKI
SKIING PRICE BARRIER SHATTERED
1WK £89 2WKS £115

LOWEST PRICES FROM

STOP

AFRO-ASIAN TRAVEL LTD.

CORFU FOR £125

GREEK ISLAND AVAILABILITY

FREE SUMMER IN AMERICA

SUNAIR SPECIAL OFFERS

Athens from £79
Crete from £89
Malaga from £79
Alicante from £69
Palma from £69
Faro from £79
and many other destinations
01-935 6849

SUNAIR

TOPGOLF HOLIDAYS

For The Golfing Crazy or Just Plain Lazy.
SPAIN, PORTUGAL, MALLORCA & FLORIDA
Including our unique "Passport to Golf"
Send for large colour brochure FREEPOST to EDWARDS OF WESTMINSTER (Dept T.G.) 278 Preston Road, Harrow, Middlesex.
Tel: 01-908 4711, 01-904 2202 (24hr answering service)
ABTA IATA ATOL 816B

SPECIAL OFFERS
ATHENS £81
MALAGA £75
POLEX TRAVEL
ATOL 589B Est. 25 years
23/25 Sherbrooke Rd, London, SW6
01-385 8662/1928
Access/Barclaycard
Subject to air fare, fuel surcharge and availability.

The only all inclusive SKI holidays

Five fabulous Alpine resorts in Austria, Italy, Switzerland and France offer you a truly unique ski holiday experience... At a price you really can afford!

From £118

Send for your brochure now! NAT Holidays Ltd. 5A, 1-5 Standard Rd, London NW10. Telephone 01-961 6378.

NAT Holidays

HOLIDAYS AND VILLAS

THE LAST OF THE LAST-MINUTE SUMMER HOLIDAYS

SUPERTRAVEL

THIS IS ALL WE'VE GOT LEFT!

SKI THE TOP RESORTS IN EUROPE... AND NOW THE USA!

SUPERTRAVEL
22 Hans Place, London, S.W.1.
Tel: 01-584 5060

BIG SAVES WITH SAM E.E.

SOS

WADI RUM

GREECE 81 CORFU SPETSES CRETE

AIRLINK

LATE HOLIDAYS...
VILLA HOLIDAYS...
MUNICH...
GREECE...
PARIS, AMSTERDAM, BRUGES...
TRAVELAIR...
ATHENS.—Sunclub 01-373 7228 (ATOL 1214 BC ABTA).
SPAIN. Country cottage Castilla Oct-Dec. Low rent exchange gardening chores.—01-360 3065.

ROUND THE WORLD air fares from £436. Longhaul flights, 10 yrs. expertise.—Trailfinders Travel Centre, 46 Earls Ct. Rd., London W8. Air Agts.
COCODILES, COBRAS. Worldwide adventure travel. Trailfinders, 46 Earls Ct. Rd., W8. Air Agts.
FLIGHT/HOLIDAY. Winter/Summer availability with ABTA reliability. Book early. REV Travel Centre. 01-684 3151/2434. ABTA (Agents for ATOL Holders.)
CANARY FARESAVERS from £100 plus many bargains in Spain, Yugoslavia, Greece, Italy, Malta. 01-459 5633. Agts.
S. AMERICA.—LAB Airlines. Latin America's Best.—01-930 1442.
SKI U.S.A. from £160 (7 days). AmericaNow. 01-602 8046.
ALGARVE NEWSDESK.—Burke (Sorde) reporting. Blue skies—warm from continuing settled temperatures in the 80s. Enjoying luxury villa holiday—huge pool—nice maid. 1 week incl. from £192. Contact: TOP Villa. 01-584 6211 (24 hrs.) (ABTA ATOL 1344B).
IT'S NOT TOO LATE to go to the Caribbean this year, all types of Holidays still available in Barbados, Jamaica, Caribbean Reservations, Warwick St., London W.1. 01-439 6811 (24 hrs). Agents for ATOL 1004B.
JO'BURG, NAIROBI, DELHI, Aus., NZ, Salisbury, S. America, Seychelles, Cairo, Far East, Canada.—Prima Travel, 27 Old Bond St., W.1. 01-499 7383. Air Agts.
SKI ITALY.—Brochure now avail. (24 hr.) 01-734 3050.
U.S.A., CANADA, Latin America, Africa, Australia, Middle East. No need to standby. Late bookings, one-way or stop over.—East Travel. 01-486 9305. Air Agts.
GREECE by air or coach. Daily deps. Aleco Tours—01-485 6078. ABTA ATOL 377B.

FOR SALE

TWO VERY GOOD second-hand Olivetti golfball typewriters and 1 excellent second-hand franking machine. Must be sold due to company being wound up. There is the possibility of the assignment of the lease agreements. Equipment must be seen. 01-486 1226.
REMBRANDT original etching. Excellent impression. £3,000. Brush. 01-856 4477 office hours.
CLOSE COVER CARPETS. Meraklon velours, rubber backed, 17 colour ways. 5 yr. guarantee for heavy domestic. Med. contract. £3.60 sq. yd. ex. VAT. 01-672 7178. 149 Upper Tooting Rd., S.W.17.
IBM Golfball typewriters, reconditioned or new. Leasing or hire. East Central Bus. Mac. Ltd. 01-790 7115.
OWN ONE of the first holographic pictures. They're incredible, the art of the future. From £175.—Ring Laserpraphics at 0423 885761. Home demonstration can be arranged.
WHO are the best tailors in London? Try Ross & Bradley, now at 16 Clifford St., Savile Row, London W1X 3RB. Tel. 01-734 0738.
ELEGANT round Victorian dining table, £300. Pair of twin beds, genuine Arrium fringed bedspreads, £25. Moulinette mixed, chopper, complete, brand new, £15. 01-321 4439 eves.

First Published [illegible]

FOR SALE

ALICE IN WONDERLAND [illegible]

LONDON PIANO CO.
58 WIGMORE ST. [illegible]

GREAT WAPPING WINE SALE

NIKON-PENTAX-OLYMPUS-CANON

THE MARKSON MUSIC LESSONS

JINGLE BELLS [illegible]

SAMBA [illegible]

GLUTEN [illegible]

BABY GRAND PIANO [illegible]

ANIMALS AND BIRDS

WANTED

Golden Heritage China

(continued on page 27)

Printed and Published by Times Newspapers Limited at New Printing House Square, Gray's Inn Road, London WC1X 8EZ, England. Telephone 01-837 1234. Monday, October 6, 1980. Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office.